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January 1992

World Agricultural Production

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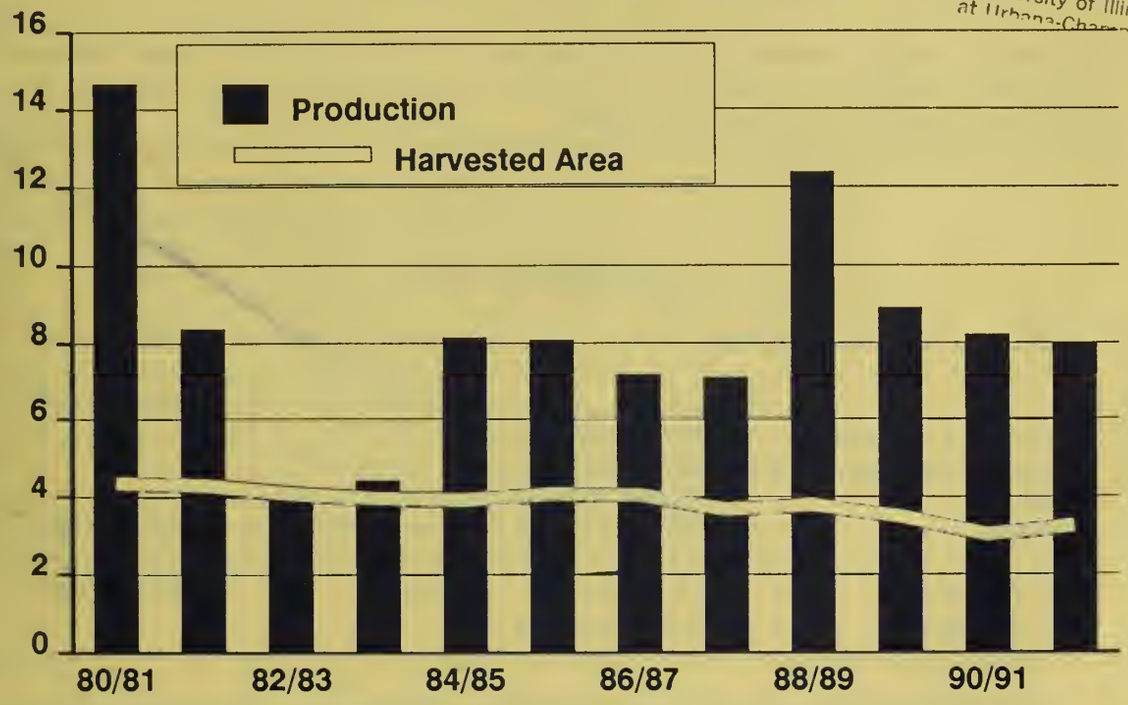
South African Corn

Millions of Tons and Hectares



Production Articles This Month...

South African Corn
Vietnam Rice
Tomatoes for Processing
World Poultry and Egg
Major Wheat Exporting Countries
Hungarian Agricultural Reform

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

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This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-262), January 13, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* eastern time on February 12, 1992. *
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric Tons to Bushels		Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales	
Wheat & Soybeans	= MT*36.7437	Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Corn, Sorghum, Rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric Tons to Hundredweight	
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

NOTE: BEGINNING WITH THE MAY EDITION, THIS CIRCULAR SERIES COMBINES DATA FOR THE TERRITORIES FORMERLY KNOWN AS EAST GERMANY (GDR) AND WEST GERMANY (FRG) UNDER THE HEADING GERMANY. LIKEWISE, DATA FOR THE TERRITORY FORMERLY CALLED EAST GERMANY (GDR) ARE INCLUDED IN AGGREGATES FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC-12) AND EXCLUDED FROM AGGREGATES FOR EASTERN EUROPE. BECAUSE OF THIS, DATA FOR "GERMANY", EASTERN EUROPE, AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC-12) ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH DATA PUBLISHED IN PRIOR EDITIONS OF THIS CIRCULAR SERIES AND MAY NOT BE COMPARABLE WITH SUCH ESTIMATES FOUND IN OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

NOTE: Estimates of the Former (Fmr.) USSR in this report cover the same area previously designated as the USSR.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

January 1992

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

Wheat..... 5
Coarse Grains..... 5
Rice..... 6
Oilseeds..... 7
Cotton..... 9

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 11
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 12
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 13
Table 4. Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 14
Table 5. Rice Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 17
Table 6. Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 18
Table 7. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 20
Table 8. Reliability of January Production Projections..... 21

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 22

WEATHER BRIEFS

Northwest Africa: Dryness Continues..... 23
Southeast Africa: Declining Rainfall Causes Concern..... 23
United States: Precipitation Improves Outlook
for Hard Red Winter Wheat..... 23

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Argentina: Summer Crop Planting Progress..... 24
Former USSR: 1991/92 Sugar Production Down Sharply..... 24

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SUBJECT PAGE

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

Corn Production in South Africa..... 25
Major Wheat Exporting Countries..... 28
Vietnam Rice Production..... 32
Production of Tomatoes for Processing in Selected Countries..... 34
World Poultry and Egg Production..... 36
Hungarian Agricultural Reform..... 42

FEATURE TABLES

Table 9. South African Corn Harvested Area, Yield, and Production..... 27
Table 10. U.S. and Competitor Wheat Area, Yield, and Production..... 31
Table 11. Vietnam Rice Harvested Area, Yield, and Production..... 33
Table 12. Production of Tomatoes for Processing in Selected Countries.. 35
Table 13. Total Poultry Meat Production in Selected Countries..... 38
Table 14. Broiler Meat Production in Selected Countries..... 39
Table 15. Turkey Meat Production in Selected Countries..... 40
Table 16. Egg Production in Selected Countries..... 41

CHARTS

Chart 1. South African Corn Harvested Area, Yield, and Production..... 26
Chart 2. U.S. and Competitor Wheat Harvested,
Area, Yield, and Production..... 30

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

January 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 545.6 million tons, up 0.2 million, a slight increase over last month, but down 8 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 491.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 53.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 28 percent from last year.

- **Sudan** — Production is estimated at 0.5 million tons, up 0.2 million or 73 percent from last month's estimate and up 4 percent from last year's drought-reduced harvest. The increase is due primarily to increased harvested area and improved yields.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 806.0 million tons, up 2.2 million, slightly above last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 587.5 million tons, up 2.5 million, a slight increase from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 218.5 million tons, down 0.3 million, or marginally from last month and down 5 percent from last year. The decline is due to corn yield which was partially offset by an increase in sorghum.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 88.8 million tons, up 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher-than-anticipated corn yields in France.

- **Sudan** — Production is estimated at 3.2 million tons, up 1.6 million or 96 percent from last month's estimate and up 101 percent from last year's drought-reduced harvest. The increase is due primarily to larger area planted to sorghum in response to government incentives, and improved millet yields.

- **Argentina** — Production is forecast at 11.0 million tons, up 0.5 million tons or 4 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from last year. Increased prospective corn production accounts for the largest change. While severe weather has caused some damage, better-than-average corn yields are expected as a result of abundant rain.

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- **Burkina Faso** — Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, up 0.3 million or 16 percent from last month and up 38 percent from last year. In spite of an isolated mid-season dry period, conditions were favorable for development of corn, millet, and sorghum. Above average seasonal rainfall led to production of a record coarse grain crop.

- **Philippines** — Production is estimated at 4.4 million tons, down 0.4 million tons, or 8 percent from last month and down 13 percent from last year. Corn yields were lowered due to dryness during the growing season in Mindanao and Cagayan Valley.

- **Mexico** — Production is estimated at 17.4 tons, down 0.1 million tons or 1 percent from last month, and down 5 percent from last year. Decreased sorghum production accounts for the largest change. Harvested area for sorghum decreased, especially in the Bajio region.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1991/92 is projected at 345.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or slightly above last month, but down 2 percent from last year's record crop. Total foreign production in 1991/92 is projected at 340.6 million tons, up 0.7 million or slightly above last month's estimate, but down 5.9 million tons or 2 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 4.9 million tons, down 0.1 million from last month and down 4 percent from year. The decline is due to area reductions in California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas which more than offset increased acreage in Arkansas and Missouri.

- **Vietnam** — Production is estimated at 13.1 million tons, up 1.3 million or 11 percent from last month and last year. The increase is due to expanded area and improved yields resulting from a liberalization of government marketing policies.

- **India** — Production is estimated at 71.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Rainfed rice in central India suffered significant yield losses due to an early withdrawal of the summer monsoon.

- **Laos** — Production is estimated at 0.8 million tons, down 0.1 million or 11 percent from last month and last year. Early season dryness and heavy flooding in August have adversely affected yields.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 223.5 million tons, up 1.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1990/91. Foreign production during 1991/92 is forecast to be a record 159.2 million tons, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 64.3 million tons, up 0.6 million or 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year.

* Soybeans: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 105.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean output is forecast at 51.2 million tons, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o United States — Production is estimated at 54.0 million tons, up 0.6 million or 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, increased yield estimates from last month to a record 2.30 tons per hectare.

  - o Argentina — Production is estimated at 10.5 million tons, down 0.25 million or 2 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Heavy rains have delayed soybean planting, and less area is expected due to poor planting conditions.

  - o India — Production is estimated at 2.2 million tons, down 0.1 million or 4 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year's record harvest. As a result of the early monsoon withdrawal from key growing areas, soybean yield is forecast down due to moisture stress during the pod development stage.

* Cottonseed: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 34.9 million tons, up 0.4 million or 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 28.8 million tons, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o United States — Production is estimated at 6.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 13 percent from 1990/91. Official estimates by the National Agricultural Statistics Service this month increased expected average yield slightly and pegged harvested area at 5.2 million hectares, down 0.2 million from last month.

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- o **China** — Production is estimated at 8.7 million tons, up 0.5 million or 6 percent from last month and up 13 percent from last year. According to official Chinese Government statistics, China had a very good cotton crop on the North China Plain and better-than-expected production in central China.

- o **India** — Production is estimated at 4.0 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from last year's disappointing crop. Cottonseed yield is estimated down owing to drought-induced lint losses in key central Indian growing states.

- o **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at a record 3.6 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Cotton area is estimated at a record level, up 3 percent from last year. Cotton yields are also at record highs, having benefited from ideal summer growing conditions.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 23.3 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 2 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.1 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at a record 2.2 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 37 percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service reduced average yield and increased harvested area by 2 percent, to a record 0.8 million hectares.

* **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 22.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.4 million tons, up 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, up 0.1 or 9 percent from last month and up 48 percent from last year. Yield estimates were increased this month and harvested area was estimated at 1,081,000 hectares, up 6 percent from last month.

  - o **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 3.9 million tons, up 0.4 million or 11 percent from last month, but unchanged from last year. Yields are expected above average as a result of favorable crop conditions.

* **Rapeseed**: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 27.7 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 27.6 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than one-half percent from last month, but up 9 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** Production is estimated at 83,000 tons, down 22,000 tons or 21 percent from last month, but up 53 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, reduced estimated yield by 18 percent to 1.44 metric tons per hectare.

* **Flaxseed**: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 2.1 million tons, up 0.1 million or 5 percent from last month, but down 9 percent from last year. Production in the United States for 1991/92 was increased this month to an estimated 155,000 tons, up 36 percent from last month and up 60 percent from last year. Total foreign production is pegged at 1.9 million tons, up 50,000 tons or 3 percent from last month, but down 12 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United Kingdom** Production is estimated at 0.2 million tons, up 50,000 or 42 percent from last month and up 250 percent from last year. Official government statistics increased both area and yield.

* **Copra**: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 4.6 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels**: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 3.7 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and up 10 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **Indonesia** Production is estimated at 0.7 million tons, up 65,000 tons or 10 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year's adjusted level. Official government statistics increased both this year and last year's palm oil output by 0.2 million tons.

* **Palm Oil**: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 12.1 million tons, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **Indonesia** Production is estimated at 2.95 million tons, up 0.2 million or 7 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year's adjusted level of 2.8 million. Official government statistics increased last year's output by 0.2 million tons or nearly 8 percent.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1991/92 is projected at 91.8 million bales. This estimate is up 1.3 million bales or 1 percent from last month and up 4.7 million bales or 5 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is projected at 74.2 million bales, up 1.7 million bales or 2 percent from last month, and is an increase of 4 percent over 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

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- **United States** — Production is estimated at 17.5 million bales, down 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 13 percent from last year. Texas accounted for almost all the drop in production. The October freeze in Texas caused more damage than earlier expected, decreasing yields, quality, and causing producers to abandon area. The record crop in Louisiana and record yields in Georgia and Mississippi, somewhat offset the losses in Texas.

- **China** — Production is estimated at 23.4 million bales, up 1.4 million or 6 percent from last month and up 13 percent from last year. The change is based on official Chinese Government statistics. Both area and yield estimates were increased this month. Shandong, Hebei, and Henan provinces had unusually large harvests, and crop damage in central China due to summer flooding was less than earlier expected.

- **Brazil** — Production is estimated at 3.8 million bales, up 0.3 million or 9 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Cotton production is projected to increase in the Center-South growing region due to increased planted area in the state of Parana. Many producers in Parana are reported to have shifted soybean land to cotton.

- **Syria** — Production is estimated at 0.9 million bales, up 0.2 million or 28 percent from last month and up 28 percent from last year. The rise in production was due to increased area and improved yields. In addition, newly irrigated lands were brought under cultivation, planting was early, and growing conditions were favorable.

- **India** — Production is estimated at 9.3 million bales, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. Cotton yields are estimated down owing to drought-induced losses in key central Indian growing states.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	76.6	77.2	69.9	62.2	69.3	57.7	32.7	39.5	34.3	34.3	2,037	2,736	1,981	1,981
Winter	55.1	56.9	51.0	41.5	49.9	39.4	35.0	40.7	34.8	34.8	1,455	2,031	1,372	1,372
Other	21.5	20.3	18.9	20.7	19.4	18.3	28.1	36.4	33.3	33.3	582	706	609	609
Rye	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	28.2	27.1	24.6	24.6	14	10	10	10
Soybeans	60.8	57.8	59.8	59.5	56.5	58.0	32.3	34.1	33.5	34.3	1,924	1,926	1,962	1,986
Corn	72.2	74.2	76.0	64.7	67.0	68.8	116.3	118.5	108.9	108.6	7,525	7,933	7,486	7,474
Sorghum	12.6	10.5	11.0	11.1	9.1	9.8	55.4	63.1	59.4	59.0	615	571	578	579
Barley	9.1	8.2	8.9	8.3	7.5	8.4	48.6	56.1	55.2	55.2	404	422	464	464
Oats	12.1	10.4	8.7	6.9	5.9	4.8	54.3	60.1	50.6	50.6	374	358	243	243
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	5,749	5,529	5,616	5,617	154.5	156.1	159.0	154.5
											--Million 480-pound--			
All Cotton	10.6	12.3	14.1	9.5	11.7	12.8	614	634	648	656	12.2	15.5	18.0	17.5

1/ All estimates are from the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular available from NASS.

January 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

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TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Fmr. USSR 3/	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1989/90	537.9	482.4	55.4	24.6	4.0	82.0	4.4	40.7	92.3	90.8	54.1	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.2	5.6	14.2	2.0	12.5	15.4
1990/91 prel.	593.1	518.6	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.6	5.1	41.1	108.0	98.2	49.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	10.5	3.2	15.1	1.7	15.0	17.7
1991/92 proj.																				
December	545.4	491.5	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.4	4.1	39.2	78.0	96.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	8.5	3.2	10.0	2.3	16.0	17.9
January	545.6	491.7	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.4	4.1	39.2	78.0	96.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	8.5	3.2	10.0	2.2	16.0	18.2
Coarse Grains																				
1989/90	802.7	581.4	221.4	23.5	14.1	89.8	12.4	60.2	104.8	93.5	34.6	5.0	2.7	4.3	8.3	22.5	6.9	9.5	7.5	81.7
1990/91 prel.	833.0	602.2	230.7	25.4	18.4	84.1	13.7	52.2	113.3	113.5	33.3	5.2	2.9	4.1	11.0	24.2	6.7	8.8	8.9	76.7
1991/92 proj.																				
December	803.8	585.0	218.7	22.7	17.5	88.3	12.1	61.3	85.5	110.6	31.5	5.2	2.5	4.0	10.5	26.7	6.4	8.6	9.7	82.0
January	806.0	587.5	218.5	22.7	17.4	88.8	12.1	61.4	85.5	110.6	31.5	5.2	2.5	4.0	11.0	26.7	6.4	8.6	9.7	83.5
Rice (Milled)																				
1989/90	344.7	339.7	5.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	126.1	74.1	29.1	3.2	13.3	0.2	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.1
1990/91 prel.	351.6	346.5	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.6	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.4	0.2	6.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.7
1991/92 proj.																				
December	344.9	339.9	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.4	129.5	71.5	28.7	3.3	13.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	23.2
January	345.5	340.6	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.4	129.5	71.0	28.7	3.3	13.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	23.1
Total Grains 1/																				
1989/90	1,685.3	1,403.5	281.9	48.0	18.5	173.2	16.8	101.0	198.8	310.4	162.7	34.1	20.4	17.6	18.7	33.0	21.7	11.5	20.2	196.9
1990/91 prel.	1,777.6	1,467.3	310.3	58.1	22.5	170.3	18.7	93.5	222.9	344.2	157.5	34.6	20.5	15.5	21.8	33.7	22.3	10.5	24.1	196.8
1991/92 proj.																				
December	1,694.1	1,416.4	277.7	55.5	21.4	180.2	16.2	100.6	164.9	336.1	157.0	33.9	20.2	17.2	19.2	36.7	17.2	10.9	25.9	203.4
January	1,697.0	1,419.7	277.3	55.5	21.3	180.7	16.2	100.7	164.9	336.1	156.5	33.9	20.2	17.2	19.7	36.7	17.2	10.8	25.9	206.3
Oilseeds 2/																				
1989/90	213.9	154.6	59.3	4.9	1.4	11.5	0.7	5.2	13.8	28.5	19.3	2.2	3.3	0.9	15.8	21.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	21.5
1990/91 prel.	217.8	157.1	60.7	5.6	1.0	13.1	0.7	4.3	13.0	33.3	21.0	2.2	3.6	0.8	16.3	16.8	1.9	1.0	1.9	20.4
1991/92 proj.																				
December	222.5	158.8	63.7	6.5	1.1	13.7	0.7	4.2	12.1	32.7	21.1	2.2	3.9	0.7	15.5	19.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	21.8
January	223.5	159.3	64.3	6.5	1.1	13.7	0.7	4.1	12.1	33.2	20.9	2.2	4.0	0.7	15.6	19.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	21.8
	—Million 480-Pound Bales—																			
Cotton																				
1989/90	80.0	67.8	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.3	17.4	10.6	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	3.0	1.4	0.3	2.8	9.5
1990/91 prel.	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	12.0	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
1991/92 proj.																				
December	90.5	72.5	18.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	22.0	9.5	0.0	8.0	0.2	1.5	3.5	1.7	0.3	2.7	10.2
January	91.8	74.2	17.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	23.4	9.3	0.0	8.0	0.2	1.5	3.8	1.7	0.3	2.7	10.3

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains, and pulses are 210.9 million tons in 1989/90, 235.0 million in 1990/91, and 175.0 million projected for 1991/92.
2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.
3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

January 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec.	1991/92 Proj. Jan.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec.	1991/92 Proj. Jan.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	226.4	232.1	223.4	2.38	2.56	2.44	2.44	537.9	593.1	545.4	545.6
United States	25.2	28.0	23.3	2.20	2.66	2.31	2.31	55.4	74.5	53.9	53.9
Total Foreign	201.3	204.1	200.0	2.40	2.54	2.46	2.46	482.4	518.6	491.5	491.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.1	45.8	43.9	2.91	3.12	3.23	3.23	131.0	142.9	141.7	141.7
Argentina	5.5	5.7	4.5	1.86	1.84	1.89	1.89	10.2	10.5	8.5	8.5
Australia	9.0	9.2	7.8	1.58	1.63	1.28	1.28	14.2	15.1	10.0	10.0
Canada	13.6	14.4	14.5	1.80	2.27	2.26	2.26	24.6	32.7	32.8	32.8
EC-12	17.0	16.5	17.1	4.83	5.14	5.28	5.28	82.0	84.6	90.4	90.4
Major Importers	96.6	98.4	95.8	2.48	2.66	2.40	2.40	239.1	261.4	230.2	230.2
Brazil	3.4	3.3	2.4	1.65	0.97	1.33	1.33	5.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
China	29.8	30.8	30.9	3.04	3.19	3.10	3.10	90.8	98.2	96.0	96.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.7	10.0	4.14	4.22	3.93	3.93	40.7	41.1	39.2	39.2
Egypt	0.6	0.7	0.8	5.05	5.79	6.40	6.40	3.2	4.3	4.8	4.8
Other N. Africa 1/	4.9	5.4	5.6	1.14	1.04	1.50	1.50	5.6	5.7	8.4	8.4
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.47	3.66	2.93	2.93	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Fmr. USSR 2/	47.7	48.2	46.0	1.94	2.24	1.70	1.70	92.3	108.0	78.0	78.0
Other Foreign	59.7	59.8	60.3	1.88	1.91	1.99	1.99	112.3	114.3	119.6	119.8
India	24.1	23.5	24.3	2.24	2.12	2.22	2.22	54.1	49.7	54.0	54.0
Iran	6.8	6.5	6.2	0.81	1.08	1.15	1.15	5.5	7.0	7.1	7.1
Mexico	1.0	1.0	0.9	4.21	4.11	4.20	4.20	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7
Non-EC W. Europe	0.8	0.9	0.8	5.18	5.41	5.22	5.22	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.1
Pakistan	7.7	7.8	8.0	1.87	1.82	1.82	1.82	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.5
South Africa	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.11	1.10	1.61	1.58	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.2
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.9	1.44	1.71	1.80	1.80	12.5	15.0	16.0	16.0
Others	8.7	9.8	9.9	1.77	1.79	1.83	1.83	15.4	17.7	17.9	18.2

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

January 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

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TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec.	1991/92 Proj. Jan.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec.	1991/92 Proj. Jan.
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	323.0	317.6	323.1	2.49	2.62	2.50	2.49	802.7	833.0	803.8	806.0
United States	37.0	36.4	37.3	5.98	6.34	5.87	5.85	221.4	230.7	218.7	218.5
Total Foreign	286.0	281.3	285.8	2.03	2.14	2.06	2.06	581.4	602.2	585.0	587.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	21.1	20.3	20.9	2.49	2.76	2.50	2.52	52.5	56.0	52.1	52.6
Argentina	3.2	3.3	3.7	2.64	3.37	2.88	3.00	8.3	11.0	10.5	11.0
Australia	3.9	4.1	4.8	1.77	1.64	1.32	1.32	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.4
Canada	8.3	7.6	6.9	2.84	3.32	3.29	3.29	23.5	25.4	22.7	22.7
South Africa	4.2	3.8	4.0	2.24	2.34	2.15	2.15	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.6
Thailand	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.78	2.65	2.65	2.65	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0
Major Importers	103.8	99.8	101.9	2.73	2.84	2.61	2.62	282.9	283.1	266.2	266.7
Eastern Europe	16.5	15.9	16.5	3.66	3.28	3.74	3.73	60.2	52.2	61.3	61.4
EC-12	20.3	19.3	19.1	4.43	4.35	4.61	4.64	89.8	84.1	88.3	88.8
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.98	4.49	4.24	4.24	12.4	13.7	12.1	12.1
Mexico	7.5	8.2	8.8	1.88	2.23	1.97	1.98	14.1	18.4	17.5	17.4
Fmr. USSR 2/	56.0	52.9	54.2	1.87	2.14	1.58	1.58	104.8	113.3	85.5	85.5
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.83	3.63	3.70	3.70	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	161.1	161.1	163.0	1.53	1.63	1.65	1.64	245.9	263.1	266.7	268.2
Brazil	12.5	13.5	13.5	1.79	1.79	1.98	1.98	22.5	24.2	26.7	26.7
China	28.2	29.1	29.1	3.31	3.90	3.80	3.80	93.5	113.5	110.6	110.6
India	37.7	36.8	36.7	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.86	34.6	33.3	31.5	31.5
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Nigeria	9.9	9.5	9.9	0.82	0.67	0.84	0.84	8.1	6.3	8.3	8.3
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.9	1.22	1.32	1.24	1.14	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.4
Turkey	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.70	1.99	2.17	2.17	7.5	8.9	9.7	9.7
Others	61.9	61.1	62.6	1.14	1.09	1.14	1.15	70.3	66.7	69.8	71.7
BARLEY											
World	74.9	75.1	77.4	2.27	2.48	2.20	2.20	170.1	186.3	170.1	170.2
United States	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.62	3.02	2.97	2.97	8.8	9.2	10.1	10.1
Total Foreign	71.5	72.1	74.0	2.26	2.46	2.16	2.16	161.3	177.1	160.0	160.1
Australia	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.75	1.62	1.31	1.31	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.7
Canada	4.7	4.7	4.5	2.50	2.96	2.78	2.78	11.7	13.9	12.5	12.5
China	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.73	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Eastern Europe	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.03	4.00	3.74	3.74	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3
EC-12	12.6	12.3	12.1	4.05	4.12	4.21	4.21	51.0	50.8	51.0	51.0
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.87	4.37	3.99	3.99	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.1
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.46	1.76	2.00	2.00	4.9	6.0	6.8	6.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	27.6	26.1	28.5	1.75	2.34	1.51	1.51	48.5	61.0	43.0	43.0
Others	12.6	14.7	14.0	1.20	1.01	1.21	1.22	15.1	14.8	17.0	17.0

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

January 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.
CORN	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	126.5	127.3	131.3	3.66	3.76	3.68	3.68	462.5	478.9	483.1	483.4
United States	26.2	27.1	27.9	7.30	7.44	6.84	6.82	191.2	201.5	190.2	189.9
Total Foreign	100.4	100.2	103.5	2.70	2.77	2.83	2.84	271.4	277.4	293.0	293.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.6	6.3	6.8	2.77	3.11	2.79	2.85	18.2	19.6	18.9	19.3
Argentina	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.06	3.90	3.27	3.45	5.2	7.6	7.2	7.6
South Africa	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.56	2.73	2.46	2.46	8.9	8.2	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.93	2.81	2.80	2.80	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Major Importers	21.2	19.7	22.2	3.93	3.50	3.82	3.84	83.4	68.9	84.8	85.3
Eastern Europe	7.1	6.5	6.8	4.14	3.26	4.55	4.55	29.2	21.1	30.9	30.9
EC-12	3.9	3.4	3.9	6.91	6.27	6.71	6.84	26.9	21.6	26.1	26.6
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.83	7.98	8.34	8.34	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mexico	5.8	6.6	7.7	1.68	2.14	1.88	1.88	9.8	14.1	14.5	14.5
Fmr. USSR 2/	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.71	3.50	3.14	3.14	15.3	9.8	11.0	11.0
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.28	4.10	4.18	4.18	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	72.6	74.2	74.5	2.34	2.54	2.54	2.54	169.8	188.9	189.2	188.9
Brazil	12.1	13.0	13.0	1.80	1.81	2.00	2.00	21.8	23.5	26.0	26.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.36	6.91	6.75	6.75	6.4	7.2	7.3	7.3
China	20.4	21.4	21.5	3.88	4.52	4.41	4.41	78.9	96.8	95.0	95.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.37	5.43	5.59	5.59	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
India	5.9	6.1	5.7	1.61	1.54	1.47	1.47	9.4	9.4	8.4	8.4
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.9	1.22	1.32	1.24	1.14	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.4
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.72	1.45	1.67	1.67	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0
Others	25.0	24.0	24.3	1.50	1.48	1.47	1.47	37.3	35.6	35.7	35.7
SORGHUM											
World	41.7	39.1	40.9	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.32	55.0	53.0	52.4	53.9
United States	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.48	3.96	3.73	3.70	15.6	14.6	14.7	14.7
Total Foreign	37.2	35.4	36.9	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.06	39.4	38.4	37.7	39.2
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.86	3.57	2.95	2.95	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3
Australia	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.49	2.22	1.71	1.71	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
China	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.72	3.71	3.47	3.47	4.4	5.7	5.2	5.2
India	14.9	14.8	15.0	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.80	12.9	12.1	12.0	12.0
Mexico	1.3	1.3	0.8	2.88	2.85	2.78	3.00	3.8	3.7	2.5	2.4
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.80	0.64	0.80	0.80	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.11	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Sudan	4.0	3.0	4.2	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.69	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.9
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.44	1.39	1.47	1.47	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	9.4	9.0	9.3	1.01	0.98	1.00	1.02	9.6	8.8	9.3	9.4

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

January 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	22.6	21.3	20.4	1.84	1.98	1.68	1.68	41.4	42.2	34.3	34.3
United States	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.95	2.16	1.81	1.81	5.4	5.2	3.5	3.5
Total Foreign	19.8	18.9	18.4	1.82	1.96	1.67	1.67	36.0	37.0	30.8	30.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.8	10.7	10.7	1.57	1.68	1.36	1.36	16.8	18.0	14.5	14.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.00	2.16	1.81	1.81	7.3	6.4	5.3	5.3
Argentina	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.44	1.34	1.29	1.29	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.51	1.43	1.14	1.14	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.08	2.34	2.14	2.14	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.9
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.54	4.42	4.09	4.09	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	5.4	5.3	4.8	2.21	2.40	2.28	2.28	11.9	12.6	11.0	11.0
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.20	1.21	1.18	1.18	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.55	2.70	2.54	2.54	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.24	4.55	4.00	4.00	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.72	2.84	2.65	2.65	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
EC-12	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.74	3.06	3.09	3.11	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.4
France	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.73	3.86	3.81	3.81	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Germany	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.58	3.93	4.92	4.92	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.9
Finland	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.24	3.67	3.23	3.23	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.1
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.13	4.38	3.97	3.97	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Others	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.11	1.09	1.16	1.16	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
RYE											
World	16.3	15.9	13.2	2.16	2.27	2.09	2.01	35.2	36.0	29.1	26.6
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.77	1.70	1.55	1.55	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total Foreign	16.1	15.7	13.0	2.17	2.28	2.10	2.02	34.8	35.7	28.8	26.3
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.7	10.4	8.5	1.87	2.02	1.59	1.59	20.1	21.0	13.5	13.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.74	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.75	2.67	2.82	2.62	7.3	7.2	9.5	7.0
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.06	2.46	2.40	2.40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.73	2.61	2.82	2.58	6.2	6.0	8.5	5.9
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.05	4.26	3.82	3.82	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
EC-12	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.32	3.40	3.66	3.66	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.5
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.82	4.95	4.57	4.57	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Germany	1.0	1.0	0.7	3.86	3.87	4.66	4.66	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.3
Others	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.29	2.38	2.21	2.21	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

January 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)				MILLING RATE				PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec.	Jan.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec.	Jan.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec.	Jan.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec.	Jan.
	—Million hectares—			—Metric tons per hectare—				—Million metric tons—				— Percent—				—Million metric tons—			
World	146.8	147.5	146.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	509.0	518.7	509.2	510.0	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.7	344.7	351.6	344.9	345.5
United States	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	72.6	72.0	70.0	70.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
Total Foreign	145.7	146.3	145.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	502.0	511.7	501.9	503.0	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	339.7	346.5	339.9	340.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.8	16.6	16.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	38.5	35.9	37.5	37.5	64.0	63.8	64.1	64.1	24.6	22.9	24.0	24.0
Burma	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	13.5	13.7	12.6	12.6	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.1	8.2	7.6	7.6
Pakistan	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Thailand	10.0	9.7	10.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	20.2	17.3	20.0	20.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	13.3	11.4	13.2	13.2
Major Importers	13.9	13.9	13.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	58.6	58.4	56.9	56.9	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.0	38.7	38.6	37.5	37.5
EC-12	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	67.0	67.4	67.3	67.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
Indonesia	10.5	10.5	10.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	44.7	45.2	44.1	44.1	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.1	29.4	28.7	28.7
Nigeria	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.4	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	65.5	65.4	65.8	65.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	114.9	115.9	115.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	404.8	417.4	407.6	408.6	68.2	68.3	68.3	68.3	276.3	285.0	278.3	279.0
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.0	8.8	8.4	8.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Bangladesh	10.5	10.4	10.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	26.8	26.9	27.6	27.6	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.4
Brazil	4.3	4.5	5.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	7.2	9.3	10.0	10.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	4.9	6.3	6.8	6.8
China	32.7	33.1	32.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	180.1	189.3	185.0	185.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	126.1	132.5	129.5	129.5
India	42.2	42.6	41.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	111.1	111.9	107.3	106.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	74.1	74.6	71.5	71.0
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.9	12.9	13.1	12.1	12.1	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.4	9.6	8.8	8.8
Philippines	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	8.9	9.9	9.3	9.3	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.0
Fmr. USSR 2/	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Vietnam	6.1	6.1	6.3	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.2	19.4	17.9	18.0	19.9	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	12.8	11.8	11.9	13.1
Others	12.9	13.0	13.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	35.0	35.8	35.1	34.9	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	23.1	23.7	23.2	23.1

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

January 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	58.25	54.04	54.61	1.84	1.91	1.90	1.93	107.26	103.21	105.08	105.26
United States	24.09	22.87	23.45	2.17	2.29	2.25	2.30	52.35	52.42	53.39	54.04
Total Foreign	34.15	31.17	31.16	1.61	1.63	1.64	1.64	54.91	50.79	51.69	51.23
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.35	14.40	14.60	1.90	1.84	1.88	1.92	31.09	26.50	28.25	28.00
Argentina	4.95	4.75	4.80	2.17	2.32	2.15	2.19	10.75	11.00	10.75	10.50
Brazil	11.40	9.65	9.80	1.78	1.61	1.75	1.79	20.34	15.50	17.50	17.50
Other Foreign	17.80	16.77	16.56	1.34	1.45	1.42	1.40	23.82	24.29	23.44	23.23
Canada	0.54	0.49	0.58	2.26	2.63	2.44	2.44	1.22	1.29	1.41	1.41
China	8.06	7.56	7.20	1.27	1.46	1.40	1.40	10.23	11.00	10.10	10.10
Eastern Europe	0.70	0.34	0.25	0.97	1.07	1.35	1.35	0.68	0.36	0.33	0.33
EC-12	0.63	0.69	0.54	3.13	3.09	3.11	3.10	1.98	2.14	1.68	1.68
India	2.13	2.39	2.60	0.80	1.02	0.92	0.85	1.72	2.44	2.30	2.20
Indonesia	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.09	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.29
Paraguay	0.98	0.89	0.90	1.61	1.46	1.78	1.78	1.58	1.30	1.60	1.60
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.83	0.83	0.81	1.15	1.06	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.92
Others	2.73	2.37	2.45	1.52	1.51	1.55	1.51	4.15	3.57	3.81	3.70
COTTONSEED											
World	31.62	33.09	34.19	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.02	30.82	33.44	34.56	34.91
United States	3.86	4.75	5.20	1.10	1.14	1.17	1.18	4.24	5.41	6.30	6.13
Total Foreign	27.76	28.34	28.99	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.99	26.58	28.03	28.26	28.78
China	5.20	5.59	6.10	1.24	1.37	1.36	1.42	6.44	7.67	8.16	8.67
India	7.33	7.36	7.27	0.60	0.53	0.56	0.55	4.40	3.90	4.10	4.00
Pakistan	2.60	2.69	2.78	1.12	1.21	1.25	1.29	2.91	3.27	3.48	3.57
Fmr. USSR 1/	3.33	3.15	3.01	1.53	1.56	1.46	1.46	5.11	4.92	4.40	4.40
Others	9.30	9.56	9.84	0.83	0.87	0.83	0.83	7.72	8.27	8.12	8.14
PEANUTS											
World	19.81	20.01	20.27	1.11	1.14	1.15	1.15	22.05	22.88	23.29	23.30
United States	0.67	0.73	0.81	2.72	2.23	2.82	2.76	1.81	1.63	2.24	2.24
Total Foreign	19.15	19.27	19.46	1.06	1.10	1.08	1.08	20.24	21.24	21.05	21.05
Argentina	0.18	0.20	0.19	1.87	2.37	2.11	2.11	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.40
China	2.96	2.91	2.92	1.81	2.19	2.09	2.09	5.37	6.37	6.10	6.10
India	8.71	8.65	8.75	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.91	8.09	8.08	8.00	8.00
Senegal	0.78	0.92	0.90	1.04	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.82	0.67	0.70	0.70
South Africa	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.28	1.59	1.50	1.50	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14
Sudan	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.73	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40
Others	5.88	5.98	6.08	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	5.12	5.19	5.32	5.32

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

January 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	15.87	16.33	16.52	1.38	1.38	1.31	1.33	21.85	22.61	21.55	22.03
United States	0.72	0.79	1.08	1.10	1.41	1.46	1.52	0.80	1.11	1.50	1.64
Total Foreign	15.15	15.54	15.44	1.39	1.38	1.30	1.32	21.06	21.50	20.05	20.39
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.50	1.36	1.70	1.40	1.56	3.80	3.90	3.50	3.90
China	0.72	0.71	0.71	1.49	1.88	1.76	1.76	1.06	1.34	1.25	1.25
EC-12	2.13	2.58	2.41	1.67	1.64	1.69	1.66	3.54	4.23	4.06	4.00
East Europe	1.27	1.23	1.24	1.81	1.70	1.71	1.71	2.29	2.09	2.13	2.13
Fmr. USSR 1/	4.46	4.67	4.60	1.59	1.41	1.30	1.30	7.07	6.56	6.00	6.00
Others	3.78	4.06	3.98	0.87	0.83	0.78	0.78	3.30	3.38	3.11	3.11
RAPESEED											
World	17.12	18.24	19.99	1.28	1.39	1.39	1.39	21.86	25.37	27.82	27.72
United States	0.03	0.03	0.06	1.58	1.74	1.75	1.43	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.08
Total Foreign	17.09	18.21	19.94	1.28	1.39	1.39	1.39	21.80	25.32	27.71	27.64
Canada	2.90	2.58	3.27	1.07	1.27	1.32	1.32	3.10	3.28	4.30	4.30
China	4.99	5.50	6.10	1.09	1.26	1.16	1.16	5.44	6.96	7.10	7.10
EC-12	1.81	2.13	2.42	2.96	2.89	3.05	3.05	5.34	6.14	7.39	7.39
East Europe	0.81	0.74	0.69	2.66	2.38	2.41	2.30	2.15	1.75	1.66	1.58
India	4.99	5.72	5.80	0.83	0.94	0.93	0.93	4.12	5.40	5.40	5.40
Others	1.59	1.54	1.66	1.04	1.16	1.08	1.12	1.66	1.78	1.86	1.86
FLAXSEED											
World	3.74	3.76	3.42	0.50	0.61	0.60	0.61	1.85	2.30	2.01	2.10
United States	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.47	0.95	0.97	1.14	0.03	0.10	0.11	0.15
Total Foreign	3.67	3.66	3.29	0.50	0.60	0.58	0.59	1.82	2.20	1.89	1.94
Argentina	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.52	0.48	0.36	0.36
Canada	0.60	0.73	0.53	0.83	1.29	1.30	1.30	0.50	0.94	0.69	0.69
India	1.18	1.17	1.10	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.35
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.97	0.85	0.85	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.18	0.18
Others	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.67	0.77	0.89	0.94	0.24	0.26	0.31	0.36
MAJOR OILSEEDS	146.42	145.46	149.00	1.40	1.44	1.43	1.45	205.69	209.80	214.31	215.32
United States	29.44	29.27	30.74	2.01	2.07	2.05	2.09	59.29	60.72	63.65	64.29
Total Foreign	116.98	116.19	118.27	1.25	1.28	1.27	1.28	146.41	149.08	150.66	151.03
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.90	4.69	4.57	4.57
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.33	3.32	3.59	3.66
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*213.93*	*217.81*	*222.47*	*223.54*
PALM OIL 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.91	11.28	11.91	12.11

1/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

January 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.
	---Million hectares---			---Kilograms per hectare---				---Million 480-pound bales---			
World	31.6	33.0	34.2	552	574	579	585	80.0	87.0	90.5	91.8
United States	3.9	4.7	5.2	688	711	727	735	12.2	15.5	18.0	17.5
Total Foreign	27.7	28.3	29.0	533	551	551	558	67.8	71.5	72.5	74.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.1	13.2	13.6	727	791	775	791	43.7	48.1	48.2	49.6
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,271	1,604	1,340	1,340	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	832	810	742	742	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	5.2	5.6	6.1	728	807	798	835	17.4	20.7	22.0	23.4
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	683	719	811	811	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	891	914	704	704	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.7	2.8	560	607	628	628	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.0
Sudan	0.3	0.2	0.2	456	422	494	494	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkey	0.7	0.6	0.6	851	1,021	956	956	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7
Fmr. USSR 2/	3.3	3.2	3.0	805	827	796	796	12.3	12.0	11.0	11.0
Major Importers 3/	0.4	0.4	0.3	887	803	855	855	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	14.3	14.6	15.0	346	327	338	339	22.6	22.0	23.0	23.3
Argentina	0.6	0.6	0.7	486	468	486	486	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Brazil	1.9	2.0	2.2	347	352	376	376	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8
India	7.3	7.4	7.3	315	270	283	279	10.6	9.1	9.5	9.3
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	930	928	934	979	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Others	4.3	4.5	4.7	357	367	368	367	7.0	7.6	7.9	7.9

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
3/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

January 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 10-year record of the difference between the January projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the January projection and the final estimate have averaged 3.8 million tons (0.8 percent) and ranged from -8.3 to 6.4 million tons. The January projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 3 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1990/91 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million Metric Tons---			Number of Years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.8	3.8	-8.3	6.4	7	3
U.S.	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	4	2
Foreign	0.9	3.8	-8.3	6.4	7	3
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.8	6.4	-17.9	8.2	5	5
U.S.	0.4	1.0	-4.6	1.3	7	1
Foreign	1.0	5.7	-13.3	8.2	5	5
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.0	6.1	-12.6	1.8	9	1
U.S.	1.6	0.1	-0.2	0.2	4	1
Foreign	2.0	6.1	-12.6	1.8	9	1
SOYBEANS						
World	1.7	1.6	-2.5	2.9	4	6
U.S.	1.5	0.8	-1.1	1.8	4	6
Foreign	3.7	1.5	-2.0	2.6	5	5
		---Million 480-lb. Bales---				
COTTON						
World	1.6	1.3	-5.4	2.5	6	3
U.S.	0.8	0.1	-0.1	0.3	2	7
Foreign	2.1	1.4	-5.7	2.4	6	3
UNITED STATES		-------Million Bushels-------				
CORN	1.4	93	-250	94	7	3
SORGHUM	2.4	19	-53	14	6	4
BARLEY	1.8	9	-12	24	6	4
OATS	1.3	6	-18	16	6	2

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total ten if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

January 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY 13, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES

Beneficial rain and mild temperatures aid west coast and Great Plains winter crop development and soil moisture recharge in parts of the corn belt and mid-Atlantic States. Record rainfall and flooding damage pastured southeast and south-central sections of Texas, causing some yield and quality reduction of late harvested cotton.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Persistent rain across Argentina delays winter wheat harvesting and causes quality and lodging problems. Wet weather also delays late summer crop planting. Adequate to surplus moisture exists for summer crop development in Argentina and southern Brazil.

3 - EUROPE

Near to above normal December precipitation and seasonal temperatures across the north favor dormant winter grains. Below average rainfall and unseasonably cold weather prevail across the south, with subfreezing minimum temperatures in early January throughout Spain and Greece. Dormant citrus trees are less sensitive to cold weather.

4 - FORMER USSR

Overwintering conditions continue favorable for dormant winter grains. Mild weather melts protective snow cover.

5 - SOUTH AFRICA

Mid-December showers help vegetative corn but a recent return to dry, warm weather necessitates rain for upcoming reproduction.

6 - SOUTH ASIA

Unseasonable rain benefits vegetative fall grains and oilseeds across Pakistan and India. Scattered showers along India's southern coast benefits dry season rice.

7 - EASTERN ASIA

Unseasonable rain and snow falls across the North China Plain, replenishing soil moisture for winter wheat growth during the spring. Widespread rain across southern China replenishes reservoirs for next season's crops.

8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Unseasonable wet weather in Thailand improves reservoirs for dry season rice but likely affects unharvested main season rice. Showers, with some flooding, continue in Malaysia and Indonesia.

9 - AUSTRALIA

Above normal rains during December favor eastern summer crop development. Rains cause minor delays to winter wheat harvesting in Victoria and Western Australia. Queensland sugarcane areas received near normal rainfall.

10-NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Continued below-normal rainfall in December in Morocco and Algeria stresses winter grains in the early vegetative stage. Recent subfreezing temperatures in Algeria burn tender growth.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

NORTHWEST AFRICA: DRYNESS CONTINUES

Unseasonably frequent and sometimes heavy rains fell across northwestern Africa's wheat growing areas during September and October 1991, boosting soil moisture levels and allowing for an early start to winter grains planting; thereby, favoring germination and early growth. However, during November 1, 1991 - January 10, 1992, dry weather across Morocco and central and western Algeria has depleted soil moisture reserves, creating unfavorable growing conditions. Precipitation has been closer to normal across northeastern Algeria and Tunisia during December 1991, providing mostly adequate moisture for winter grains.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA: DECLINING RAINFALL CAUSES CONCERN

Precipitation during December 1, 1991 - January 10, 1992, was below normal across the Orange Free State and Transvaal of South Africa, Zimbabwe, and southern Mozambique. Across the Maize Triangle of South Africa, precipitation during December and January became more widely scattered and lighter than in previous months. Normally, precipitation here increases during December and January to 25 mm per week, then tapers off in March. The current decline in precipitation, and slightly above normal early January temperatures, have raised concern for the current corn crop. Soil moisture is adequate to maintain current condition. However, further moisture will be needed soon to advance the crop through reproduction.

In southern Zimbabwe, December 1991 rainfall was less than 25 percent of normal and only slightly greater across southern Mozambique. Rainfall was closer to normal levels in northern Zimbabwe's more important corn growing areas. However, dryness extended far enough north to have an impact on national production. Significant rainfall is needed by late-January, when the summer crops enter their reproductive stages, to prevent major yield losses to rain-fed crops, including corn, sorghum, and millet.

UNITED STATES: PRECIPITATION IMPROVES OUTLOOK FOR HARD RED WINTER WHEAT

Precipitation during December 1, 1991 - January 10, 1992, was well above normal across the primary U.S. Hard Red Winter Wheat growing area (Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, and eastern Colorado). This precipitation has greatly improved prospects for the 1992 domestic winter grain production and greatly reduced the area suffering from long-term drought. Soil moisture was less than adequate over large portions of this area during September and October 1991, causing planting delays and germination problems. November 1991 precipitation was generally closer to normal levels improving crop conditions. Precipitation during December 1991 was 200 percent of normal across Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and much of eastern Colorado. December precipitation across much of Texas was 500 percent or more than normal, causing unprecedented flooding outside the State's primary winter grain area. Barring above normal winter kill, a frost at flowering, or some other unusual anomaly, prospects for normal to above-normal winter wheat yields have greatly improved.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: SUMMER CROP PLANTING PROGRESS

Planting of 1991/92 corn, sorghum, and sunflower crops is nearly complete, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires. However, soybean planting has been delayed by heavy rains and has reached only 67 percent complete as of December 20, slower than last year's pace of 74 percent. Corn, sorghum, and sunflower planting has finished with area increasing 13, 11, and 9 percent, respectively, from last year. Soybean area is slightly higher than the 1990/91 level. Growing conditions are unfavorably wet because of heavy rains. However, ample soil moisture reserves will help support yields during the typically hot and dry months of January and February.

FORMER USSR: 1991/92 SUGAR PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY

Sugar production in the former USSR in 1991/92 is expected to decline 15 percent from last year to 7.8 million tons, 0.9 million less than was forecast in December 1991 based on reports from the U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Moscow. In southern Russia and the Ukraine, summer drought damaged sugarbeet leaves, retarding maturity. A wet fall, compounded by a shortage of fungicides, caused root damage and delayed harvest. Sugarbeets stored in hot, poorly ventilated warehouses were subject to accelerated fermentation where additional losses occurred.

The decline in sugar production is expected to affect mainly consumption and stocks. Imports are not forecast to increase, due to a shortage of foreign exchange and on-going changes in trade relations with Cuba.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

CORN PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Republic of South Africa is the largest producer of corn in Africa. It is normally a major corn exporter, although erratic weather can severely affect its production and trade prospects. For 1991/92, South African corn production is estimated at 8.0 million tons, down 2 percent from last year. Favorable planting conditions and expectations of higher prices than last year led farmers to increase area by 8 percent to 3.25 million hectares, reversing a 3-year area decline. Estimated yield is 2.46 tons per hectare, down slightly from last year but close to the 5-year average.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

The first half of the 1991/92 planting season (October through mid-November) had average temperatures and above-normal, beneficial rainfall. This was a strong contrast to last season, which was characterized by an early drought and greatly delayed corn plantings. In late November, rainfall diminished and temperatures increased to higher-than-normal levels, causing stress to newly planted corn in some areas. However, mild temperatures and moderate rainfall in December allowed farmers to continue planting and brought relief to the previously germinated corn in southern Transvaal and northern Orange Free State. Planting was nearly complete by late December, far ahead of the pace for last year. Since mid-December (see Weather Brief), irregular rainfall and periods of above-normal temperatures have reduced the available supply of moisture for the crop, especially in western areas. More rain will be needed to support the crop during the reproduction phase which begins in late January.

BACKGROUND

Corn is the most important grain crop in South Africa, accounting for about 80 percent of the country's total grain output. Production is concentrated in the "maize triangle," a region centered on southern Transvaal and northern Orange Free State. About 58 percent of South Africa's total corn crop is produced in Tranvsaal and 32 percent in Orange Free State, while Cape Province and Natal each produce about 5 percent of the crop. Over 90 percent of the corn is grown on commercial farms. The remaining crop is produced by individuals on small plots of land for personal use. White corn, used largely for human consumption, is planted in the eastern part of the maize triangle. Yellow corn, used mainly for animal feed, is grown primarily in western areas.

The weather in South Africa is highly variable; drought, early frost, and other unfavorable weather events often have a major effect on crop yield. Historically, production variations have been more a function of yield rather than area, which has been declining gradually since the 1970's. Since 1970, production has usually ranged between 7 and 10 million tons, but it has been as high as 14.66 million (in 1980/81) and as low as 4.08 million (in 1982/83) due to wide differences in yield (3.38 and 1.0 tons per hectare, respectively). The main factor affecting corn yields has been the weather during the critical silk/tassel stage in January and February, with drought and extreme high temperatures posing the greatest threat to the crop.

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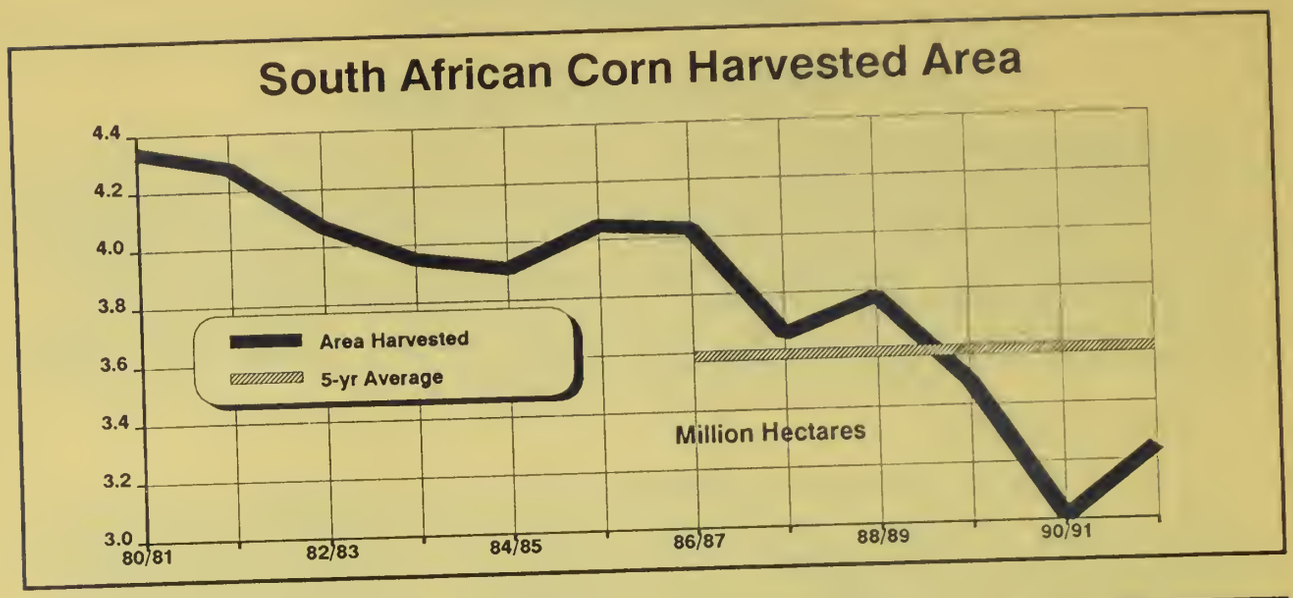
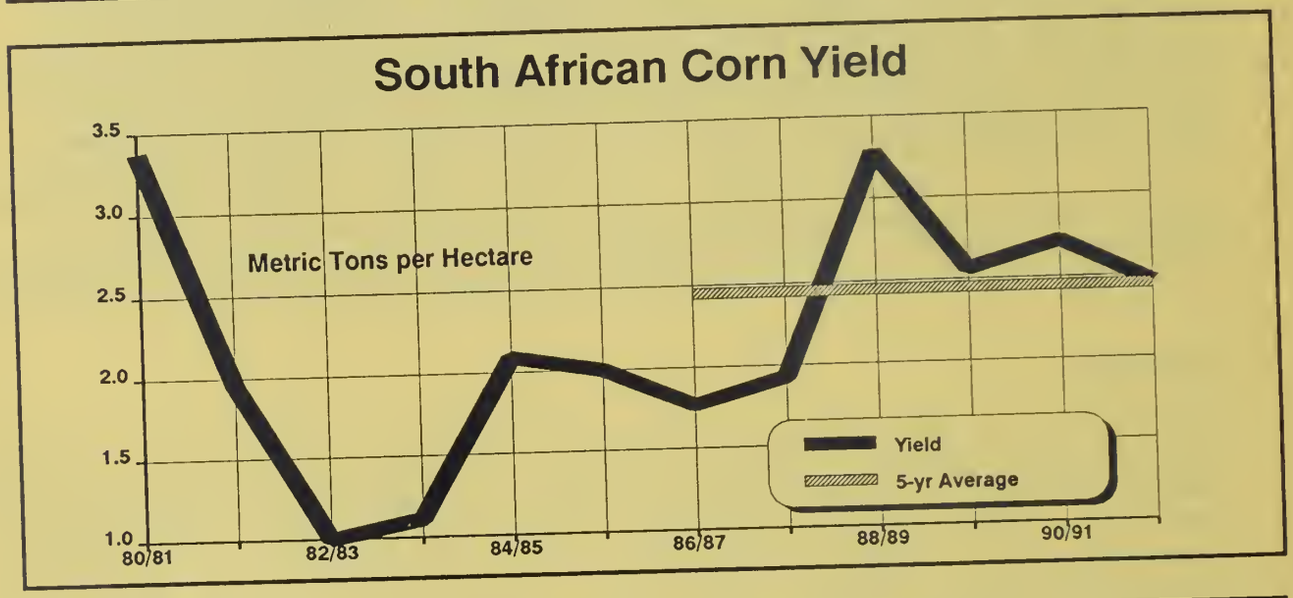
CHART 1


South African Corn Harvested Area
4.4
4.2
4.0
3.8
3.6
3.4
3.2
3.0
Area Harvested
5-yr Average
Million Hectares
80/81
82/83
84/85
86/87
88/89
90/91


South African Corn Yield
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
Metric Tons per Hectare
Yield
5-yr Average
80/81
82/83
84/85
86/87
88/89
90/91

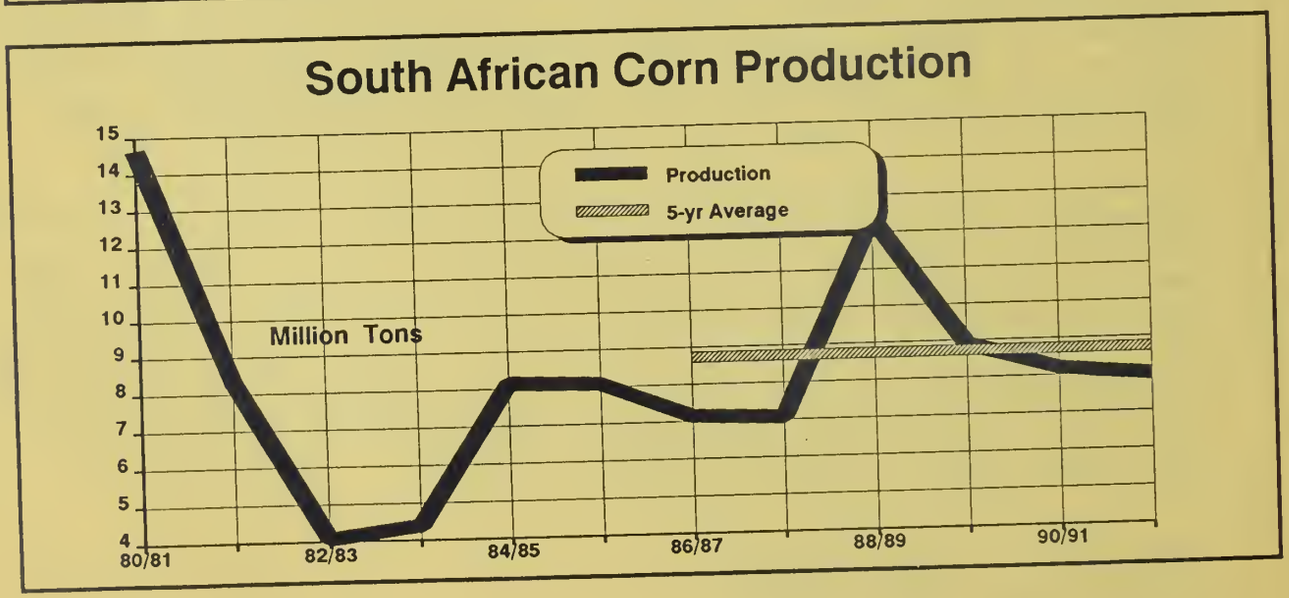

South African Corn Production
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
Production
5-yr Average
Million Tons
80/81
82/83
84/85
86/87
88/89
90/91

TABLE 9

South African Corn
Harvested Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Area (MHa)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (MMT)
71/72	4.58	2.07	9.48
72/73	3.61	1.15	4.16
73/74	4.46	2.49	11.11
74/75	4.49	2.04	9.14
75/76	4.55	1.61	7.31
76/77	4.45	2.19	9.73
77/78	4.50	2.24	10.06
78/79	4.31	1.93	8.33
79/80	4.32	2.49	10.76
80/81	4.34	3.38	14.66
81/82	4.28	1.95	8.36
82/83	4.07	1.00	4.08
83/84	3.95	1.12	4.41
84/85	3.91	2.08	8.14
85/86	4.05	2.00	8.08
86/87	4.03	1.77	7.15
87/88	3.66	1.93	7.08
88/89	3.78	3.28	12.38
89/90	3.48	2.56	8.90
90/91	3.01	2.72	8.20
91/92	3.25	2.46	8.00

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MAJOR WHEAT EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Wheat production in the major wheat exporting countries for 1991/92 is estimated at 195.6 million tons, 5 percent above the 186.5-million-ton average production of the 1980's. Virtually all of this production increase is attributable to improved yields, with EC yields accounting for most of the rise. Aggregate yields have shown an upward trend throughout the decade, reversing the effects of a downward trend in area.

The major wheat exporting countries, for the purposes of this article, include the United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the European Community (EC-12). Compared to the average of the 1980's, wheat production for 1991/92 in the United States is estimated down 15 percent, Australia will produce 33 percent less, and Argentina will be down 17 percent. U.S. output was down in 1991 because of higher area idled under government programs and weather problems. While a drought in parts of Australia has led to reduced yield prospects, planted area was off sharply because of poor price expectations at planting time. Argentina experienced a sharp reduction in area, caused by poor economic conditions and price prospects at planting. Also, excessive rainfall during planting contributed to the reduced area.

Wheat production for 1991/92 in Canada and the EC-12 is up 36 and 23 percent, respectively, to record levels. Both countries had increases in wheat area, as well as favorable growing conditions. Comparisons of wheat area, yield, and production trends in these major exporting countries follow.

UNITED STATES

Wheat production in 1991/92 is estimated at 53.9 million tons, down 28 percent from the previous year and 29 percent below the record 75.8 million produced in 1981/82. Harvested area for 1991/92 is currently estimated at 23.3 million hectares, down 12 percent from the average area of the 1980's. Area during that decade fluctuated between a record of 32.6 million hectares in 1981 to a low of 21.5 million in 1988/89. Yield for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.31 tons/hectare, down 13 percent from the record yields of last year and down 4 percent from the average yield of the 1980's.

ARGENTINA

Wheat production in 1991/92 is estimated at 8.5 million tons, 17 percent below the average production of the 1980's. Harvested area is estimated at 4.5 million hectares this year, a decline of 39 percent from the peak of 7.3 million hectares harvested in 1982 and down 20 percent from the average of the 1980's. Yield for 1991/92 is estimated at 1.89 tons/hectare, down 15 percent from the record of 2.22 tons/hectare reached in 1984, but up 5 percent from the average of the 1980's.

AUSTRALIA

Wheat production for 1991/92 is forecast at 10.0 million tons, down 55 percent from the record 22.0 million produced in 1983 and down 33 percent from the average production of the 1980's. This year's crop was reduced by a severe drought which affected the eastern wheat producing states of Queensland and New South Wales. Area, after peaking in 1983 at 12.9 million hectares, has trended downward to this year's estimated 7.8 million. This is a decline of 40 percent from the record area in 1983 and 29 percent below the average harvested area of the 1980's. Yield for 1991/92 is forecast at 1.28 tons/hectare, equal to the average yield of the 1970's, but 7 percent below the average of the 1980's.

CANADA

Wheat production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 32.8 million tons, up slightly from the previous record produced last year and up 36 percent from the average production of the 1980's. The record crop in 1991/92 is up 86 percent from the average production of the 1970's. Harvested area for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 14.5 million hectares, up 8 percent from the average area of the 1980's. Yield for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.3 tons/hectare, slightly below the record yields of last year, but up 23 percent from the average yield of the 1980's.

EC-12

Wheat production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 90.4 million tons, 4 percent over the previous record of 87.0 million tons produced in 1984. The production level this year is 23 percent above the average of the 1980's and 77 percent over the average production of the 1970's. Harvested area for 1991/92 is estimated at 17.1 million hectares, down 8 percent from the record area harvested in 1962. Harvested area has trended upward since the early 1970's, with this year's area up 7 percent from that decade and up 3 percent from the average of the 1980's. Yields have increased even more markedly. This year's yields are estimated at a record 5.28 tons/hectare, up 3 percent from the previous record of 5.1 tons/hectare set last year, 19 percent over the average yield of the 1980's and 66 percent above the average yield of the 1970's.

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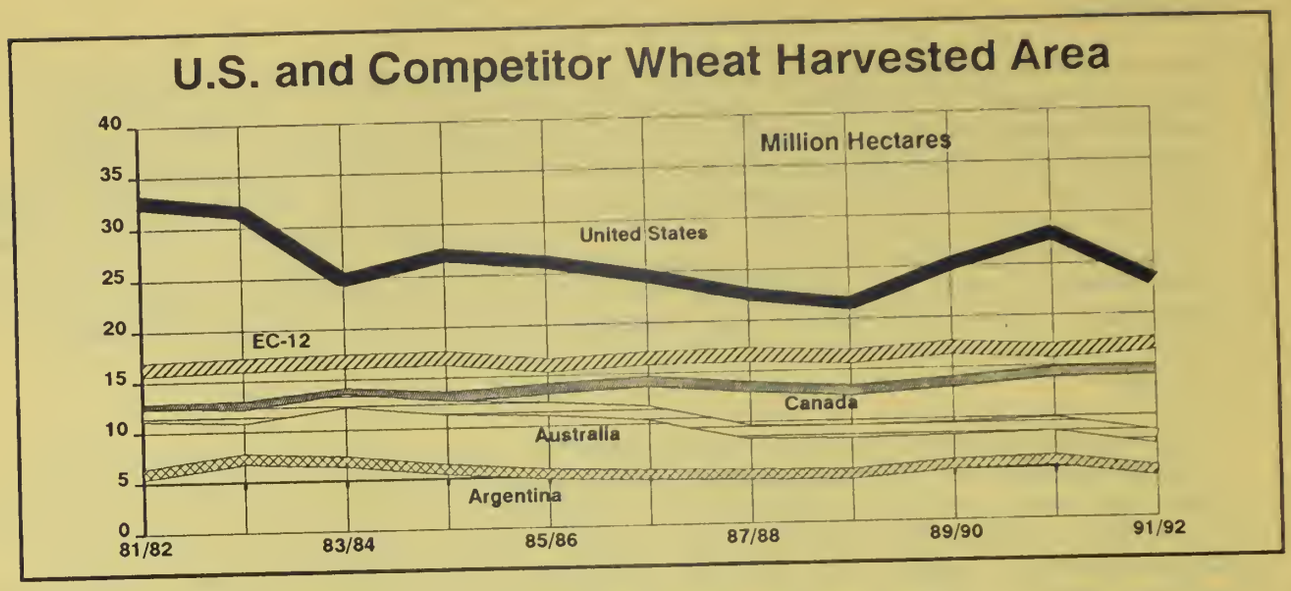
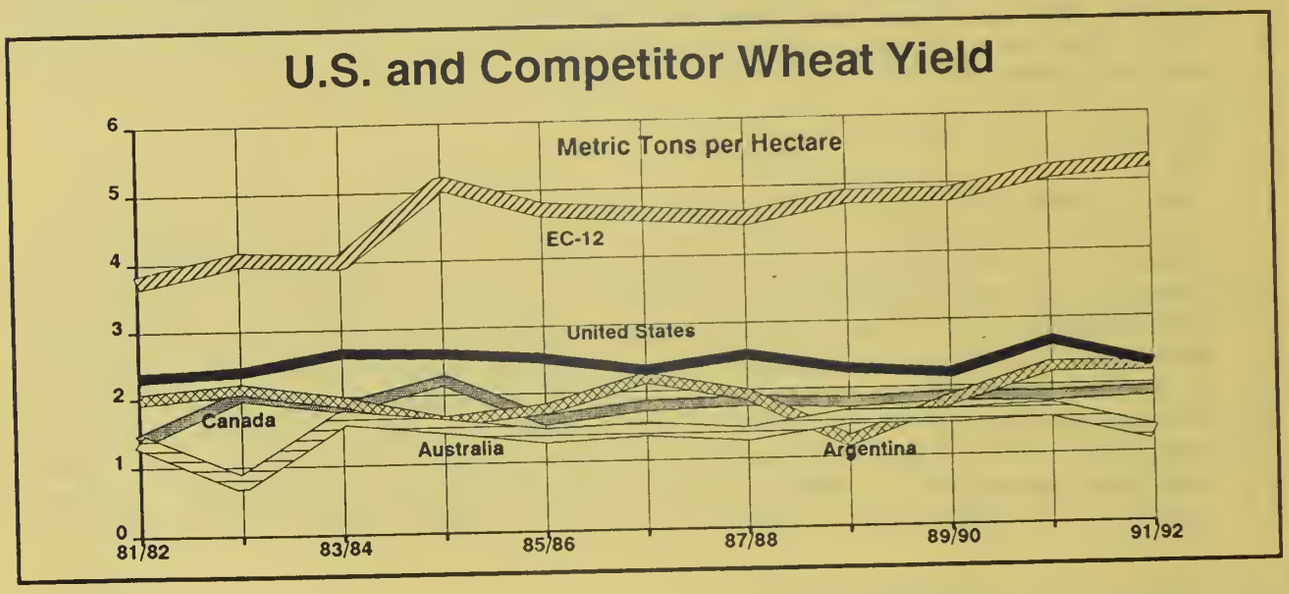

U.S. and Competitor Wheat Harvested Area
Million Hectares
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
United States
EC-12
Canada
Australia
Argentina
81/82
83/84
85/86
87/88
89/90
91/92


U.S. and Competitor Wheat Yield
Metric Tons per Hectare
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
EC-12
United States
Canada
Australia
Argentina
81/82
83/84
85/86
87/88
89/90
91/92

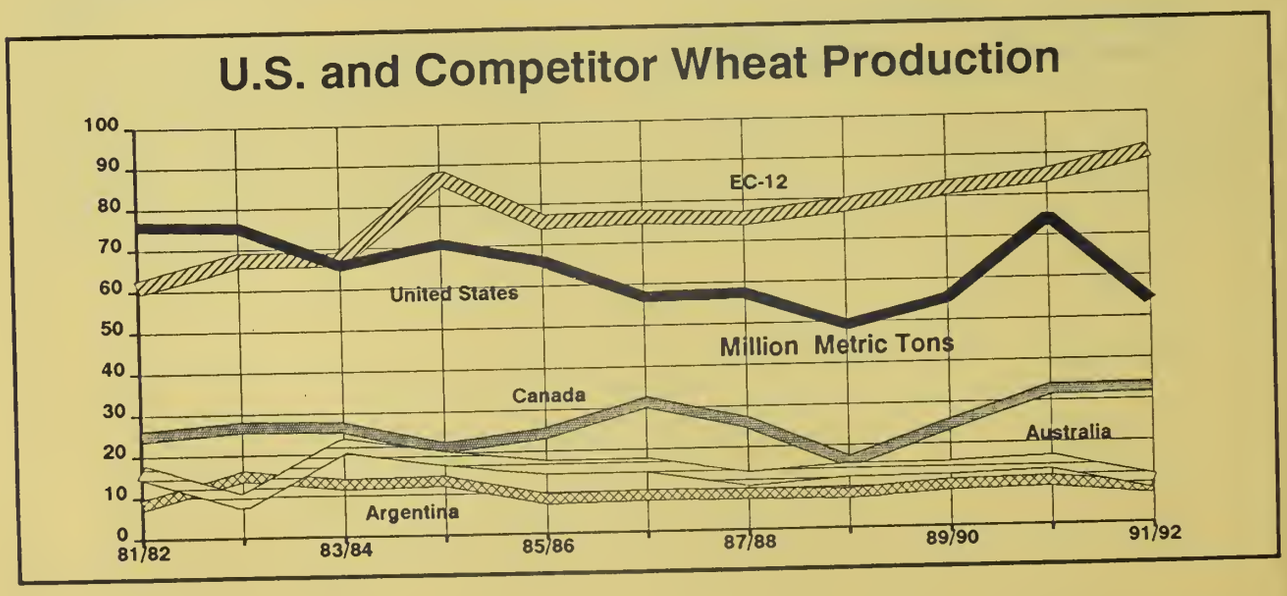

U.S. and Competitor Wheat Production
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
EC-12
United States
Million Metric Tons
Canada
Australia
Argentina
81/82
83/84
85/86
87/88
89/90
91/92

TABLE 10

U.S. and Competitor Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92
Harvested Area (MHa)												
United States	28.78	32.64	31.54	24.84	27.09	26.20	24.57	22.64	21.53	25.17	28.04	23.35
Argentina	5.02	5.93	7.32	6.88	5.95	5.27	4.98	4.79	4.70	5.45	5.70	4.50
Australia	11.28	11.89	11.52	12.93	12.08	11.74	11.14	9.06	8.90	9.00	9.24	7.80
Canada	11.10	12.43	12.55	13.70	13.16	13.73	14.24	13.47	12.99	13.63	14.39	14.52
EC-12	16.31	16.33	16.62	16.83	16.95	16.04	16.48	16.64	16.27	16.98	16.47	17.10
TOTAL	72.49	79.22	79.55	75.18	75.23	72.98	71.41	66.60	64.39	70.23	73.84	67.27
Yield (MT/Ha)												
United States	2.25	2.32	2.39	2.65	2.61	2.52	2.32	2.53	2.29	2.20	2.66	2.31
Argentina	1.55	1.40	2.05	1.85	2.22	1.61	1.79	1.84	1.79	1.86	1.84	1.89
Australia	0.96	1.38	0.77	1.70	1.55	1.38	1.45	1.37	1.58	1.58	1.63	1.28
Canada	1.74	2.00	2.13	1.93	1.61	1.77	2.20	1.93	1.23	1.80	2.27	2.26
EC-12	3.96	3.74	4.06	4.00	5.14	4.71	4.63	4.54	4.82	4.83	5.14	5.28
Production (MMT)												
United States	64.80	75.81	75.25	65.86	70.62	66.00	56.93	57.36	49.32	55.43	74.47	53.91
Argentina	7.78	8.30	15.00	12.75	13.20	8.50	8.93	8.80	8.40	10.15	10.50	8.50
Australia	10.86	16.36	8.88	22.02	18.67	16.17	16.12	12.37	14.06	14.21	15.07	10.00
Canada	19.29	24.80	26.74	26.47	21.19	24.25	31.38	25.95	16.00	24.58	32.71	32.82
EC-12	64.64	61.05	67.40	67.34	87.04	75.56	76.23	75.49	78.38	82.04	84.64	90.35
TOTAL	167.37	186.32	193.27	194.44	210.72	190.48	189.59	179.97	166.16	186.41	217.39	195.58

January 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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VIETNAM RICE PRODUCTION

The USDA production data series for Vietnamese rice has been adjusted to reflect a more appropriate representation of area, yield, and production. With more detailed information available, USDA will analyze production for rice harvested in the same year which includes the 10th month, winter-spring, and summer-autumn crops.

Vietnam harvests rice continuously. The annual rice crop is divided into three seasons: 10th month, winter-spring, and summer-autumn crops. The 10th month crop is harvested from September to November in the North (Red River Delta) and November to February in the South (Mekong Delta). The winter-spring crop is harvested during June in the North and February in the South, while the summer-autumn crop is harvested from July to October in both the North and South. The 10th month and the winter-spring crops account for about 80 percent of total rice production, while the summer-autumn crop is about 20 percent of total output. The 10th month and winter-spring output are about equal, with any surplus production available for export. In contrast, the summer-autumn crop is basically destined for the domestic market as the quality is usually poor.

The 1991/92 rice crop is estimated to be a record 19.9 million tons. Harvested area is expected to be at a record level at 6.25 million hectares. Better prices and government programs to repair and strengthen irrigation works encouraged farmers to plant additional area. The average yield for the three crops are estimated at a near record 3.18 tons per hectare. Increased availability of fertilizer that was scarce in 1990/91 is the reason for improved yields.

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TABLE 11

Vietnam Rice
Harvested Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Area (MHa)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Rough Production (MMT)	Milled Production (MMT)
1980/81	5.47	2.16	11.84	7.70
1981/82	5.72	2.31	13.24	8.61
1982/83	5.71	2.67	15.23	9.90
1983/84	5.74	2.72	15.61	10.15
1984/85	5.84	2.80	16.36	10.63
1985/86	5.70	2.80	15.96	10.37
1986/87	5.68	2.62	14.90	9.69
1987/88	5.73	3.04	17.43	11.50
1988/89	5.98	3.05	18.25	12.05
1989/90	6.05	3.20	19.35	12.77
1990/91	6.13	2.92	17.90	11.81
1991/92	6.25	3.18	19.90	13.13

January 1992 Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Output of tomatoes for processing in 11 major producing countries is estimated at 18.5 million tons for 1991, down 6 percent from the 1990 level. The current estimate is 0.7 million tons below the July 1991 forecast of 19.2 million. Preliminary data indicate 1991 harvested area in the 11 countries was down about 5 percent compared to 1990. The decrease in area occurred mainly in the European Community (EC). Production of processing tomatoes in the Mediterranean Basin (five EC countries plus Turkey and Israel) declined sharply in 1991 due to smaller harvests in each country.

In the United States, processing tomato production was 9.9 million tons, 5 percent above the 1990 level. Area harvested was up slightly and favorable weather boosted yields. In July 1988, Mexico eliminated the quota system for tomato plantings. Higher prices for tomato products induced significant production increases in 1989, 1990, and 1991. Preliminary assessments for 1992 indicate a production decline is likely due to escalating production costs.

The 1991 harvest of processing tomatoes for 5 EC countries is estimated at 6.2 million tons, 16 percent below the 1990 level. The crop was down due to unfavorable spring weather in several major growing areas and poor prospects for profitable over-quota production. EC support prices in ECU terms were unchanged for 1991, but due to currency realignments, producers in some countries received increases. The overall EC quota was up 200,000 tons, with Spain and Portugal each receiving one-half the increase.

Output of processing tomatoes for 1991 in Italy, the leading EC producer, is estimated at 3.2 million tons, down sharply from 1990 due to unfavorable spring weather. Production in Greece for 1991 is estimated to be slightly below last year's drought-reduced output. Both the quality and quantity of the crop were adversely affected by cold, wet spring weather. Area planted was up as prices for alternative crops were less favorable than tomato prices. Spain's production of processing tomatoes for 1991 is estimated at less than 0.9 million tons, significantly below the 1.1 million forecast in June 1991. The 1991 harvest was nearly 25 percent below the 1990 crop primarily due to the unfavorable world market situation. A build up of stocks hurt prospects for profitable over-quota production and resulted in a production level that was well below the EC quota. Portugal's 1991 processing tomato crop is currently estimated at 706,000 tons, 14 percent smaller than the record harvest in 1990. The loss of the Soviet market for tomato products left Portuguese processors burdened with large, unsold stocks. France's output of processing tomatoes declined in 1991 because producers were unable to compete with lower-priced imports.

Turkey's 1991 output of processing tomatoes is estimated at 1.3 million tons, down 130,000 from the 1990 level and 380.000 off the 1989 record. The decline reflects poor weather during harvesting and unfavorable prices. Processors in Turkey have announced that higher prices will be paid in 1992. Israel's 1991 output is estimated at 120,000 tons, less than one-third of the 1990 level. A severe shortage of irrigation water caused the decline.

Taiwan's 1991 output of processing tomatoes (harvested December 1990 - April 1991) was 151,000 tons, down sharply from the 1990 figure. Preliminary assessments indicate production will decline again in 1992 as processors continue to have difficulty competing in the Japanese market.

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TABLE 12

PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 metric tons)

Country	1989	1990	Preliminary 1991	Forecast 1992
United States	8,604	9,394	9,864	--
Canada	539	580	500	--
Mexico	317	365	400	300 1/
Italy	3,800	4,000	3,200	--
France	324	326	320	--
Greece	1,400 2/	1,090 3/	1,070	--
Spain	976	1,136	869	--
Portugal	617	823	706	--
Turkey	1,700	1,450	1,320	--
Israel	329	370	120	--
Taiwan	220	182	151	135 1/
Total	18,826	19,716	18,520	--

1/ Forecasts for 1992 are based on conditions as of early December 1991. Data are available only for Mexico and Taiwan which harvest early in the year.
2/ Includes 8,000 tons withdrawn from the market and approximately 100,000 tons not delivered to processors.
3/ Includes 81,000 tons diverted to the fresh market.

January 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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WORLD POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Revised forecasts for 13 selected countries, accounting for about two-thirds of world production, indicate total 1992 poultry meat production will equal 39.2 million tons, only slightly above the August forecast (see WAP-8-91), but 4 percent above 1991. Forecasts for Mexico and Brazil are up, while those for the former USSR and Japan are down. At the aggregate level, output of broiler meat is expected to total 26.4 million tons, up 1 percent from the August forecast and 4 percent greater than the 1991 estimate. Output of turkey meat is forecast at 3.9 million tons, essentially unchanged from the August forecast, but 3 percent above output in 1991. Egg production is forecast at 579 billion, marginally below the August forecast of 584 billion eggs, but 3 percent above the 1991 level.

Broiler production in the United States for 1992 is forecast at 9.4 million tons, up slightly from the August forecast and 4 percent above 1991. Somewhat slower growth than anticipated in August is forecast for Canada because some provinces cut their production quotas. Mexico's 1992 broiler output is forecast at 940,000 tons, 120,000 above the August 1991 forecast. Strong consumer demand is being met by increased investments in both production and processing facilities. Brazil's 1992 production forecast for broiler meat has been raised to 2.9 million tons due to more favorable margins. Although 1991 prices for broilers increased faster than the rate of inflation, consumers increased their purchases of broiler meat because retail prices for chicken remained well below the prices for beef and pork.

Forecasts of 1992 broiler output in France and the Netherlands are unchanged from August and both show small increases from the 1991 level. Forecasts of broiler meat and total poultry meat output in the former USSR are down from the August forecast because feed shortages and problems in the general economy continue to adversely affect the poultry sector.

Output of broilers in Japan for 1992 is forecast at 1.3 million tons, 5 percent below the volume projected in August 1991. The current forecast for 1992 is down 3 percent from 1991 and 5 percent below the 1990 level. The downturn in Japanese broiler production reflects more competition from imports and higher production costs. Thailand's 1992 broiler production, forecast at 690,000 tons, is 3 percent above the August forecast and 10 percent above the 1991 estimate. Rapid growth in both domestic and export markets is facilitating the large annual increases in Thai broiler production.

World turkey meat production in 1992 is forecast at 3.9 million tons, down slightly from the August forecast, but up 3 percent from the 1991 level. In the United States, the January 1992 forecast is essentially unchanged from the preliminary forecast released in August 1991. France's 1992 output of turkey meat is forecast at 475,000 tons, 1 percent below August, but 2 percent above the 1991 estimate. Much of the increased output is expected to be exported.

World output of eggs for 1992 is forecast at 579 billion, 1 percent below the August forecast and 3 percent above the 1991 estimate. In the United States, 1992 egg production is forecast at 69.2 billion, up slightly from the August forecast and the 1991 estimate. Mexican egg production is forecast at 20.5 billion, 3 percent above the 1991 estimate. An easing of price controls has given producers in Mexico hope for better returns. Egg production in Brazil for 1992 is expected to exceed the 1991 level by 3 percent. This represents a recovery from the downturns in 1988 and 1989 rather than expanded production capacity. Egg output for 1992 in the former USSR has been reduced 5 percent from the August forecast of 80 million, as short feed supplies and problems in the general economy continue to adversely affect egg production. Japan's egg output is forecast at 41.0 billion, up slightly from the August forecast, but unchanged from the 1991 level due to rising production costs and declining egg consumption.

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TABLE 13

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991 2/	Forecast 1992 Aug.	Forecast 1992 Jan.
SELECTED PRODUCERS					
Canada	659	701	705	750	727
Mexico	635	700	840	860	990
United States	10,105	10,878	11,476	11,838	11,893
Brazil	2,139	2,416	2,663	2,780	3,000
France	1,550	1,651	1,710	1,720	1,730
Netherlands	491	526	560	550	565
Former USSR	3,300	3,284	3,200	3,200	3,000
Egypt	254	235	225	215	215
Saudi Arabia	240	265	275	290	290
Hong Kong	34	32	32	31	31
Japan	1,482	1,451	1,417	1,446	1,380
Singapore	58	56	65	60	59
Thailand	553	595	655	700	720
SUBTOTAL	21,500	22,790	23,823	24,440	24,600
Others 3/	12,841	13,454	13,918	14,594	14,594
TOTAL	34,341	36,244	37,741	39,034	39,194

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Countries with no revisions since the August forecasts.

January 1992 Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991 2/	Forecast 1992 Aug.	Forecast 1992 Jan.
SELECTED PRODUCERS					
Canada	539	572	575	615	595
Mexico	590	660	790	820	940
United States	7,903	8,464	9,016	9,320	9,370
Brazil	2,084	2,356	2,600	2,715	2,935
France	898	959	1,010	1,020	1,020
Netherlands	406	433	461	465	465
Former USSR	1,820	1,800	1,750	1,700	1,600
Egypt	195	185	170	160	160
Saudi Arabia	240	263	273	285	285
Hong Kong	23	22	22	21	21
Japan	1,355	1,332	1,300	1,325	1,260
Singapore	48	45	52	49	46
Thailand	538	575	630	670	690
SUBTOTAL	16,639	17,666	18,649	19,165	19,387
Others 3/	6,706	6,838	6,799	6,965	6,965
TOTAL	23,345	24,504	25,448	26,130	26,352

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Countries with no revisions since the August forecasts.

January 1992 Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991 2/	Forecast 1992 Aug.	Forecast 1992 Jan.
SELECTED PRODUCERS					
Canada	120	129	130	135	132
Mexico	9	8	10	8	12
United States	1,944	2,147	2,203	2,260	2,265
Brazil	55	60	63	65	65
France	387	432	465	480	475
Netherlands	27	30	31	34	31
Former USSR	120	90	75	80	70
SUBTOTAL	2,662	2,896	2,977	3,062	3,050
Others 3/	766	810	850	873	873
TOTAL	3,428	3,706	3,827	3,935	3,923

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Countries with no revisions since the August forecasts.

January 1992 Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16

EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(Millions of eggs)

	1989	1990	1991 2/	Forecast 1992 Aug.	Forecast 1992 Jan.
SELECTED PRODUCERS					
Canada	5,719	5,661	5,620	5,575	5,575
Mexico	17,950	18,040	19,840	20,200	20,500
United States	67,174	67,919	68,915	68,940	69,240
Brazil	12,174	13,454	13,630	15,585	14,040
France	15,050	14,629	14,900	14,800	14,950
Netherlands	10,660	10,801	10,760	11,300	11,000
Former USSR	84,600	81,725	79,000	80,000	76,000
Egypt	3,000	3,200	2,950	2,950	2,950
Saudi Arabia	2,800	2,900	2,985	3,060	3,060
Hong Kong	34	34	34	34	34
Japan	40,383	39,850	41,000	40,650	41,000
SUBTOTAL	259,544	258,213	259,634	263,094	258,349
Others 3/	276,647	293,628	305,056	320,624	320,624
TOTAL	536,191	551,841	564,690	583,718	578,973

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

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HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURAL REFORM

In the process of evolving from a centrally planned economy to one driven by the private market, Hungarian officials have found that transformation of the agricultural sector is one of the most difficult hurdles. Not only must state organizations be privatized, but many other interrelated laws must be changed to permit a fair and orderly transition. The following information was provided by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Vienna.

At present, the massive effort to convert the agricultural sector has proceeded slower than many in Hungary would have liked, causing much uncertainty in rural communities. The current overriding uncertainty has hampered important crop production decisions and could cause a potential drop in output for grain and other crops in 1992. The production outlook is further clouded by large 1991 grain surpluses, high interest rates, poor farm cash flows, and weak product demand. It appears that uncertainty over the timing and success of the government's privatization process may continue to impact the planting and production situation through 1993.

Land issues remain at the heart of agricultural privatization problems in the country, including land use, ownership, and property relations. The lack of a real market for agricultural land is accentuated by the overall poor financial situation of many of the large socialized farms. Cooperative farm members remain unable to obtain their family's share of land from the cooperative, while compensation payments to former landowners for confiscated property are yet to be legislated. Parliamentary debate for the new Hungarian Land Law was postponed until 1992, delaying all types of land transactions and the establishment of an agricultural real estate market. The new Compensation Act itself will only partially account for the value of property lost by state expropriation (after May 1, 1939). Compensation certificates will be issued to former owners which can be used to purchase land, privatized buildings, other real estate, or shares in companies. Consequently, not all compensation will be transmitted into new agricultural holdings. Further, property to be privatized will primarily come from either agricultural cooperatives common land or state agricultural land set aside for privatization.

The cooperative farms themselves are under deadlines to privatize and distribute their assets. Bidding for cooperative land is expected to begin around May of this year. Cooperatives must also establish real owners of all common property, excluding land that belongs to members, has been privatized, or been set apart for compensation purposes. All other cooperative assets and land must be sold and divided among members, employees, or shareholders. The final deadline for this process is June 30, 1992. The evaluation and distribution of common property and debts are critical problems to be resolved, since roughly one-third of the cooperatives are operating in the red. When the ownership status of all cooperative assets has been settled, a general assembly of the members must elect a leadership to decide the new form of collective organization. An old cooperative may be transformed into a new cooperative, split into two or more cooperatives, divided into family farms, or any new form mandated in the Compensation Act. The new act will directly affect more than 500,000 members and cooperative employees on the approximately 1,300 agricultural cooperatives in Hungary.

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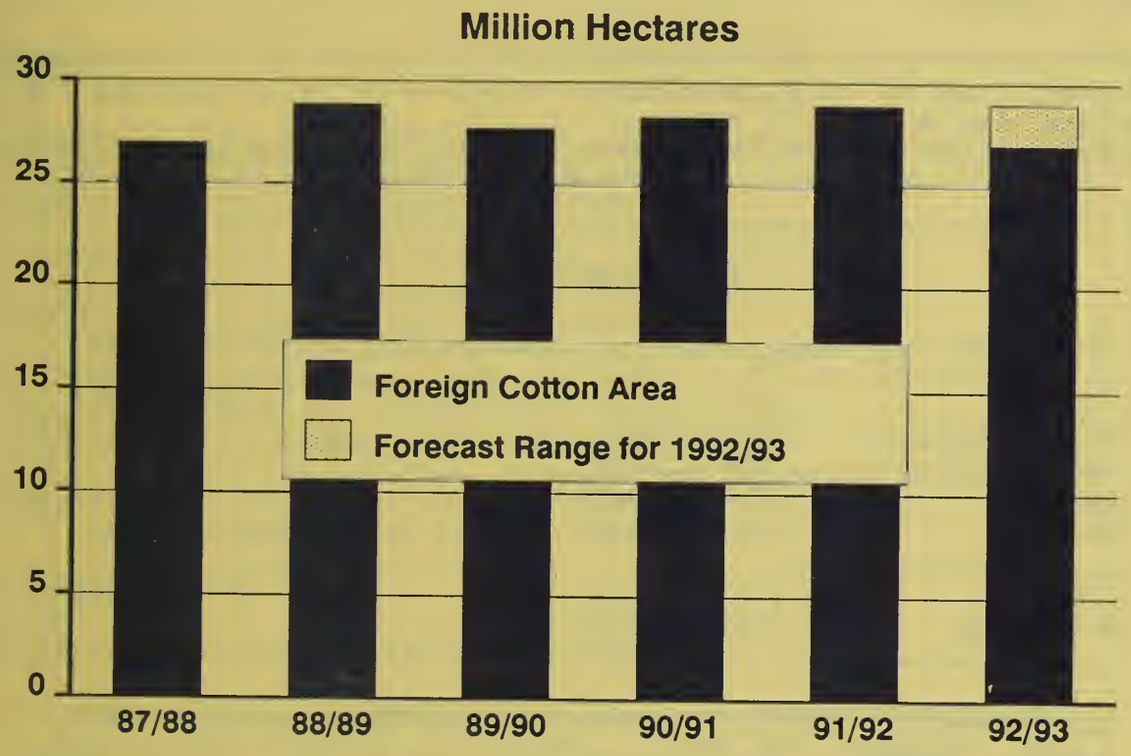
World Agricultural Production

1992/93 Forecast of Foreign Cotton Area



Production Articles This Month...

Foreign Cotton Area
World Rapeseed
Malaysian Palm Oil
Former USSR Cotton
Syrian Agricultural Overview
European Forestry Situation
Deciduous Fruit and Table Grape Situation

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

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This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-263), February 11, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* eastern time on March 12, 1992. *
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric Tons to Bushels		Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales	
		Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Wheat & Soybeans	= MT*36.7437		
Corn, Sorghum, Rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric Tons to Hundredweight	
		Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres		
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

NOTE: BEGINNING WITH THE MAY EDITION, THIS CIRCULAR SERIES COMBINES DATA FOR THE TERRITORIES FORMERLY KNOWN AS EAST GERMANY (GDR) AND WEST GERMANY (FRG) UNDER THE HEADING GERMANY. LIKEWISE, DATA FOR THE TERRITORY FORMERLY CALLED EAST GERMANY (GDR) ARE INCLUDED IN AGGREGATES FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC-12) AND EXCLUDED FROM AGGREGATES FOR EASTERN EUROPE. BECAUSE OF THIS, DATA FOR "GERMANY", EASTERN EUROPE, AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC-12) ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH DATA PUBLISHED IN PRIOR EDITIONS OF THIS CIRCULAR SERIES AND MAY NOT BE COMPARABLE WITH SUCH ESTIMATES FOUND IN OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

NOTE: Estimates of the Former (Fmr.) USSR in this report cover the same area previously designated as the USSR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

February 1992

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

Wheat..... 5
Coarse Grains..... 5
Rice..... 6
Oilseeds..... 6
Cotton..... 9

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 11
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 12
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 13
Table 4. Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 14
Table 5. Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 17
Table 6. Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 18
Table 7. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 20
Table 8. Reliability of February Production Projections..... 21

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 22

WEATHER BRIEFS

Northwest Africa: Drought Continues in Morocco..... 23
South Africa: Drought Intensifies..... 23
Former Soviet Union: Mild Weather Favors Winter Grains..... 23

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Chile: Walnut Production Trending Downward..... 24
EC: Participation in Set-Aside Program Varied..... 24
France: Walnut Production Estimate Increased..... 24
Italy: Production Estimates for Almonds and Pistachios Revised..... 25
Turkey: Broiler Output Up, Egg Output Steady in 1991..... 25

SUBJECT PAGE

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

Indications for 1992/93 Foreign Cotton Area..... 26
World Rapeseed Production..... 30
Malaysian Palm Oil Production..... 36
Cotton Production in the Republics of the Former Soviet Union..... 40
Syrian Agricultural Overview..... 44
European Forestry Situation..... 49
Deciduous Fruit and Table Grape Situation..... 52

FEATURE TABLES

Table 9. Foreign Cotton Area, Yield, and Production..... 29
Table 10. Rapeseed Production by Country..... 32
Table 11. Rapeseed Harvested Area by Country..... 33
Table 12. Rapeseed Yields by Country..... 34
Table 13. Malaysia Palm Oil Production..... 39
Table 14. Former Soviet Union Cotton..... 43
Table 15. Syrian Grains, Oilseeds, and Cotton..... 48
Table 16. Europe: Forestry Production in Selected Countries..... 49
Table 17. World Apple Production..... 54
Table 18. World Pear Production..... 55
Table 19. World Apricot Production..... 56
Table 20. World Cherry Production..... 56
Table 21. World Peach & Nectarine Production..... 57
Table 22. World Table Grape Production..... 57

CHARTS

Chart 1. Rapeseed Harvested Area by Country..... 35
Chart 2. World Rapeseed Production..... 35
Chart 3. Malaysian Palm Oil, Total Cumulative Production..... 37
Chart 4. Malaysian Palm Oil, Total Monthly Production..... 37
Chart 5. Malaysian Palm Oil Production, Peninsular Malaysia..... 38
Chart 6. Malaysian Palm Oil Production, East Malaysia..... 38

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

February 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 545.9 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 8 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 492.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 53.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 28 percent from last year.

- **India** — Production is estimated at 54.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Official statistics indicate national yields were slightly higher than previously estimated for the crop harvested in May 1991.

- **Uruguay** — Production is estimated at 0.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or 53 percent from last month and down 50 percent from last year. Excessive rains at planting reduced area, while rains at harvest lowered yield.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 804.2 million tons, down 1.8 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 585.7 million tons, down 1.8 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 218.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 5 percent from last year.

- **South Africa** — Production is estimated at 6.6 million tons, down 2.0 million or 24 percent from last month and down 25 percent from last year. Prospective corn production was cut from 8.0 to 6.0 million tons because of a continuing severe drought in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, South Africa's most important corn production provinces. The sorghum estimate was also lowered this month due to the drought.

- **Zimbabwe** — Production is estimated at 1.8 million tons, down 0.5 million or 23 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Corn accounts for most of the reduction. Yields of corn and sorghum are expected to decline because of drought.

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- **Mexico** — Production is estimated at 17.2 million tons, down 0.2 million tons or 1 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Decreased yield for sorghum, especially in the Bajio region, resulted in the estimated production decline.

- **Australia** — Production is estimated at 6.9 million tons, up 0.5 million or 8 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year's harvest. The increase primarily is due to higher estimated barley and sorghum production. Rain during December and January improved summer crop prospects.

- **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 11.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. The corn production estimate was increased because of larger area and improved yield prospects.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1991/92 is projected at 346.4 million tons, up 0.9 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from last year's record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 341.5 million tons, up 0.9 million or slightly above last month's estimate, but down 1 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 4.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 4 percent from last year.

- **China** — Production is estimated at 130.2 million tons, up 0.7 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. Larger-than-expected harvests of single and late season rice more than offset the reduction in estimated early rice production.

- **Burma** — Production is estimated at 7.7 million tons, up 0.1 million tons or 2 percent from last month, but down 7 percent from last year. Insufficient rains early in the season did not damage the crop as much as previously expected.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 224.3 million tons, up 0.7 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1990/91. Foreign production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 160.0 million tons, up 0.7 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 64.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 6 percent from last year.

* Soybeans: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 105.2 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean output is estimated at 51.2 million tons, down 0.03 million or less than 1 percent last month, but up 1 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o United States — Production is estimated at 54.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. The USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at 23.4 million hectares and yield at a record 2.30 tons per hectare.

Cottonseed: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 35.2 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 29.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o United States — Production is estimated at 6.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 13 percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service pegs harvested area at 5.2 million hectares and yield at 1.18 metric tons per hectare.
  - o Pakistan — Production is estimated at 3.8 million tons, up 0.3 million or 7 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Record cotton yields are expected as a result of an extended and beneficial dry harvest period.
  - o India — Production is estimated at 3.9 million tons, down 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and unchanged from last year. Poor cotton yields in central India have resulted from drought conditions occurring between August and October 1991.

* Peanuts: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 23.3 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 2 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.1 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o United States — Production is estimated at a record 2.2 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 37 percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at a record 0.8 million hectares and yield at 2.76 metric tons per hectare.

* Sunflowerseed: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 22.0 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 3 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.4 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

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- o **United States** Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 48 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at 1,081,000 hectares and yield at 1.51 metric tons per hectare.

* **Rapeseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 28.3 million tons, up 0.6 million or 2 percent from last month and up 12 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 28.3 million tons, up 0.6 million or 2 percent from last month and up 12 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** Production is estimated at 83,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 54 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at 58,000 hectares and yield at 1.44 metric tons per hectare.

  - o **India** Production is estimated at a record 6.0 million tons, up 0.6 million or 11 percent from last month and up 11 percent from last year. Late season rapeseed sowings rose following a dry summer season, boosting estimated area to a record 6.3 million hectares.

* **Flaxseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 9 percent from last year. Production in the United States for 1991/92 is unchanged this month at an estimated 155,000 tons, up 60 percent from last year. Total foreign production is pegged at 1.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 12 percent from 1990/91. There were no country changes this month.

* **Copra:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 4.6 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 3.5 million tons, down 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 6 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **Malaysia** Production is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 0.1 million tons or 6 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. First quarter (October-December) oil palm output was below expectations.

* **Palm Oil:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 11.8 million tons, down 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **Malaysia** — Production is estimated at 6.3 million tons, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. Oil palm output during the first quarter (October-December) was below projected expectations.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1991/92 is projected at a record 92.2 million bales. This estimate is up 0.4 million bales or less than 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is projected at 74.7 million bales, up 0.4 million or 1 percent from last month and is an increase of 4 percent over 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 17.5 million bales, unchanged from last month, but up 13 percent from last year.

- **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at a record 8.8 million bales, up 0.8 million or 10 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Record crop yields are estimated owing to an unusually long and dry harvest period. Record yields are estimated for cotton in both Sind and Punjab provinces.

- **Soviet Union (Former)** — Production is estimated at 11.3 million bales, up 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. The increase is based on recently-published official seed-cotton harvest figures.

- **India** — Production is estimated at 9.1 million bales, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but unchanged from last year. Cotton yields are forecast down this month owing to drought conditions in important central Indian growing states.

- **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 1.3 million bales, down 0.2 million or 10 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Heavy rains resulted in less area and late planting, lowering estimated yield potential. In addition, cash-strapped farmers reduced input use.

- **South Africa** — Production is estimated at 0.2 million bales, down 0.1 million or 38 percent from last month and down 19 percent from last year. Estimated area and yields were significantly reduced because of drought over most of the country.

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- **Turkey** — Production is estimated at 2.6 million bales, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and down 14 percent from last year. Production in the Aegean region increased; however, this increase was offset by both lower yields and area in the Cukurova producing area.

- **Zimbabwe** — Production is estimated at 0.3 million bales, down 0.1 million or 38 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Area and yield estimates were lowered due to widespread drought.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	76.6	77.2	69.9	62.2	69.3	57.7	32.7	39.5	34.3	34.3	2,037	2,736	1,981	1,981
Winter	55.1	56.9	51.0	41.5	49.9	39.4	35.0	40.7	34.8	34.8	1,455	2,031	1,372	1,372
Other	21.5	20.3	18.9	20.7	19.4	18.3	28.1	36.4	33.3	33.3	582	706	609	609
Rye	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	28.2	27.1	24.6	24.6	14	10	10	10
Soybeans	60.8	57.8	59.8	59.5	56.5	58.0	32.3	34.1	34.3	34.3	1,924	1,926	1,986	1,986
Corn	72.2	74.2	76.0	64.7	67.0	68.8	116.3	118.5	108.9	108.6	7,525	7,933	7,474	7,474
Sorghum	12.6	10.5	11.0	11.1	9.1	9.8	55.4	63.1	59.0	59.0	615	571	579	579
Barley	9.1	8.2	8.9	8.3	7.5	8.4	48.6	56.1	55.2	55.2	404	422	464	464
Oats	12.1	10.4	8.7	6.9	5.9	4.8	54.3	60.1	50.6	50.6	374	358	243	243
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	5,749	5,529	5,617	5,617	154.5	156.1	154.5	154.5
											--Million 480-pound--			
All Cotton	10.6	12.3	14.1	9.5	11.7	12.8	614	634	656	656	12.2	15.5	17.5	17.5

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular available from NASS.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Fmr. USSR 3/	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1989/90	537.9	482.4	55.4	24.6	4.0	82.0	4.4	40.7	92.3	90.8	54.1	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.2	5.6	14.2	2.0	12.5	15.4
1990/91 prel.	593.2	518.7	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.6	5.1	41.1	108.0	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	10.5	3.1	15.1	1.7	15.0	17.6
1991/92 proj.																				
January	545.6	491.7	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.4	4.1	39.2	78.0	96.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	8.5	3.2	10.0	2.2	16.0	18.2
February	545.9	492.0	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.3	4.1	39.2	78.0	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.5	0.0	8.5	3.2	10.0	2.2	16.0	17.9
Coarse Grains																				
1989/90	802.7	581.4	221.4	23.5	14.1	89.8	12.4	60.2	104.8	93.5	34.6	5.0	2.7	4.3	8.3	22.5	6.9	9.5	7.5	81.7
1990/91 prel.	833.0	602.3	230.7	25.4	18.4	84.1	13.7	52.2	113.3	113.5	33.3	5.2	2.9	4.1	11.0	24.2	6.7	8.8	8.9	76.8
1991/92 proj.																				
January	806.0	587.5	218.5	22.7	17.4	88.8	12.1	61.4	85.5	110.6	31.5	5.2	2.5	4.0	11.0	26.7	6.4	8.6	9.7	83.5
February	804.2	585.7	218.5	22.7	17.2	88.8	12.1	61.4	85.5	110.6	31.5	5.2	2.5	3.9	11.4	26.7	6.9	6.6	9.7	83.1
Rice (Milled)																				
1989/90	344.3	339.2	5.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	126.1	73.6	29.1	3.2	13.3	0.2	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.1
1990/91 prel.	351.5	346.4	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.6	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.2	6.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.7
1991/92 proj.																				
January	345.5	340.6	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.4	129.5	71.0	28.7	3.3	13.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	23.1
February	346.4	341.5	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.4	130.2	71.0	28.7	3.3	13.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	23.3
Total Grains 1/																				
1989/90	1,684.9	1,403.0	281.9	48.0	18.5	173.2	16.8	101.0	198.8	310.4	162.2	34.1	20.4	17.6	18.7	33.0	21.7	11.5	20.2	196.9
1990/91 prel.	1,777.7	1,467.4	310.3	58.1	22.5	170.3	18.7	93.5	222.9	344.2	157.7	34.6	20.5	15.4	21.8	33.6	22.3	10.5	24.1	196.9
1991/92 proj.																				
January	1,697.0	1,419.7	277.3	55.5	21.3	180.7	16.2	100.7	164.9	336.1	156.5	33.9	20.2	17.2	19.7	36.7	17.2	10.8	25.9	206.3
February	1,696.4	1,419.1	277.3	55.5	21.1	180.7	16.2	100.7	164.9	336.8	157.0	33.9	20.2	17.1	20.1	36.7	17.7	8.8	25.9	205.9
Oilseeds 2/																				
1989/90	213.9	154.6	59.3	4.9	1.4	11.5	0.7	5.2	13.8	28.5	19.3	2.2	3.3	0.9	15.8	21.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	21.5
1990/91 prel.	217.8	157.1	60.7	5.6	1.0	13.1	0.7	4.3	13.0	33.3	21.0	2.2	3.6	0.8	16.3	16.8	1.9	1.0	1.9	20.4
1991/92 proj.																				
January	223.5	159.3	64.3	6.5	1.1	13.7	0.7	4.1	12.1	33.2	20.9	2.2	4.0	0.7	15.6	19.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	21.8
February	224.3	160.0	64.3	6.5	1.1	13.7	0.7	4.1	12.1	33.2	21.4	2.2	4.2	0.7	15.7	19.1	1.0	0.9	1.6	21.8
	—Million 480-Pound Bales—																			
Cotton																				
1989/90	80.0	67.8	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.3	17.4	10.6	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	3.0	1.4	0.3	2.8	9.5
1990/91 prel.	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
1991/92 proj.																				
January	91.8	74.2	17.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	23.4	9.3	0.0	8.0	0.2	1.5	3.8	1.7	0.3	2.7	10.3
February	92.2	74.7	17.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.3	23.4	9.1	0.0	8.8	0.2	1.3	3.8	1.7	0.2	2.6	10.2

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains, and pulses are 210.9 million tons in 1989/90, 235.0 million in 1990/91, and 175.0 million projected for 1991/92.
2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.
3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Jan.	Feb.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	226.4	232.1	223.0	2.38	2.56	2.44	2.45	537.9	593.2	545.6	545.9
United States	25.2	28.0	23.3	2.20	2.66	2.31	2.31	55.4	74.5	53.9	53.9
Total Foreign	201.3	204.1	199.6	2.40	2.54	2.46	2.46	482.4	518.7	491.7	492.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.1	45.8	43.9	2.91	3.12	3.23	3.23	131.0	142.9	141.7	141.7
Argentina	5.5	5.7	4.5	1.86	1.84	1.89	1.89	10.2	10.5	8.5	8.5
Australia	9.0	9.2	7.8	1.58	1.63	1.28	1.28	14.2	15.1	10.0	10.0
Canada	13.6	14.4	14.5	1.80	2.27	2.26	2.26	24.6	32.7	32.8	32.8
EC-12	17.0	16.5	17.1	4.83	5.14	5.28	5.28	82.0	84.6	90.4	90.3
Major Importers	96.6	98.4	95.8	2.48	2.66	2.40	2.40	239.1	261.3	230.2	230.2
Brazil	3.4	3.3	2.4	1.65	0.94	1.33	1.33	5.6	3.1	3.2	3.2
China	29.8	30.8	30.9	3.04	3.19	3.10	3.10	90.8	98.2	96.0	96.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.7	10.0	4.14	4.22	3.93	3.93	40.7	41.1	39.2	39.2
Egypt	0.6	0.7	0.8	5.05	5.79	6.40	6.40	3.2	4.3	4.8	4.8
Other N. Africa 1/	4.9	5.4	5.6	1.14	1.04	1.50	1.50	5.6	5.7	8.4	8.4
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.47	3.66	2.93	2.93	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Fmr. USSR 2/	47.7	48.2	46.0	1.94	2.24	1.70	1.70	92.3	108.0	78.0	78.0
Other Foreign	59.7	59.9	59.9	1.88	1.91	1.99	2.01	112.3	114.5	119.8	120.1
India	24.1	23.5	24.0	2.24	2.12	2.22	2.27	54.1	49.9	54.0	54.5
Iran	6.8	6.5	6.2	0.81	1.08	1.15	1.15	5.5	7.0	7.1	7.1
Mexico	1.0	1.0	0.9	4.21	4.11	4.20	4.20	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7
Non-EC W. Europe	0.8	0.9	0.8	5.18	5.41	5.22	5.22	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.1
Pakistan	7.7	7.8	8.0	1.87	1.82	1.82	1.82	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.5
South Africa	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.11	1.10	1.58	1.58	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.2
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.9	1.44	1.71	1.80	1.80	12.5	15.0	16.0	16.0
Others	8.7	9.8	9.8	1.77	1.80	1.83	1.83	15.4	17.6	18.2	17.9

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Jan.	1991/92 Proj. Feb.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Jan.	1991/92 Proj. Feb.
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	323.0	316.4	323.3	2.49	2.63	2.49	2.49	802.7	833.0	806.0	804.2
United States	37.0	36.4	37.3	5.98	6.34	5.85	5.85	221.4	230.7	218.5	218.5
Total Foreign	286.0	280.1	286.0	2.03	2.15	2.06	2.05	581.4	602.3	587.5	585.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	21.1	20.3	21.1	2.49	2.76	2.52	2.44	52.5	56.0	52.6	51.4
Argentina	3.2	3.3	3.8	2.64	3.37	3.00	3.03	8.3	11.0	11.0	11.4
Australia	3.9	4.1	4.9	1.77	1.64	1.32	1.40	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.9
Canada	8.3	7.6	6.9	2.84	3.32	3.29	3.29	23.5	25.4	22.7	22.7
South Africa	4.2	3.8	4.0	2.24	2.33	2.15	1.64	9.5	8.8	8.6	6.6
Thailand	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.78	2.65	2.65	2.60	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9
Major Importers	103.8	99.8	101.9	2.73	2.84	2.62	2.62	282.9	283.1	266.7	266.6
Eastern Europe	16.5	15.9	16.5	3.66	3.28	3.73	3.73	60.2	52.2	61.4	61.4
EC-12	20.3	19.3	19.1	4.43	4.35	4.64	4.64	89.8	84.1	88.8	88.8
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.98	4.49	4.24	4.24	12.4	13.7	12.1	12.1
Mexico	7.5	8.2	8.8	1.88	2.23	1.98	1.95	14.1	18.4	17.4	17.2
Fmr. USSR 2/	56.0	52.9	54.2	1.87	2.14	1.58	1.58	104.8	113.3	85.5	85.5
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.83	3.72	3.70	3.69	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	161.1	159.9	163.0	1.53	1.65	1.64	1.64	245.9	263.2	268.2	267.8
Brazil	12.5	13.5	13.5	1.79	1.79	1.98	1.98	22.5	24.2	26.7	26.7
China	28.2	29.1	29.1	3.31	3.90	3.80	3.80	93.5	113.5	110.6	110.6
India	37.7	36.8	36.7	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.86	34.6	33.3	31.5	31.5
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Nigeria	9.9	9.5	9.9	0.82	0.67	0.84	0.84	8.1	6.3	8.3	8.3
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.9	1.22	1.32	1.14	1.14	4.4	5.1	4.4	4.4
Turkey	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.70	1.99	2.17	2.17	7.5	8.9	9.7	9.7
Others	61.9	59.8	62.5	1.14	1.12	1.15	1.14	70.3	66.7	71.7	71.3
BARLEY											
World	74.9	73.9	77.4	2.27	2.52	2.20	2.20	170.1	186.3	170.2	170.6
United States	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.62	3.02	2.97	2.97	8.8	9.2	10.1	10.1
Total Foreign	71.5	70.9	74.0	2.26	2.50	2.16	2.17	161.3	177.1	160.1	160.4
Australia	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.75	1.62	1.31	1.43	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.0
Canada	4.7	4.7	4.5	2.50	2.96	2.78	2.78	11.7	13.9	12.5	12.5
China	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.73	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Eastern Europe	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.03	4.00	3.74	3.74	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3
EC-12	12.6	12.3	12.1	4.05	4.12	4.21	4.21	51.0	50.8	51.0	51.0
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.87	4.37	3.99	3.99	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.1
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.46	1.76	2.00	2.00	4.9	6.0	6.8	6.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	27.6	26.1	28.5	1.75	2.34	1.51	1.51	48.5	61.0	43.0	43.0
Others	12.6	13.5	14.0	1.20	1.10	1.22	1.22	15.1	14.9	17.0	17.1

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.
CORN	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	126.5	127.3	131.4	3.66	3.76	3.68	3.66	462.5	478.9	483.4	481.3
United States	26.2	27.1	27.9	7.30	7.44	6.82	6.82	191.2	201.5	189.9	189.9
Total Foreign	100.4	100.2	103.5	2.70	2.77	2.84	2.81	271.4	277.4	293.5	291.4
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.6	6.3	6.9	2.77	3.10	2.85	2.58	18.2	19.6	19.3	17.7
Argentina	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.06	3.90	3.45	3.48	5.2	7.6	7.6	8.0
South Africa	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.56	2.71	2.46	1.85	8.9	8.2	8.0	6.0
Thailand	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.93	2.81	2.80	2.80	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Major Importers	21.2	19.6	22.2	3.93	3.50	3.84	3.84	83.4	68.8	85.3	85.3
Eastern Europe	7.1	6.5	6.8	4.14	3.26	4.55	4.55	29.2	21.1	30.9	30.9
EC-12	3.9	3.4	3.9	6.91	6.27	6.84	6.86	26.9	21.6	26.6	26.6
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.83	7.98	8.34	8.34	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mexico	5.8	6.6	7.7	1.68	2.14	1.88	1.88	9.8	14.1	14.5	14.5
Fmr. USSR 2/	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.71	3.50	3.14	3.14	15.3	9.8	11.0	11.0
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.28	4.47	4.18	4.13	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	72.6	74.2	74.5	2.34	2.55	2.54	2.53	169.8	188.9	188.9	188.4
Brazil	12.1	13.0	13.0	1.80	1.81	2.00	2.00	21.8	23.5	26.0	26.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.36	6.91	6.75	6.75	6.4	7.2	7.3	7.3
China	20.4	21.4	21.5	3.88	4.52	4.41	4.41	78.9	96.8	95.0	95.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.37	5.43	5.59	5.59	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
India	5.9	6.1	5.7	1.61	1.54	1.47	1.47	9.4	9.4	8.4	8.4
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.9	1.22	1.32	1.14	1.14	4.4	5.1	4.4	4.4
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.72	1.45	1.67	1.30	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.5
Others	25.0	24.0	24.3	1.50	1.48	1.47	1.47	37.3	35.6	35.7	35.8
SORGHUM											
World	41.7	39.1	40.9	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.31	55.0	53.0	53.9	53.7
United States	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.48	3.96	3.70	3.70	15.6	14.6	14.7	14.7
Total Foreign	37.2	35.4	37.0	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.06	39.4	38.4	39.2	39.0
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.86	3.57	2.95	2.95	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3
Australia	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.49	2.22	1.71	1.72	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
China	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.72	3.71	3.47	3.47	4.4	5.7	5.2	5.2
India	14.9	14.8	15.0	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.80	12.9	12.1	12.0	12.0
Mexico	1.3	1.3	0.8	2.88	2.85	3.00	2.75	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.2
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.80	0.64	0.80	0.80	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.00	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sudan	4.0	3.0	4.2	0.45	0.50	0.69	0.69	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.9
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.44	1.39	1.47	1.06	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Others	9.4	9.0	9.2	1.01	0.98	1.02	1.02	9.6	8.8	9.4	9.4

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	22.6	21.3	20.4	1.84	1.98	1.68	1.68	41.4	42.2	34.3	34.4
United States	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.95	2.16	1.81	1.81	5.4	5.2	3.5	3.5
Total Foreign	19.8	18.9	18.5	1.82	1.96	1.67	1.67	36.0	37.0	30.8	30.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.8	10.7	10.7	1.57	1.68	1.36	1.36	16.8	18.0	14.5	14.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.00	2.16	1.81	1.81	7.3	6.4	5.3	5.3
Argentina	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.44	1.34	1.29	1.29	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.51	1.43	1.14	1.15	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.08	2.34	2.14	2.14	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.9
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.54	4.42	4.09	4.09	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	5.4	5.3	4.8	2.21	2.40	2.28	2.28	11.9	12.6	11.0	11.0
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.20	1.21	1.18	1.18	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.55	2.70	2.54	2.54	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.24	4.55	4.00	4.00	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.72	2.84	2.65	2.65	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
EC-12	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.74	3.06	3.11	3.11	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.4
France	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.73	3.86	3.81	3.81	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Germany	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.58	3.93	4.92	4.92	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.9
Finland	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.24	3.67	3.23	3.23	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.1
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.13	4.38	3.97	3.97	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Others	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.11	1.09	1.16	1.16	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
RYE											
World	16.3	15.9	13.2	2.16	2.27	2.01	2.01	35.2	36.0	26.6	26.6
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.77	1.70	1.55	1.55	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total Foreign	16.1	15.7	13.0	2.17	2.28	2.02	2.02	34.8	35.7	26.3	26.3
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.7	10.4	8.5	1.87	2.02	1.59	1.59	20.1	21.0	13.5	13.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.74	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.75	2.67	2.62	2.62	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.06	2.46	2.40	2.40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.73	2.61	2.58	2.58	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.05	4.26	3.82	3.82	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
EC-12	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.32	3.40	3.66	3.66	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.5
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.82	4.95	4.57	4.57	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Germany	1.0	1.0	0.7	3.86	3.87	4.66	4.66	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.3
Others	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.29	2.38	2.21	2.21	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)				MILLING RATE				PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.
	—Million hectares—			—Metric tons per hectare—				—Million metric tons—				— Percent—				—Million metric tons—			
World	146.8	146.6	146.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	508.2	518.6	510.0	511.3	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.7	344.3	351.5	345.5	346.4
United States	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	72.6	72.0	70.0	70.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9
Total Foreign	145.7	145.5	144.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	501.2	511.5	503.0	504.3	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	339.2	346.4	340.6	341.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.8	15.7	16.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	38.5	35.8	37.5	37.7	64.0	63.8	64.1	64.0	24.6	22.8	24.0	24.1
Burma	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	13.5	13.7	12.6	12.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.1	8.2	7.6	7.7
Pakistan	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Thailand	10.0	8.8	10.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	20.2	17.2	20.0	20.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	13.3	11.3	13.2	13.2
Major Importers	13.9	13.9	13.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	58.6	58.4	56.9	56.9	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.0	38.7	38.6	37.5	37.5
EC-12	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	67.0	67.4	67.3	67.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
Indonesia	10.5	10.5	10.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	44.7	45.2	44.1	44.1	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.1	29.4	28.7	28.7
Nigeria	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.4	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	65.5	65.4	65.8	65.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	114.9	115.9	114.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	404.1	417.4	408.6	409.8	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	275.8	285.0	279.0	279.8
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Bangladesh	10.5	10.4	10.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	26.8	26.9	27.6	27.6	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.4
Brazil	4.3	4.5	5.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	7.2	9.3	10.0	10.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	4.9	6.3	6.8	6.8
China	32.7	33.1	32.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	180.1	189.3	185.0	186.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	126.1	132.5	129.5	130.2
India	42.2	42.6	41.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	110.4	111.9	106.5	106.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	73.6	74.6	71.0	71.0
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.9	12.9	13.1	12.1	12.1	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.4	9.6	8.8	8.8
Philippines	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	8.9	9.9	9.3	9.3	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.0
Fmr. USSR 2/	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Vietnam	6.1	6.1	6.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	19.4	17.9	19.9	19.9	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	12.8	11.8	13.1	13.1
Others	12.9	13.0	13.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	35.0	35.8	34.9	35.1	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	23.1	23.7	23.1	23.3

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	58.25	54.03	54.58	1.84	1.91	1.93	1.93	107.26	103.21	105.26	105.23
United States	24.09	22.87	23.45	2.17	2.29	2.30	2.30	52.35	52.42	54.04	54.04
Total Foreign	34.15	31.16	31.13	1.61	1.63	1.64	1.64	54.91	50.79	51.23	51.19
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.35	14.40	14.60	1.90	1.84	1.92	1.92	31.09	26.50	28.00	28.00
Argentina	4.95	4.75	4.80	2.17	2.32	2.19	2.19	10.75	11.00	10.50	10.50
Brazil	11.40	9.65	9.80	1.78	1.61	1.79	1.79	20.34	15.50	17.50	17.50
Other Foreign	17.80	16.76	16.53	1.34	1.45	1.40	1.40	23.82	24.29	23.23	23.19
Canada	0.54	0.49	0.58	2.26	2.63	2.44	2.44	1.22	1.29	1.41	1.41
China	8.06	7.56	7.20	1.27	1.46	1.40	1.40	10.23	11.00	10.10	10.10
Eastern Europe	0.70	0.34	0.25	0.97	1.07	1.35	1.35	0.68	0.36	0.33	0.33
EC-12	0.63	0.69	0.54	3.13	3.09	3.10	3.10	1.98	2.14	1.68	1.68
India	2.13	2.39	2.60	0.80	1.02	0.85	0.85	1.72	2.44	2.20	2.20
Indonesia	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.09	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.29
Paraguay	0.98	0.89	0.90	1.61	1.46	1.78	1.78	1.58	1.30	1.60	1.60
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.83	0.83	0.81	1.15	1.06	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.92
Others	2.73	2.36	2.42	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.51	4.15	3.57	3.70	3.66
COTTONSEED											
World	31.62	33.08	34.11	0.97	1.01	1.02	1.03	30.82	33.39	34.91	35.16
United States	3.86	4.75	5.20	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.18	4.24	5.41	6.13	6.13
Total Foreign	27.76	28.33	28.91	0.96	0.99	0.99	1.00	26.58	27.98	28.78	29.03
China	5.20	5.59	6.10	1.24	1.37	1.42	1.42	6.44	7.67	8.67	8.67
India	7.33	7.36	7.27	0.60	0.53	0.55	0.54	4.40	3.90	4.00	3.90
Pakistan	2.60	2.69	2.78	1.12	1.21	1.29	1.38	2.91	3.27	3.57	3.83
Fmr. USSR 1/	3.33	3.17	3.01	1.53	1.54	1.46	1.48	5.11	4.88	4.40	4.45
Others	9.30	9.52	9.76	0.83	0.87	0.83	0.84	7.72	8.26	8.14	8.18
PEANUTS											
World	19.81	20.01	20.27	1.11	1.14	1.15	1.15	22.05	22.88	23.30	23.31
United States	0.67	0.73	0.81	2.72	2.23	2.76	2.76	1.81	1.63	2.24	2.24
Total Foreign	19.15	19.27	19.46	1.06	1.10	1.08	1.08	20.24	21.25	21.05	21.06
Argentina	0.18	0.20	0.19	1.87	2.37	2.11	2.11	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.40
China	2.96	2.91	2.92	1.81	2.19	2.09	2.09	5.37	6.37	6.10	6.10
India	8.71	8.65	8.75	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.91	8.09	8.08	8.00	8.00
Senegal	0.78	0.92	0.90	1.04	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.82	0.67	0.70	0.70
South Africa	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.28	1.59	1.50	1.50	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14
Sudan	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.73	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40
Others	5.88	5.98	6.08	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	5.12	5.19	5.32	5.33

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	15.87	16.32	16.53	1.38	1.38	1.33	1.33	21.85	22.61	22.03	22.04
United States	0.72	0.79	1.08	1.10	1.41	1.51	1.51	0.80	1.11	1.64	1.64
Total Foreign	15.15	15.54	15.45	1.39	1.38	1.32	1.32	21.06	21.50	20.39	20.40
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.50	1.36	1.70	1.56	1.56	3.80	3.90	3.90	3.90
China	0.72	0.71	0.71	1.49	1.88	1.76	1.76	1.06	1.34	1.25	1.25
EC-12	2.13	2.58	2.41	1.67	1.64	1.66	1.66	3.54	4.23	4.00	4.00
East Europe	1.27	1.23	1.24	1.81	1.70	1.71	1.71	2.29	2.09	2.13	2.13
Fmr. USSR 1/	4.46	4.67	4.60	1.59	1.41	1.30	1.30	7.07	6.56	6.00	6.00
Others	3.78	4.05	3.98	0.87	0.83	0.78	0.78	3.30	3.38	3.11	3.12
RAPESEED											
World	17.12	18.24	20.49	1.28	1.39	1.39	1.38	21.86	25.37	27.72	28.35
United States	0.03	0.03	0.06	1.58	1.74	1.43	1.43	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	17.09	18.21	20.43	1.28	1.39	1.38	1.38	21.80	25.32	27.64	28.26
Canada	2.90	2.58	3.27	1.07	1.27	1.32	1.32	3.10	3.28	4.30	4.30
China	4.99	5.50	6.10	1.09	1.26	1.16	1.16	5.44	6.96	7.10	7.10
EC-12	1.81	2.13	2.42	2.96	2.89	3.05	3.05	5.34	6.14	7.39	7.39
East Europe	0.81	0.74	0.69	2.66	2.38	2.30	2.30	2.15	1.75	1.58	1.58
India	4.99	5.72	6.30	0.83	0.94	0.93	0.95	4.12	5.40	5.40	6.00
Others	1.59	1.54	1.66	1.04	1.16	1.08	1.14	1.66	1.78	1.86	1.89
FLAXSEED											
World	3.74	3.76	3.42	0.50	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.85	2.30	2.10	2.10
United States	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.47	0.95	1.14	1.14	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.16
Total Foreign	3.67	3.66	3.29	0.50	0.60	0.59	0.59	1.82	2.20	1.94	1.94
Argentina	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.52	0.48	0.36	0.36
Canada	0.60	0.73	0.53	0.83	1.29	1.30	1.30	0.50	0.94	0.69	0.69
India	1.18	1.17	1.10	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.35
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.97	0.85	0.85	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.18	0.18
Others	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.67	0.77	0.94	0.94	0.24	0.26	0.36	0.36
MAJOR OILSEEDS	146.42	145.44	149.40	1.40	1.44	1.45	1.45	205.69	209.76	215.32	216.17
United States	29.44	29.27	30.74	2.01	2.07	2.09	2.09	59.29	60.72	64.29	64.29
Total Foreign	116.98	116.17	118.66	1.25	1.28	1.28	1.28	146.41	149.03	151.03	151.89
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.90	4.70	4.57	4.57
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.33	3.32	3.66	3.53
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*213.93*	*217.77*	*223.54*	*224.28*
PALM OIL 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.91	11.26	12.11	11.78

1/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.	1989/90	1990/91	Jan.	Feb.
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---				---Million 480-Pound Bales---			
World	31.6	33.0	34.0	552	574	585	590	80.0	87.0	91.8	92.2
United States	3.9	4.7	5.2	688	711	735	735	12.2	15.5	17.5	17.5
Total Foreign	27.7	28.3	28.8	533	551	558	564	67.8	71.5	74.2	74.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.1	13.2	13.6	727	791	791	809	43.7	48.0	49.6	50.7
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,271	1,604	1,340	1,340	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	832	810	742	742	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	5.2	5.6	6.1	728	807	835	835	17.4	20.7	23.4	23.4
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	683	719	811	846	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	891	914	704	704	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.7	2.8	560	615	628	690	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.8
Sudan	0.3	0.2	0.2	456	422	494	494	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkey	0.7	0.6	0.6	851	1,021	956	947	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.6
Fmr. USSR 2/	3.3	3.2	3.0	805	820	796	817	12.3	11.9	11.0	11.3
Major Importers 3/	0.4	0.4	0.3	887	803	855	855	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	14.3	14.7	14.8	346	327	339	332	22.6	22.0	23.3	22.6
Argentina	0.6	0.6	0.6	486	468	486	439	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3
Brazil	1.9	2.0	2.2	347	352	376	376	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.8
India	7.3	7.4	7.3	315	270	279	274	10.6	9.1	9.3	9.1
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	930	928	979	979	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Others	4.3	4.5	4.6	357	367	367	363	7.0	7.6	7.9	7.6

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

3/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 10-year record of the difference between the February projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the February projection and the final estimate have averaged 2.7 million tons (0.5 percent) and ranged from -7.3 to 6.8 million tons. The February projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 2 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1990/91 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million Metric Tons---			Number of Years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.5	2.7	-7.3	6.8	8	2
U.S.	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	4	2
Foreign	0.6	2.7	-7.3	6.8	8	2
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.6	4.6	-11.1	5.1	7	3
U.S.	0.1	0.2	-0.2	1.3	7	1
Foreign	0.8	4.8	-11.0	5.1	5	5
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.8	5.4	-13.0	1.8	9	1
U.S.	1.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1	4	1
Foreign	1.8	5.3	-13.0	1.8	9	1
SOYBEANS						
World	1.7	1.6	-2.3	2.1	5	5
U.S.	1.2	0.6	-1.1	1.8	4	5
Foreign	3.3	1.4	-2.2	2.2	7	3
		---Million 480-lb. Bales---				
COTTON						
World	1.7	1.4	-5.4	2.8	7	3
U.S.	0.8	0.1	-0.1	0.3	2	7
Foreign	2.2	1.5	-5.7	2.7	7	3
UNITED STATES		-------Million Bushels-------				
CORN	0.5	34	-148	38	4	1
SORGHUM	0.8	7	-53	14	1	3
BARLEY	0.5	2	-3	11	6	1
OATS	0.1	0	-2	0	3	0

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total ten if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

February 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

FEBRUARY 11, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES
Unseasonably mild temperatures minimize crop stress in major HRW and SRW wheat areas lacking snow cover. Heavy rain and soggy fields hamper completion of cotton harvest in most Gulf Coastal States. Dry weather increases concern over a sixth consecutive drought year in the western United States.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA
Drier weather favors winter wheat harvesting, soybean planting and summer crop development in Argentina. Rains during early February reverse previous dryness in southern Brazil's soybean areas.

3 - EUROPE
A pronounced drying trend expands in the south and extends across the north. Little precipitation falls in northern France and Spain. Winter grains were dormant but topsoil moisture is needed soon for early spring growth in the south.

4 - FORMER USSR
Above-normal temperatures favor dormant winter grains. Continued below-normal precipitation limits moisture recharge in winter wheat areas.

5 - SOUTH AFRICA
Drier- and warmer than normal conditions increase stress on reproductive corn in western crop areas.

6 - SOUTH ASIA
Showers since mid-January benefit vegetative to heading winter grains and oilseeds in Pakistan and northern India.

7 - EASTERN ASIA
Seasonable temperatures keep winter wheat dormant. Precipitation increases soil moisture for spring growth of winter wheat. Beneficial rain favors winter crops and reservoirs across southern China.

8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA
Shower activity is irregular throughout the region, although frequent rain benefits Java's rice. Rain in early February covers Malaysia's oil palm regions.

9 - AUSTRALIA
Sporadic rains throughout eastern Australia during January stress eastern summer crops, sugarcane and pastures. In early February, beneficial rain falls in the east, while heavy monsoonal rains finally appear across the northeast sugarcane region.

10 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Drought conditions intensify in Morocco, stressing winter grains in the vegetative stage. Rain in late January reverses dryness in Algeria and Tunisia.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

NORTHWEST AFRICA: DROUGHT CONTINUES IN MOROCCO

Unseasonably frequent and sometimes heavy rains fell across northwestern Africa's wheat growing areas during September and October 1991, boosting soil moisture levels and allowing for an early start to winter grains planting. This precipitation favored germination and early growth. However, during Nov. 1, 1991 - Jan. 10, 1992, dry weather across Morocco and central and western Algeria depleted soil moisture reserves, creating unfavorable growing conditions. Rainfall became more widespread and frequent across central and western Algeria during January 19 - February 10, reversing the drying trend and improving winter grain growing conditions. In northeastern Algeria and Tunisia, precipitation during December 1991, through early February 1992, has been near-normal, providing mostly adequate moisture for winter grains. The major winter grain growing areas of Morocco were dry during January 11 - February 10, causing continued deterioration of that crop.

SOUTH AFRICA: DROUGHT INTENSIFIES

Precipitation has been well below normal while temperatures were above normal across the western and southern portions of the South African "Maize Triangle" during the period of Jan. 12 - Feb. 10, 1992. Corn is in the reproductive and early grain filling stages as of February 10 and is particularly vulnerable to heat and low soil moisture. During late December and early January, available soil moisture declined due to insufficient precipitation. Prior to December, precipitation was generally above normal, favoring early planting. Precipitation across the Transvaal and the eastern "Maize Triangle" was more frequent and widespread during January 12 - February 10, benefiting corn as the rainfall and clouds provided for milder temperatures.

In southern Zimbabwe and southern Mozambique, rainfall was heavy and widespread during Jan. 13 - 25, 1992, bringing temporary relief from the drought which developed there in December and early January. However, dry conditions returned during January 26 - February 10. The drought in Zimbabwe extended into the southern portion of the important summer crop area where January precipitation was only about one-third of normal. Further north in Zimbabwe, precipitation during January and early February was normal to above normal, benefiting a major portion of that country's summer crops.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: MILD WEATHER FAVORS WINTER GRAINS

Above normal temperatures across the western republics of the Former Soviet Union continued to benefit winter grains. The few bitterly cold outbreaks have not reached southward into the Ukraine's major winter grain area, and snow has generally been sufficient to protect winter grains from severe cold in the Central Region, Central Black Soils, and Belarus. Precipitation since last autumn has been generally light. During the period of Jan. 26 - Feb. 10, 1992, snowfall has become more frequent and widespread, providing protective snow cover across the entire region. In the southern Volga Valley and North Caucasus, heavy snowfall during this period improved soil moisture potential for the upcoming growing season.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

CHILE: WALNUT PRODUCTION TRENDING DOWNWARD

Walnut production in Chile is expected to trend downward after reaching 8,500 tons in 1991, according to a report from the U.S. agricultural attache in Santiago. Walnut area peaked in 1982 at 7,630 hectares and has declined steadily since then. Total planted area in 1991 is estimated at only 6,956 hectares. The traditional Chilean planting system for walnuts involves inter-cropping walnuts and nectarines. However, fruit production affords growers higher profits and a more rapid return on their investment. As a result, walnut trees are being uprooted as soon as earnings no longer cover production costs and the remainder of the orchard planted to nectarines, grapes, or kiwifruit.

EC: PARTICIPATION IN SET-ASIDE PROGRAM VARIED

It appears that fewer farmers are participating in the EC one year set-aside plan for grain. Initial fall planting estimates from France, the United Kingdom, and Germany indicate that the area planted to winter grains may increase over last year, while area in Spain and Italy may fall. Winter grain area in Greece is virtually unchanged. In France, area planted to bread wheat is seen growing 1 percent from last year's level, which easily offsets the 3-percent decline in durum area and the 1-percent fall in barley. In the United Kingdom, the 1992/93 wheat area is seen increasing by 4 percent due to a shift away from rapeseed and lack of farmer participation in the EC voluntary land set-aside program. In Germany, preliminary planting estimates indicate a marginal rise in grain area. Area planted to high-yielding winter wheat and barley expanded by about 2 percent, while rye area is estimated to have dropped 4 percent. However, in Spain, area devoted to grain is expected to decline mainly due to addition area placed in the EC set-aside program and a large increase in the sunflower area. In Italy, winter grain plantings are seen slightly lower as both barley and wheat area decline. Durum wheat and barley area are projected to fall slightly, while bread wheat area remains virtually unchanged. Initial surveys indicate that Italian producers are participating in the set-aside program. In Greece, preliminary estimates show that farmers have planted about the same winter grain area as last year.

FRANCE: WALNUT PRODUCTION ESTIMATE INCREASED

Walnut production in France during 1991 is now estimated at 13,000 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris. The current estimate is 13 percent above the November estimate of 11,500 tons, but is significantly below the 1990 crop of 24,600 tons. The 1991 downturn was due to a cold, wet spring that caused severe damage to much of northern Europe's fruit and nut crops.

ITALY: PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR ALMONDS AND PISTACHIOS REVISED

Tree nut production in Italy during 1991 was somewhat higher than estimated in September and November, according to a report from the U.S. agricultural counselor in Rome. The almond crop is currently estimated at 12,000 tons, up from the September estimate of 11,000 but 37 percent below the 1990 crop of 19,000 tons. Although yields were reduced by unseasonally cold spring weather, crop quality and kernel size were not compromised. The pistachio crop is now estimated at 3,500 tons, down from the previous estimate of 4,000 because wind and hail damage in Sicily was more extensive than originally assessed. Current estimates for Italy's filbert and walnut crops remain unchanged at 140,000 and 12,000 tons, respectively.

TURKEY: BROILER OUTPUT UP, EGG OUTPUT STEADY IN 1991

Turkey's 1991 output of broiler meat is estimated at 275,000 tons, 6 percent above the 1990 level, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Ankara. Egg production in 1991, estimated at 7.5 billion eggs, equaled 1990's output. Demand for poultry meat was boosted by disease problems in the cattle sector that cut the supply of beef in 1991. Egg producers were hurt by the loss of Iraq as an export market. Broiler production is forecast to increase nearly 10 percent in 1992. Egg output is expected to increase by approximately 5 percent.

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FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

INDICATIONS FOR 1992/93 FOREIGN COTTON AREA

Important factors that influence foreign cotton area include the current cotton market situation, domestic and world economic conditions, government policies, and weather. Of these factors, this season's lower world cotton prices, which are associated with relatively high stock/use ratios, are providing the biggest downward stimulus for influencing next season's cotton area.

Preliminary indications are that foreign harvested cotton area in 1992/93 could range from 27.0 to 29.0 million hectares. The high end of the forecast range suggests an area similar to 1991/92 and implies that government policies in several major producing countries will support production in the face of lower cotton prices. The low end of the forecast range considers the affects of this season's lower prices together with the possibility of weather-related losses and financial problems.

In China, as in the past, a large cotton crop is needed so that it can maintain its role as a major exporter of both raw cotton and textiles while meeting its rising domestic consumption requirements. The government has indicated that the goal for the eighth 5-year-plan (1991-95) is to produce 21 to 23 million bales per year. China is expected to continue its push to maintain cotton production in 1992/93. A strong government-supported cotton procurement price, combined with subsidized production inputs, prompted larger plantings for 1991. This emphasis should continue for 1992 but lower world prices could affect these policies, reducing the area planted below the estimated 6.1 million hectares for 1991. Because of dry weather this past fall, China could not plant all its intended wheat, leaving more land for cotton and other spring planted crops. This could offset some of the effects of the reduced world price.

Cotton area in the republics of the former Soviet Union for 1992/93 is affected by two opposing forces: the need to earn hard currency versus the need to provide more food production for the cotton producing region of the central Asian republics. The strongest argument for area expansion revolves around pressure to earn hard currency by means of cotton exports. The pressure to reduce cotton plantings comes from the republics' need to increase the area dedicated to food and forage crop production. In addition to their food concerns, the republics have experienced an increase in land salinity from cotton irrigation. On balance, area is expected to decline slightly from this season's estimated 3.0 million hectares, continuing the trend of the past 4 years.

In Mexico, indications are that area planted to cotton is expected to be down from 1991/92. However, the exact level will depend primarily on financing available to producers. Mexican cotton is produced almost entirely by the communal sector. The Mexican Congress has approved constitutional changes which alter land tenure laws and the way financing is provided to communal producers. Through these land tenure reforms, the government hopes to stimulate cotton production by encouraging private lenders to provide credit. However, with the recent sale of several large commercial banks to the private sector, the banks may not be in a position to provide production credit loans.

South American cotton planting for 1992/93, which will begin in about 6 to 8 months, remains uncertain. Preliminary indications are that sowings will be lower. The reasons for reduced planting prospects are the record 1991/92 world cotton crop, increased world stocks, and lower cotton prices. Lower plantings are most probable in the three largest producing countries -- Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay. In Brazil, the largest of the three, area sown will be influenced by the current season's larger than expected crop, probable competition for area from grain and soybeans, and the level of rural credit availability. In Argentina, cotton farmers are going through a tight financial situation, similar to 1990/91 when nearly 80 percent of them either lost money or broke even as untimely rains reduced both cotton quality and quantity. Nevertheless, cotton has remained the best alternative in recent years. This situation bodes well for only minor downward changes in area for 1992/93. In Paraguay, the lack of governmental support, weak international cotton prices, and an over-valued local currency have combined to seriously reduce ginning and export margins. This situation has reduced prices ginners are willing to pay producers. If the government continues its lack of support for production credits and industrial forecasts prove correct, i.e., prices are lower at planting time later this year, then 1992/93 plantings are likely to remain near this year's reduced level.

In South Asia and Oceania, cotton plantings should be slightly above the 1991/92 level. Although plantings in Pakistan will not begin until the April-May period, area intentions for the 1992/93 season are being influenced by this year's lower world cotton prices. However, recent agricultural policy changes designed to keep land in cotton will likely offset the effect of lower world prices. In India, current domestic price signals are expected to encourage additional plantings despite the lower world price. Since prices of many other commodities within India are also rising, there will not be a major shift into cotton. In Australia, the outlook is for a slight increase from this season's drought-reduced area. Although an increase in irrigation water will help alleviate the water shortage problem, the supply will be a bigger constraint to area planted than the drop in prices. Due to falling returns, it is predicted that the dryland area likely will decline and the more profitable irrigated area will increase.

In Turkey, cotton sowing this spring is expected to be up slightly from last season. Wetness this past October and December, coupled with unusually cold weather, hampered grain planting in the coastal area leaving more fields to spring crops. In addition, domestic prices remain higher than world prices despite surplus domestic cotton stocks. These two situations bode well for higher cotton planting for 1992/93. The Syrian 1992/93 crop may face constraints of rising production costs as the cost of diesel increases. Diesel fuel prices may boost production costs by as much as 50 percent. If the guaranteed procurement price for the 1992/93 cotton crop allows for these increases, planted area may repeat this year's level. The Syrian Agricultural Council has maintained a policy of promoting continuous increases in cotton production to provide a larger crop for export. This policy traditionally has been implemented through yearly increases in the procurement price for seed cotton. However, if the increased cost of production is not covered by an increase in the procurement price, plus lower cotton world prices, area will decline from the estimated 190,000 hectares harvested in 1991/92.

The Egyptian Government would like to expand cotton area. However, the major constraint to production continues to be the low government procurement price compared to the world price. Because of the relative low returns on investment, Egyptian farmers have focused on the production of alternative commodities. For 1992, the Egyptian Government has pledged to make prices for next season's cotton crop, of all varieties, equivalent to 66 percent of world market rates. It is unlikely that this situation will hold area at 1991/92 levels.

Greece, the largest EC producer, is expected to increase area in 1992/93. Abundant rain and snow cover this winter should result in enough water supplies for irrigation. Somewhat offsetting this is an EC pricing package announced last April that may influence producers to shift to corn and other spring crops.

NOTE: Information in this article is based on field reports received in early January 1992 from U.S. agricultural counselors and attaches, together with input from FAS Washington analysts. Actual area could vary from these estimates for a number of reasons, including government policy changes, weather during the crop season, and price changes for cotton and competing crops. The first official USDA forecast of total 1992/93 foreign harvested area will be issued in May. Individual country estimates for area, yield, and production will be released in July of this year.

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TABLE 9

Foreign Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)	Yield (Kg/Ha)	Production (1,000 480-Bales)
1982/83	27,453	445	56,072
1983/84	27,865	454	58,083
1984/85	29,659	556	75,775
1985/86	27,530	530	66,999
1986/87	26,065	508	60,817
1987/88	26,960	535	66,253
1988/89	28,865	522	69,238
1989/90	27,711	533	67,830
1990/91	28,258	551	71,450
Estimate 1991/92	28,806	564	74,653
5-Year Avg.	28,120	541	69,885
Forecast 1992/93	(27.0 to 29.0)		

February 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION

World rapeseed production in 1991/92 is estimated at a record 28.3 million tons, up 3.0 million or 12 percent from last year. Between 1982/83 and 1991/92 total world rapeseed harvested area rose from 8.5 million hectares to 14.2 million, a 66 percent increase. The European Community (EC-12), China, India, Canada, and Eastern Europe account for 26.4 million tons or 93 percent of world output. Growing conditions were generally favorable in most major producing countries, boosting yields above their 5-year average and to near record levels. However, increased area under rapeseed cultivation is the primary force behind the climb in total world output. The accompanying tables of rapeseed area, yield, and production for 1982/83 through 1991/92 provide the official USDA estimates for countries worldwide.

FOREIGN RAPESEED REVIEW

China produced more rapeseed than any other country in 1991/92, accounting for almost 26 percent of total world output. Production in 1991/92 was a record 7.1 million tons, up 2 percent over 1990/91. While rapeseed area increased by 11 percent to a record 6.1 million hectares, yields were down nearly 8 percent from 1990/91's outstanding harvest due to heavy late-season rains and flooding in the Yangtze River valley, China's main rapeseed growing region. Area may be down slightly in 1992/93 from last year since planting of the rapeseed crop was hindered by dry conditions. On the up side, however, winter weather has been near normal and the 1992/93 crop should be in fair to good condition.

India, the world's second largest rapeseed producer, is expected to harvest a record crop during 1991/92 owing to a surge in sowings following a dry summer season. Area is estimated at a record 6.3 million hectares, up 11 percent from last year. Large scale sowings of short season rapeseed, called "toria", are expected to boost output to 6.0 million tons, an increase of 11 percent over last year's record harvest. Toria rapeseed cultivation is expanding in arid growing areas, proving to be a hardy and profitable catch-crop following failed summer plantings. The main winter rapeseed crop is also reported to be in excellent condition following widespread beneficial showers during the autumn and early winter. Domestic rapeseed prices have been very good over the last few years, encouraging an increase in irrigated rapeseed in the northwest growing states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. This trend is forecast to continue at a modest rate.

As a group, the EC-12 is the world's largest rapeseed producer. Rapeseed output for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 7.4 million tons, up 20 percent from 1990/91, and accounts for 27 percent of total world production. Harvested area, estimated at 2.4 million hectares, is less than one-half that of China or India. Liberal applications of crop inputs supported under the Common Agricultural Policy has pushed average yields to 3.05 metric tons per hectare, well above the world average of 1.39 tons per hectare. Over the past 10 years, total rapeseed production climbed by 4.4 million tons or 149 percent, while harvested area increased by 1.3 million hectares or 110 percent.

Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Denmark account for the majority of EC-12's rapeseed production. Germany harvested a record 2.9 million tons for 1991/92, up 0.8 million or 40 percent above last year's record crop. Good growing conditions increased yields to near record levels and harvested area set a new record at 936,000 hectares, 30 percent over the previous record set last year.

The EC-12's winter rapeseed crop for 1992/93 is not forecast down significantly as a result of the new farm support program. Early reports from EC-12 government officials and U.S. agricultural attaches indicate that planted area is off only slightly. Yields in 1991/92 could be down, but output maybe near last year's level.

Canada had a very good rapeseed harvest for 1991/92, producing a near record 4.3 million tons. Yield was the third highest in 10 years and harvested area was up 27 percent from 1990/91, but down 10 percent from the record set in 1988/89. The government's Gross Revenue Insurance Program (GRIP) was a significant factor in encouraging rapeseed producers to plant additional area. Rapeseed production is concentrated in the Prairie Provinces, with Saskatchewan accounting for 41 percent of total rapeseed area, followed by Alberta at 39 percent, and Manitoba at 16 percent. Generally good growing conditions prevailed across Canada, although the prairies experienced wet weather in the spring and a dry summer. Spring planting of the 1992/93 rapeseed crop is some months away and no planting intentions are available.

THE UNITED STATES

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates total 1991/92 rapeseed production at a record 83,000 tons from a harvested area of 58,000 hectares. This is the first rapeseed estimate for the entire United States conducted by NASS -- official state-by-state production and area breakdowns are not available. This June NASS will release it's U.S. estimate for 1992/93 planted area. Production in the United States has increased over the past few years due to U.S. grower interest in using Canadian canola variety rapeseed to increase U.S. plantings. (Canola is the registered trade name for the low erucic acid, edible variety developed by Canada.) Production has also increased due to incentives for minor oilseeds provided in the current U.S. Farm Bill. It is likely that rapeseed area in the United States will increase at a modest rate for the foreseeable future.

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TABLE 10

Rapeseed Production by Country 1/

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim 1990/91	Forecast 1991/92	1990/91 - 1991/92 Change Amount	Percent
	(1,000's of metric tons)											
EC-12:	2,967	2,708	3,744	4,029	4,066	6,352	5,594	5,342	6,143	7,392	1249	20.3
Germany	843	859	967	1,184	1,339	1,665	1,640	1,881	2,088	2,913	825	39.5
France	1,148	906	1,304	1,340	1,071	2,645	2,302	1,748	1,930	2,269	339	17.6
United Kingdom	580	565	925	895	940	1,353	1,040	953	1,200	1,350	150	12.5
Denmark	335	309	474	544	618	556	504	655	793	734	-59	-7.4
Italy	--	1	5	13	44	68	51	40	44	43	-1	-2.3
Belgium-Lux	10	10	11	6	8	15	13	15	22	30	8	36.4
Netherlands	33	38	38	31	20	31	24	23	26	25	-1	-3.8
Spain	13	11	11	10	10	10	11	18	30	18	-12	-40.0
Ireland	5	9	9	6	16	9	9	9	10	10	--	--
China	5,656	4,287	4,205	5,607	5,881	6,605	5,044	5,435	6,958	7,100	142	2.0
India	2,207	2,608	3,073	2,681	2,605	3,455	4,377	4,123	5,400	6,000	600	11.1
Canada	2,225	2,609	3,412	3,498	3,787	3,847	4,311	3,096	3,281	4,300	1019	31.1
Eastern Europe:	789	1,085	1,484	1,604	1,910	1,772	1,773	2,149	1,752	1,580	-172	-9.8
Poland	434	554	911	1,073	1,298	1,192	1,199	1,586	1,206	1,043	-163	-13.5
Czechoslovakia	178	314	300	285	306	337	380	387	376	400	24	6.4
Hungary	85	93	92	85	120	105	81	94	91	91	--	--
Yugoslavia	79	103	124	126	131	88	68	64	68	36	-32	-47.1
Romania	13	21	57	35	55	50	45	18	11	10	-1	-9.1
Former USSR 2/	47	69	55	74	110	296	420	423	506	550	44	8.7
Sweden	320	318	327	320	321	250	249	370	367	332	-35	-9.5
Pakistan	246	217	234	250	217	204	249	233	245	247	2	0.8
Bangladesh	120	254	285	261	229	222	207	200	205	210	5	2.4
Australia	7	17	32	87	83	66	58	78	111	168	57	51.4
Austria	12	12	17	18	27	65	87	96	85	125	40	47.1
Finland	96	101	83	94	139	90	124	120	124	112	-12	-9.7
United States	--	--	--	--	--	22	25	52	54	83	29	53.7
Chile	3	4	30	90	78	123	113	40	50	51	1	2.0
Switzerland	37	32	43	39	49	50	50	54	43	50	7	16.3
Ethiopia	21	24	15	22	22	15	20	20	19	19	--	--
Norway	13	19	19	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	--	--
Korea, Rep. of	20	10	10	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	--	--
Turkey	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	--	--
Morocco	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	-1	-33.3
Japan	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	--	--
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
Taiwan	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	14,799	14,386	17,079	18,699	19,550	23,457	22,725	21,855	25,371	28,346	2,975	11.7

1/ Countries and regions sorted in order of largest rapeseed producer in 1991/92.

2/ Former USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

February 1992 *Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 11

Rapeseed Harvested Area by Country 1/

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim 1990/91	Forecast 1991/92	1990/91 - 1991/92 Change Amount	Percent
	(1,000's of hectares)											
India	3,827	3,874	3,987	3,979	3,719	4,619	4,832	4,989	5,720	6,300	580	10.1
China	4,122	3,669	3,413	4,494	4,916	5,267	4,936	4,993	5,504	6,100	596	10.8
Canada	1,777	2,334	3,071	2,783	2,641	2,671	3,672	2,904	2,582	3,268	686	26.6
EC-12:	1,150	1,241	1,312	1,416	1,418	2,006	1,987	1,806	2,128	2,420	292	13.7
Germany	310	356	388	411	456	573	532	576	719	936	217	30.2
France	476	463	430	461	388	740	869	633	688	710	22	3.2
United Kingdom	174	222	269	296	299	388	340	323	390	450	60	15.4
Denmark	152	162	191	217	227	250	199	231	270	275	5	1.9
Italy	--	1	2	6	23	28	23	16	17	16	-1	-5.9
Spain	19	16	10	9	9	8	9	12	24	12	-12	-50.0
Belgium-Lux	5	4	5	2	3	5	4	5	7	9	2	28.6
Netherlands	11	13	13	10	6	10	7	6	8	7	-1	-12.5
Ireland	3	4	4	4	7	4	4	4	5	5	--	--
Eastern Europe:	472	487	672	762	808	779	729	807	735	687	-48	-6.5
Poland	259	247	396	467	515	499	471	570	500	468	-32	-6.4
Czechoslovakia	97	118	113	117	121	128	130	133	137	140	3	2.2
Hungary	58	52	57	56	58	54	39	52	50	50	--	--
Yugoslavia	44	46	56	63	56	36	29	32	35	18	-17	-48.6
Romania	14	24	50	59	58	62	60	20	13	11	-2	-15.4
Former USSR 2/	100	144	109	123	144	407	607	512	451	500	49	10.9
Bangladesh	186	364	385	369	343	318	334	325	325	325	--	--
Pakistan	385	313	347	351	310	269	334	307	315	320	5	1.6
Sweden	166	161	164	168	171	164	146	175	163	156	-7	-4.3
Australia	12	18	30	74	69	58	43	50	67	137	70	104.5
United States	--	--	--	--	--	17	18	33	31	58	27	87.1
Finland	64	61	58	58	75	81	86	74	65	59	-6	-9.2
Austria	5	5	6	6	10	23	32	35	41	50	9	22.0
Ethiopia	51	54	40	45	45	40	45	45	43	44	1	2.3
Chile	3	4	19	55	47	60	61	32	29	30	1	3.4
Switzerland	13	14	14	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	--	--
Norway	8	9	11	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	--	--
Turkey	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	--	--
Korea, Rep. of	11	7	6	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	--	--
Morocco	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	-1	-33.3
Japan	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--
Taiwan	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	12,361	12,767	13,651	14,716	14,749	16,814	17,896	17,122	18,238	20,492	2,254	12.4

1/ Countries and regions sorted in order of largest rapeseed area in 1991/92.
2/ Former USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

February 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 12

Rapeseed Yields by Country 1/

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim 1990/91	Forecast 1991/92	1990/91 - 1991/92 Change Amount	Percent
	(Metric tons per hectare)											
Netherlands	3.00	2.92	2.92	3.10	3.33	3.10	3.43	3.83	3.25	3.57	0.32	9.9
Belgium-Lux	2.00	2.50	2.20	3.00	2.67	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.14	3.33	0.19	6.0
France	2.41	1.96	3.03	2.91	2.76	3.57	2.65	2.76	2.81	3.20	0.39	13.9
Germany	2.72	2.41	2.49	2.88	2.94	2.91	3.08	3.27	2.90	3.11	0.21	7.2
United Kingdom	3.33	2.55	3.44	3.02	3.14	3.49	3.06	2.95	3.08	3.00	-0.08	-2.5
Switzerland	2.85	2.29	3.07	2.44	2.88	2.94	2.94	3.18	2.53	2.94	0.41	16.3
Czechoslovakia	1.84	2.66	2.66	2.44	2.53	2.63	2.92	2.91	2.75	2.86	0.11	4.1
Italy	--	1.00	2.50	2.17	1.91	2.43	2.22	2.50	2.59	2.69	0.10	3.9
Denmark	2.20	1.91	2.48	2.51	2.72	2.22	2.53	2.84	2.94	2.67	-0.27	-9.1
Austria	2.40	2.40	2.83	3.00	2.70	2.83	2.72	2.74	2.07	2.50	0.43	20.6
Poland	1.68	2.24	2.30	2.30	2.52	2.39	2.55	2.78	2.41	2.23	-0.18	-7.6
Sweden	1.93	1.98	1.99	1.91	1.88	1.52	1.71	2.11	2.25	2.13	-0.12	-5.5
Ireland	1.67	2.25	2.25	1.50	2.29	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	--	--
Japan	2.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	--	--
Yugoslavia	1.80	2.24	2.21	2.00	2.34	2.44	2.35	2.00	1.94	2.00	0.06	2.9
Finland	1.50	1.66	1.43	1.62	1.85	1.11	1.44	1.62	1.91	1.90	-0.01	-0.5
Hungary	1.47	1.79	1.61	1.52	2.07	1.94	2.08	1.81	1.82	1.82	--	--
Korea, Rep. of	1.82	1.43	1.67	1.75	1.75	1.60	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	--	--
United States	--	--	--	--	--	1.29	1.39	1.58	1.74	1.43	-0.31	-17.9
Chile	1.00	1.00	1.58	1.64	1.66	2.05	1.85	1.25	1.72	1.70	-0.02	-1.4
Spain	0.68	0.69	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.25	1.22	1.50	1.25	1.50	0.25	20.0
Canada	1.25	1.12	1.11	1.26	1.43	1.44	1.17	1.07	1.27	1.32	0.05	3.5
Norway	1.63	2.11	1.73	1.57	1.83	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	--	--
China	1.37	1.17	1.23	1.25	1.20	1.25	1.02	1.09	1.26	1.16	-0.10	-7.9
Former USSR 2/	0.47	0.48	0.51	0.60	0.76	0.73	0.69	0.83	1.12	1.10	-0.02	-2.0
Australia	0.58	0.94	1.07	1.18	1.20	1.14	1.35	1.56	1.66	1.23	-0.43	-26.0
Brazil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--
Morocco	4.00	4.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--
Turkey	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--
India	0.58	0.67	0.77	0.67	0.70	0.75	0.91	0.83	0.94	0.95	0.01	0.9
Romania	0.93	0.88	1.14	0.59	0.95	0.81	0.75	0.90	0.85	0.91	0.06	7.4
Pakistan	0.64	0.69	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.77	-0.01	-0.8
Bangladesh	0.65	0.70	0.74	0.71	0.67	0.70	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.02	2.4
Ethiopia	0.41	0.44	0.38	0.49	0.49	0.38	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	-0.01	-2.3
Taiwan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	0.50	1.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Simple Average	1.20	1.13	1.25	1.27	1.33	1.40	1.27	1.28	1.39	1.38	-0.01	-0.6

1/ Countries sorted in order of highest rapeseed yields in 1991/92.

2/ Former USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

February 1992 *Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

CHART 1

Rapeseed Harvested Area by Country

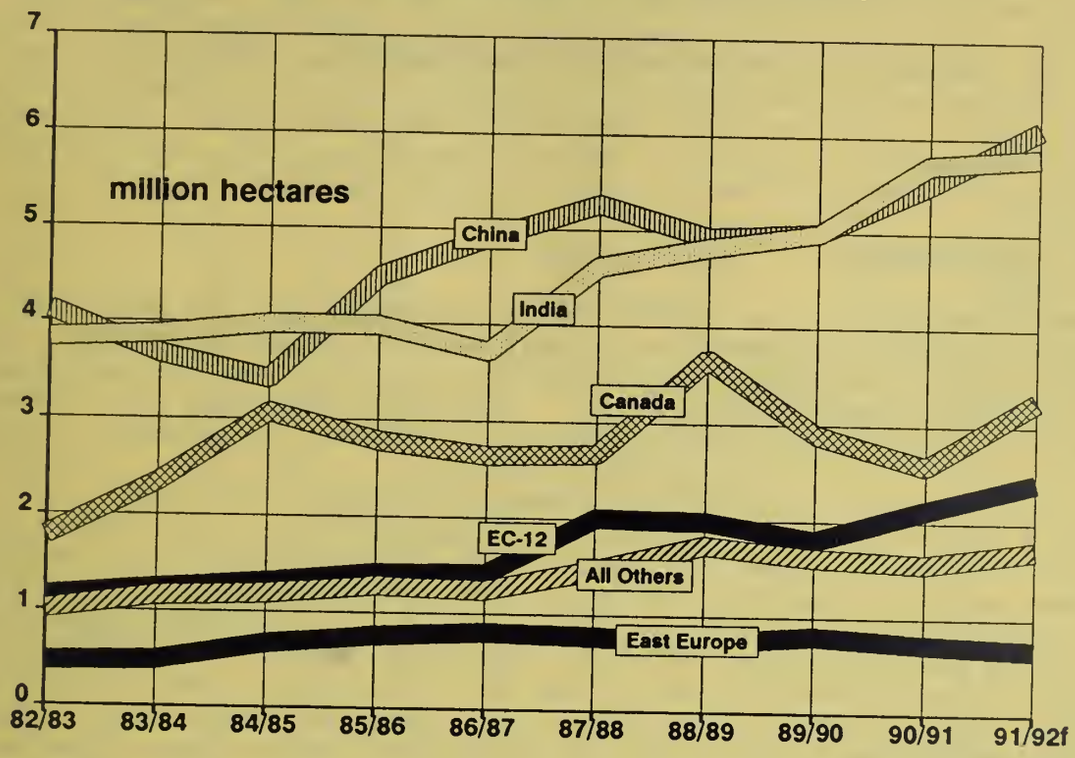
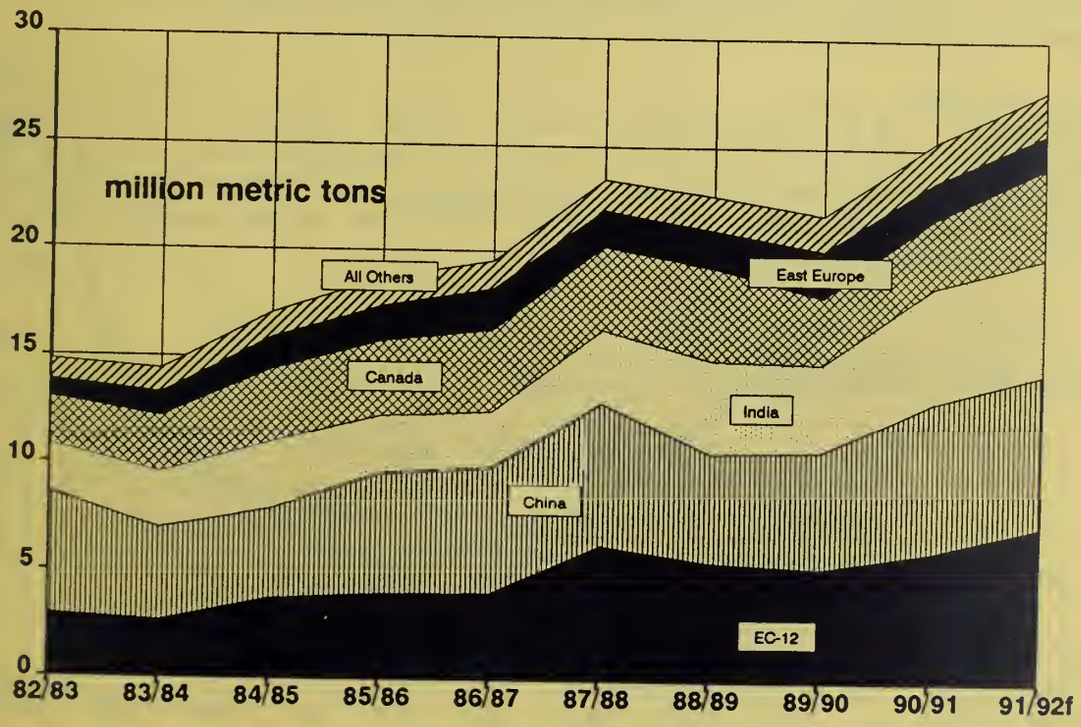


CHART 2

World Rapeseed Production



MALAYSIAN PALM OIL PRODUCTION

Nearly 55 percent of the world's palm oil supplies are produced by Malaysia. Malaysian palm oil production is grouped in two regions, peninsular and eastern, and is harvested throughout the year. Total production for 1991/92 (October-September) is estimated at 6.3 million tons, up 5 percent from last year, but below the record crop of 6.4 million produced in 1989/90. Although first quarter output was lower than anticipated, production is seen recovering over the remainder of the year. An expansion in area of mature trees and recovery of yields will boost production above last year's output.

LAST SEASON SUMMARY

After a slow start to the 1990/91 season, Malaysian palm oil production turned around in March and increased each month with the exception of June. Total monthly production reached record levels each month during the last quarter of the October-September marketing year. The 1990/91 marketing season ended with production second only to the record of 6.4 million tons produced in 1989/90.

Peninsular Malaysia produces over 85 percent of the country's palm oil. The first 5 months (October to February) of production were characterized by a downturn in output caused by inadequate rains (lagged 12 to 18 months) and tree stress caused by excessive fruiting in the previous months. Fruiting results in a normal biological reduction in oil output. However, production turned around in March and output increased each month, except for June. The decline in June was attributed to heavy rains, with flooding that temporarily lowered monthly output. Record monthly production was established in April, July, August, and September. The rate of new area brought into production has slowed, but is continuing to grow at the expense of rubber due to better economic returns. In fact, the Malaysian Ministry of Primary Industries has advised the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) to phase out rubber cultivation in the FELDA estates and to concentrate on oil palm in all replanting programs.

In east Malaysia, palm oil production accounts for about 15 percent of the total output. As in the peninsula, output during the first 5 months trended lower, but production rebounded in March to a new record and continued at a record pace through the remainder of the year. As a result of a concerted effort by the government to increase oil palm area in the east, production should continue to expand.

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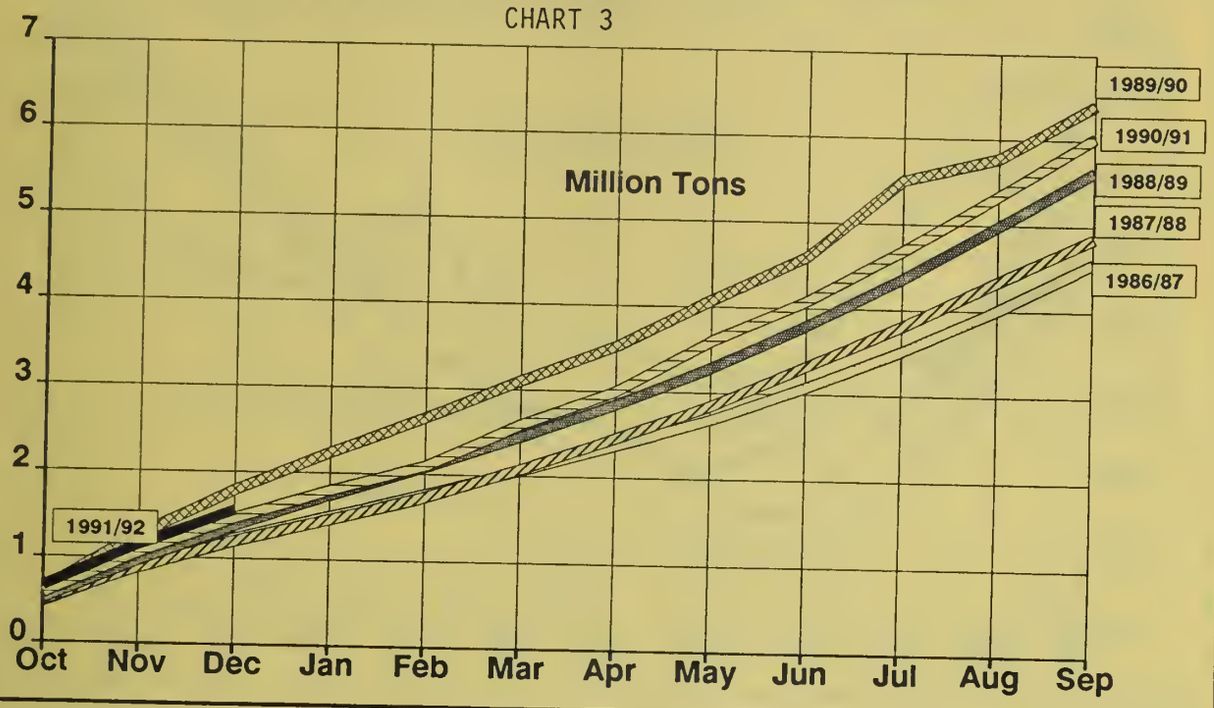
Malaysian Palm Oil Production

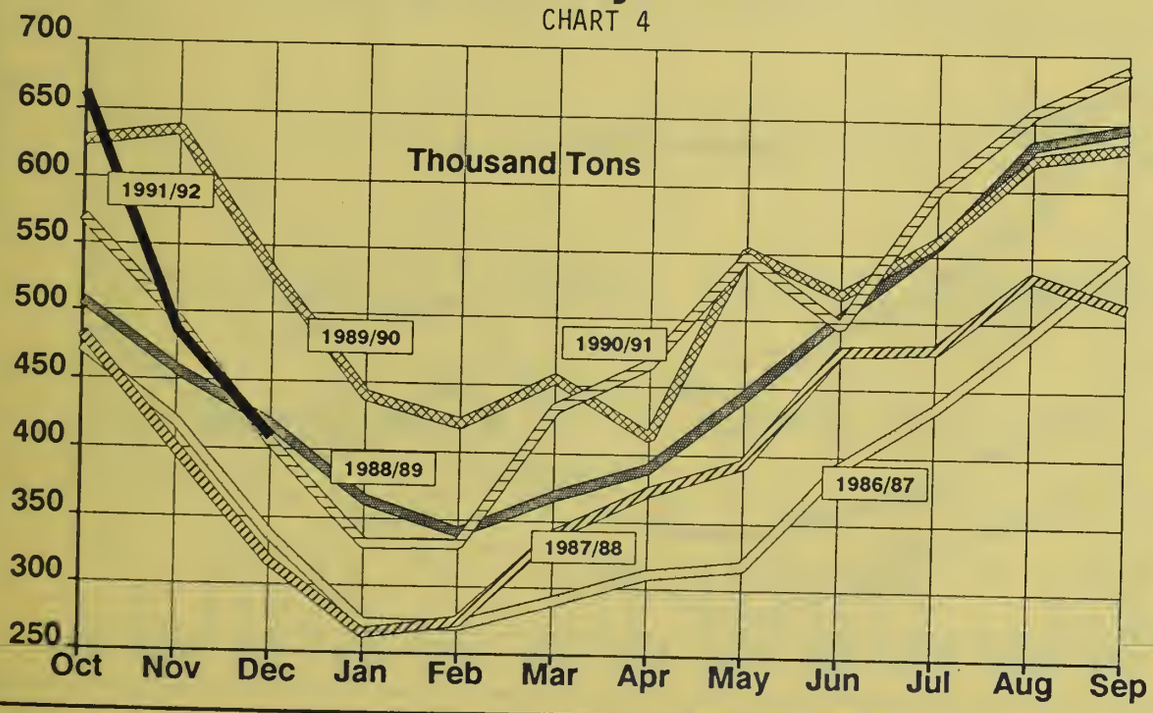
Total Cumulative Production

CHART 3



Total Monthly Production

CHART 4



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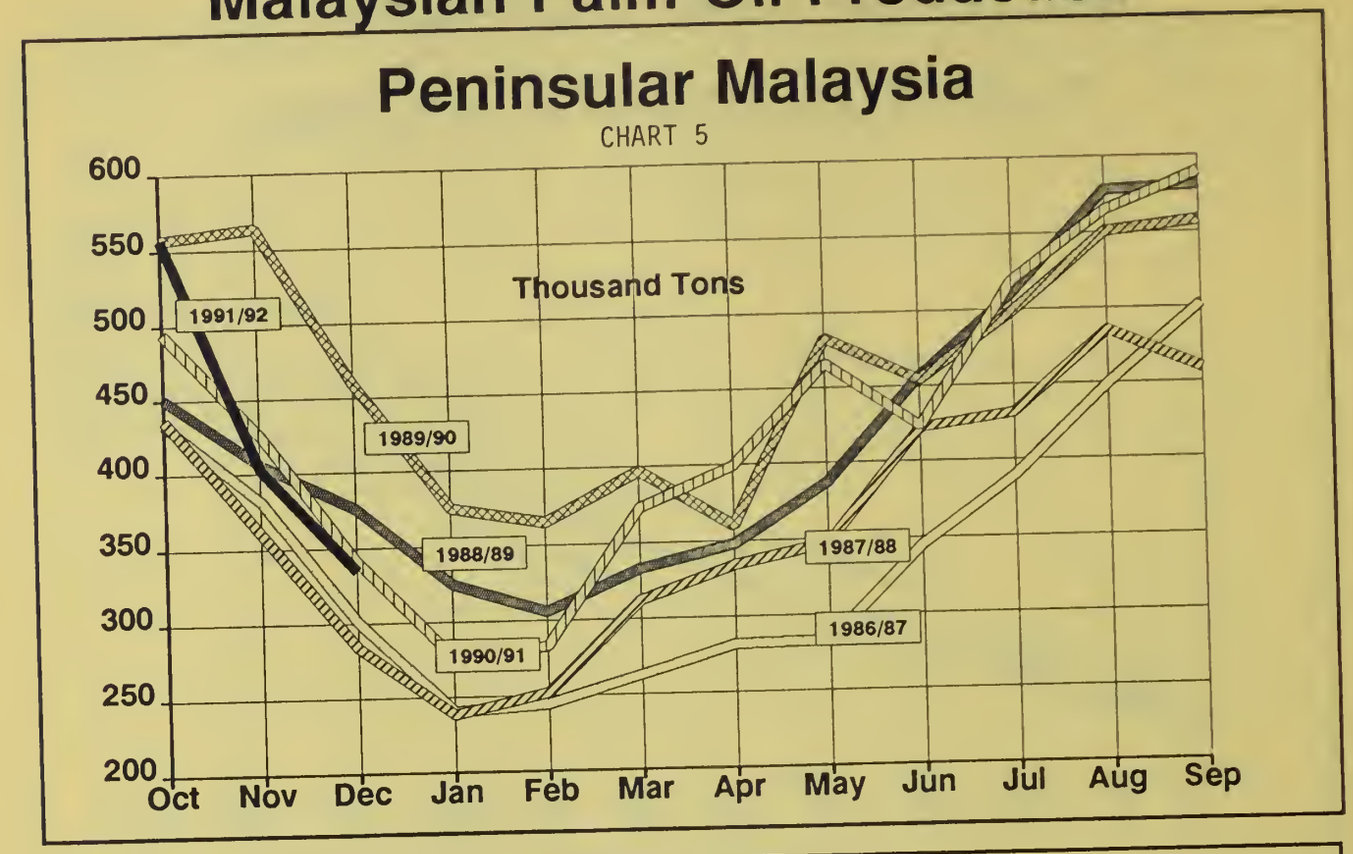
Malaysian Palm Oil Production



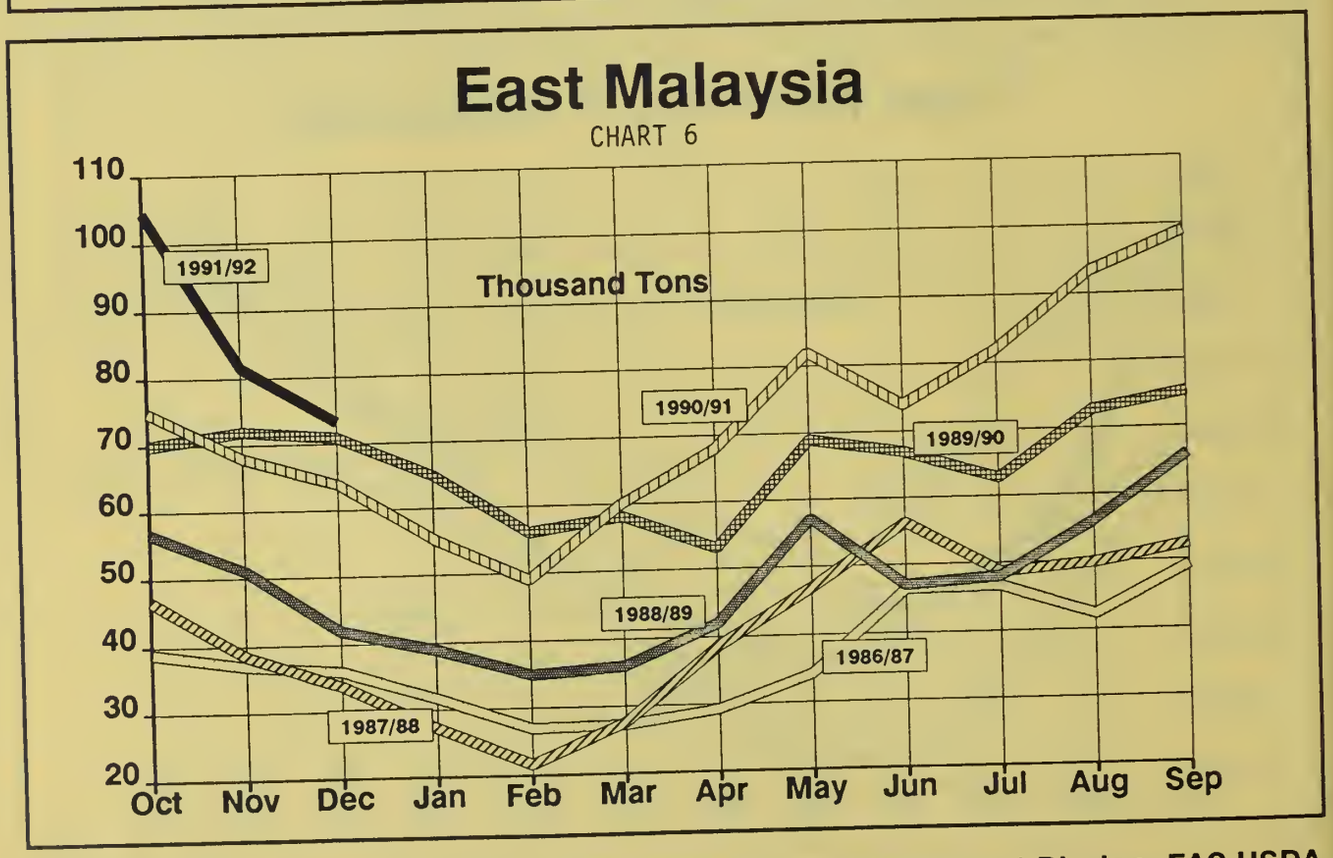


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TABLE 13

Malaysia Palm Oil Production

(1,000 Metric Tons)

Month	Year	Monthly Penin.	Monthly East	Monthly Total	Month	Year	Monthly Penin.	Monthly East	Monthly Total
October	88	451	57	507	October	89	557	70	627
November	88	406	51	457	November	89	563	72	635
December	88	376	42	418	December	89	458	71	529
January	89	325	39	364	January	90	375	65	440
February	89	307	35	342	February	90	365	56	421
March	89	334	36	370	March	90	397	58	455
April	89	348	42	390	April	90	360	53	413
May	89	388	57	445	May	90	482	71	553
June	89	456	47	503	June	90	454	67	521
July	89	511	48	559	July	90	499	63	562
August	89	578	56	634	August	90	551	73	623
September	89	581	66	647	September	90	558	75	633
TOTAL		*5,061*	*576*	*5,636*	*TOTAL*		*5,618*	*794*	*6,412*
October	90	495	75	570	October	91	557	105	662
November	90	426	68	494	November	91	403	82	485
December	90	341	64	405	December	91	335	73	408
January	91	276	55	331	January	92			
February	91	283	49	332	February	92			
March	91	373	60	433	March	92			
April	91	399	68	467	April	92			
May	91	466	82	548	May	92			
June	91	423	74	497	June	92			
July	91	519	82	601	July	92			
August	91	565	93	658	August	92			
September	91	590	99	689	September	92			
TOTAL		*5,156*	*869*	*6,025*	*TOTAL*				*6,300*

February 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Asssessment Division, FAS,USDA

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COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLICS OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

In 1990, the republics of the former Soviet Union produced almost 12 million bales (480-pound) of cotton and ranked third in world production behind China and the United States. Production for the 1991 crop year is currently estimated at 11.3 million bales. Cotton is grown in six of the former Soviet republics: Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Azerbaijan. Although cotton is a valuable export crop and an important source of hard currency for the newly-independent republics, cotton production has been responsible for serious health and environmental problems in central Asia.

Total cotton area in the republics of the former Soviet Union has declined steadily since 1987. Environmental concerns and an increased emphasis on raising food and feed crops in central Asia have exerted downward pressure on cotton area. Agricultural officials have attempted to maintain a steady level of cotton production by balancing decreasing area with increasing yields. Whether the steps to increase yields have been successful is unclear; the production of the past 5 years is more closely tied to weather than to any trend in yield improvement.

Uzbekistan is the major cotton producer in the former Soviet Union and is responsible for about 60 percent of total production. It is the largest of the central Asian republics; its territory extends from the Aral Sea to the Fergana Valley and includes over 4 million hectares of arable land, almost half of which are sown to cotton. Turkmenistan, located in the Karakum Desert, is the second-largest producer. Cotton production in Turkmenistan significantly increased in the early 1960's as a result of the opening of the Karakum Canal, and currently over 50 percent of cultivated land in Turkmenistan is planted in cotton. In contrast, less than 3 percent of the arable land in Kyrgyzstan is sown to cotton; most of the crop area is devoted to grains and forages. Tajikistan is an important source of valuable extra-long-staple (ELS) cotton varieties. Although only 10 percent of total former-USSR cotton area is located in Tajikistan, this republic produces about 25 percent of ELS cotton. Cotton production in Kazakhstan, which is less than 4 percent of the total, is located in the extreme southern part of the republic, bordering Uzbekistan. Azerbaijan, which produces 7 percent, is the only cotton-producing republic not located in the central Asian deserts. No cotton is grown in the Russian republic.

Virtually all cotton produced in the republics of the former Soviet Union is irrigated. Snow-melt from the Tien Shan mountains is the main source of irrigation water in the central Asian region. A system of canals diverts water from the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya Rivers as they travel northwestward from the mountains toward the Aral Sea. The main irrigation system supplying the cotton-producing region was completed in 1940. Irrigated soils in desert climates, including the central Asian republics, experience salt-accumulation problems. The evaporation of irrigation water results in accumulation of salts and these fields require occasional removal of salts through flooding and draining. Inadequate drainage systems have been responsible for some loss of production in the central Asian cotton region, and drainage pipes are currently being repaired and replaced throughout the cotton producing region.

Historically, irrigation water has been provided to cotton-production enterprises at no charge. Although much attention has been focused on reducing water use in the region, recent efforts to institute a payment system have been met with great resistance. One alternative measure to conserve water is to improve the efficiency of irrigation systems in this region. Drip-irrigation systems, which significantly reduce water use, are being expanded. Dr. Philip Micklin at Western Michigan University has concluded that there are several other measures which can be employed to deal with the water supply problem, including greater use of ground water and the re-using of irrigation drainage. Dr. Micklin also suggests another possible but more socially complicated approach: to alter the economic structure of central Asia away from water-intensive irrigation and toward low-water-use industries, for example, textile and clothing production. At the current time, most textile mills in the former Soviet Union are located in European Russia and the Baltic nations, far from the areas where the cotton is grown.

While the level of mechanization of cotton production in the former Soviet Union lags considerably behind that of the United States (where virtually all of the cotton is machine-harvested), it has increased noticeably in the last few years. In 1987, only 42 percent of the cotton crop in the Soviet Union was machine-harvested. By 1991, the level had reportedly increased to 65 percent. There are regional differences, however; in Tajikistan, where fields are small and the terrain is hilly, 75 percent of the crop is still hand-harvested.

Cotton yields in the republics of the former Soviet Union are comparable to yields in China and the United States, usually around 0.8 tons of lint per hectare. Yields dropped rather suddenly beginning in 1982. The 1971-1981 average lint yield was 0.89 tons per hectare. The 1982-1990 average fell to 0.79 tons. The drop can be traced partially to increased mechanization: as the percentage of machine-harvested cotton rises, yields tend to fall due to incomplete harvesting of the plants by inefficient machinery. Note that in Tajikistan 75 percent of the cotton crop is hand-harvested compared to about 35 percent in the other republics, and Tajik yields are consistently higher that the yields achieved elsewhere in the former Soviet Union.

A second, more serious factor contributing to decreased yields and increased incidence of health problems is the adverse effects of agriculture, particularly in the Karakalpak region of northern Uzbekistan. This has had a significant negative impact on the Aral Sea and the surrounding area. The water from the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya Rivers used to feed into the sea, but for decades the water has been diverted for irrigation. Satellite imagery shows that the eastern coastline of the Aral Sea has retreated roughly 70 kilometers in the past 15 years. The once-thriving fishing industry no longer exists. Windstorms originating on the dried-up sea bed are capable of carrying sand and salt hundreds of miles, causing damage to agricultural lands in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Satellite imagery indicates also that there has been a steady reduction in the vigor of vegetation south of the Aral Sea, particularly over the last 5 years. The incidence of throat cancer as well as eye and respiratory diseases has increased considerably. Chemical defoliants have contaminated some drinking water supplies.

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Officials recognize that a serious ecological problem exists and efforts have been made to reduce the impact of local agricultural practices. Cotton/alfalfa crop rotations have been increased (partially in response to an increase in regional demand for feed crops) and cotton area has been reduced by 15 percent in the past 4 years, from 3.5 to 3.0 million hectares. Attempts to make up for the reduced area by increasing yields have been only marginally successful. Measures to improve the environment at the expense of cotton production will likely be hindered by the considerable value of cotton as an export crop, particularly now that individual republics are politically independent and are working toward economic self-sufficiency.

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TABLE 14

FORMER SOVIET UNION COTTON
Area, Yield, and Production

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	Area (1000's Hectares)						
Uzbekistan	1,993	2,053	2,103	2,017	1,967	1,830	1,720
Kazakhstan	130	129	128	128	119	120	120
Azerbaijan	295	300	303	299	280	264	245
Kyrgyzstan	28	29	31	32	27	30	25
Tajikistan	312	313	324	320	309	304	300
Turkmenistan	560	650	633	636	634	623	600
TOTAL	3,320	3,470	3,530	3,430	3,338	3,171	3,010

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	Yield (Tons/Hectare)						
Uzbekistan	0.87	0.79	0.71	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.86
Kazakhstan	0.76	0.84	0.75	0.77	0.83	0.85	0.76
Azerbaijan	0.87	0.84	0.74	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.72
Kyrgyzstan	0.63	0.70	0.65	0.75	0.85	0.83	0.74
Tajikistan	0.93	0.94	0.85	0.92	0.90	0.84	0.84
Turkmenistan	0.69	0.54	0.60	0.64	0.67	0.70	0.72
AVERAGE	0.84	0.77	0.71	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.82

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	Production (1000's 480-lb Bales)						
Uzbekistan	7,937	7,450	6,912	7,955	7,684	7,317	6,805
Kazakhstan	455	496	441	455	455	468	420
Azerbaijan	1,185	1,203	1,033	932	882	827	814
Kyrgyzstan	83	96	92	110	106	115	86
Tajikistan	1,337	1,346	1,268	1,350	1,268	1,176	1,162
Turkmenistan	1,782	1,626	1,745	1,883	1,943	2,007	1,998
TOTAL	12,777	12,217	11,491	12,686	12,337	11,909	11,285

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SYRIAN AGRICULTURAL OVERVIEW

The Syrian agricultural sector is influenced by two major factors which greatly affect production potential. Fluctuations in the level of the Euphrates River and seasonal rainfall both are key to determining crop area and harvest results. Development of the agricultural sector is one of the government's main priorities, with policy aimed toward achieving self-sufficiency in food and generating foreign exchange through agricultural exports. A shortage of foreign exchange plagues the development of the agricultural sector since a significant level of available funds have been spent on grain imports.

Syria normally receives little, if any, rain during the summer months (May through September), and due to this lack of rainfall all summer crops, including cotton and oilseeds, are irrigated. Winter crops such as barley are predominantly rainfed; however, some wheat is irrigated. In northeastern Syria some previously rainfed agricultural lands have been brought under irrigation by digging new wells. Lands that have been devoted to barley, lentils, and chickpeas are now also planted with wheat, cotton, and corn.

COTTON

Production of 1991/92 Syrian cotton is estimated at 186,000 tons (lint basis), up 28 percent from the drought-reduced crop produced in 1990/91. Planting of this year's crop was early and growing conditions allowed for favorable development. Total 1991/92 harvested area is estimated at a record 190,000 hectares, up 22 percent from 1990/91. Actual planted area in 1991 exceeded the targeted level due to ample rainfall in March and April and the opening of new irrigated lands in northeastern Syria.

Cotton is Syria's second greatest foreign exchange earner (after petroleum) and is the leading agricultural export crop. Cotton occupies nearly 30 percent of Syria's irrigated land, and is planted in the north, east, and central parts of the country. The major planted variety is Aleppo 40 which was developed by the Cotton Bureau in Aleppo, Syria and has been in use for more than 10 years. Planting begins around April 1 and continues through mid-May. The harvest season normally extends from September through early December, with the crop being hand picked. The 1991/92 cotton crop reached near record levels with harvesting continuing into January.

The Syrian Government controls the licensing of cotton growing areas and the distribution of seed, thereby controlling production. The Syrian Agricultural Council, which is the highest governmental authority in determining agricultural policy, has promoted continuous increases in cotton production to provide a larger crop for export. This policy traditionally has been implemented through yearly increases in the domestic procurement price for seed cotton. These price adjustments are in line with increases in production costs and are intended to encourage farmers to increase production by discouraging shifts to other more profitable crops such as wheat. The official cotton procurement price for the 1990/91 season was increased by 36 percent while the increase for the 1991/92 crop was only about 5 percent. Cotton producers reportedly believe that these increases were not sufficient, especially in comparison to the set price for wheat which is the major competing crop for irrigated land.

Inadequate precipitation and the resulting low irrigation supplies often limit Syrian cotton production. However, cotton production may increase in the future if drought-tolerant, higher-yielding varieties are planted. There is also a potential for increased cotton area, but only if higher purchase prices are announced before the winter wheat crop is planted and adequate irrigation supplies are available. The 1992/93 cotton crop may face the additional constraint of rising production costs, as diesel fuel costs increase. Diesel fuel prices may boost production costs by as much as 50 percent. If the guaranteed procurement price for the 1992/93 cotton crop allows for these increases, planted area may repeat this year's level.

GRAIN

In 1991/92, Syria produced an estimated 2.0 million ton wheat crop, up 16 percent from the drought reduced crop of 1990/91. Due to a shortage of rainfall last year, much of the wheat grown was grazed by livestock. This year, wheat area totaled 1.3 million hectares up 14 percent from the 1.1 million planted in 1990/91. More area was planted to irrigated wheat as additional lands in northeastern Syria were brought under irrigation. Also, precipitation was favorable in the rainfed growing regions and irrigation water levels were adequate during 1991/92. Average yields were up 2 percent from 1990/91.

Historically wheat production in Syria was largely dependent on rainfall, since the majority of the crop was grown under rainfed conditions. However, in recent years area planted to wheat under irrigation has been increasing, with irrigated area rising to between 30 and 40 percent of the total area. Wheat is produced in the northeast (provinces of Ragga, Hassakeh, and Aleppo), central Syria (province of Hama), and to a much lesser extent in the south. Most of the wheat grown is soft wheat, while durum comprises about 25 percent of the crop. Wheat is primarily produced for use in bread, but is also used in small quantities for bulgar and pasta production. In addition, wheat is used to replace other feed grains in animal rations. Planting begins with the onset of the rainy season and extends from October through December. Harvest begins in mid-May and concludes in August.

The government officially supports wheat production by setting favorable purchase prices. Wheat procurement prices in 1990 were increased by nearly 50 percent for both soft and hard wheat over 1989 levels, making the official purchase price roughly double international prices. The government also increased the procurement price for the 1991/92 crop. This was an effort to purchase a higher percentage of the local crop and save on foreign exchange used for wheat imports. In addition, the Syrian Government is attempting to reduce the need for flour imports by encouraging the renovation of old, privately owned flour mills, which have been out of operation for nearly 25 years.

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Syria produced an estimated 800,000 tons of barley in 1991/92, up 60 percent from the drought reduced harvest of 500,000 a year earlier. A lack of adequate rainfall during the 1990/91 winter growing season reduced barley yields and allowed producers to harvest only 45 percent of the 2.2 million hectares initially planted. Barley is the most important feed grain grown in Syria and is used principally in sheep and cattle feed, but sometimes replaces corn in poultry feed rations. Barley is produced almost entirely under rainfed conditions, with only 1 percent of the crop grown under irrigation. Production is concentrated in the provinces of Hassakeh, Ragga, Aleppo, Hama, and Homs in the north, northeast, and central parts of Syria. Barley is planted at the same time as wheat -- October through December -- but is harvested about 15 days later than wheat. Syria is self-sufficient in barley during average to good crop years; however, in poor crop years, barley may be imported by the private sector. The Supreme Agricultural Council increased barley procurement prices in 1991, and as a result purchased the bulk of the 1991/92 crop. The balance was kept by farmers for use as seed and feed.

Corn production reached a record 175,000 tons in 1991/92, up 35 percent from 130,000 produced last year. Area has increased steadily over the last 10 years reaching 90,000 hectares this year, or more than triple 1981/82 levels. Syria produces hybrid, short-season varieties of yellow corn, which are planted in irrigated areas after the wheat harvest. Planting extends from May to December, with harvest beginning in October. Corn is usually planted in the provinces of Hassakeh, Ragga, Deir Ez Zor, Idleb, Homs, Damascus, and Aleppo and is used primarily for animal feed by the poultry sector. Corn is also used as seed, for the production of starch, and for human consumption as corn on the cob.

Official policy encourages corn production in order to provide for as much of the local requirement as possible and to reduce the country's dependence on imports. Production has increased three-fold in the last 10 years and will continue to increase, if more irrigation water is available.

OILSEEDS

Cottonseed is Syria's major oilseed crop, with peanuts, sunflowerseed, and sesameseed of secondary importance. Cottonseed is a by-product of the cotton lint industry and production has increased due to improved ginning methods. Syria relies heavily on domestic production, as the oil is the main locally produced cooking oil. Syria produced a record 332,000 tons of cottonseed in 1991/92 from a record area of 190,000 hectares. Cottonseed will continue to be the primary oilseed produced in Syria because cotton lint is Syria's major agricultural export commodity.

Peanuts have been planted on roughly the same area for the last 10 years, with production reaching 25,000 tons this year, 25 percent more than the 20,000 produced in 1990/91. Peanuts are produced under irrigation in northwestern Syria. The only varieties grown are used for confectionery purposes because of a relatively low oil content. The government has focused efforts toward improving peanut production, but these attempts have had little success.

Sesameseed and sunflowerseed are relatively minor summer crops in Syria. Both are grown under irrigation; however, low water availability limits production potential. About half of the total supply of sesameseed is believed to be processed into oil. Both sesameseed and oil are used in Syrian pastries. Nearly 40 percent of Syria's sunflowerseed crop is crushed; the balance is consumed as a snack food. Interest in these labor intensive crops has increased recently due to attractive domestic prices. However, practically no official effort is underway to increase sunflowerseed or sesameseed production.

Syrian production of soybeans, which began in 1988, continues to be relatively small, but is expected to increase in the future. Syria planned to expand soybean production in 1991 to 13,000 tons, but limited irrigation water levels held the planted area to 10,000 hectares. Since Syria has no crushing facility suitable for soybeans, a large portion of the crop is purchased by the government for fodder.

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TABLE 15

Syrian Grains, Oilseeds, and Cotton

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92f
AREA HARVESTED					*(1,000 hectares)*							
COTTON (lint)	139	143	159	176	179	170	144	129	171	158	156	190
WHEAT	1,449	1,255	1,222	1,290	1,107	1,265	1,350	1,183	1,100	744	1,100	1,250
BARLEY	1,210	1,347	1,589	1,520	920	1,386	1,535	1,570	1,844	750	1,000	1,700
CORN	22	21	22	19	35	47	50	36	49	56	65	90
COTTONSEED	139	143	159	176	179	170	144	129	171	158	156	190
YIELD					*(metric tons per hectare)*							
COTTON (lint)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WHEAT	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
BARLEY	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
CORN	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
COTTONSEED	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
PRODUCTION					*(1,000 metric tons)*							
COTTON (lint)	118	130	158	193	153	162	126	97	114	147	145	186
WHEAT	2,238	2,087	1,556	1,612	1,068	1,714	1,850	1,656	2,067	900	1,726	2,000
BARLEY	1,587	1,406	661	1,043	303	740	1,200	576	2,500	271	500	800
CORN	47	46	49	27	60	79	80	57	90	109	130	175
COTTONSEED	205	226	264	330	280	307	223	190	300	283	261	332

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division , FAS, USDA

February 1992

EUROPEAN FORESTRY SITUATION

During 1991, forestry enterprises throughout Europe responded conservatively to the economic recession, the continuing slump in construction activity, and the generally depressed world market for wood and wood products. Several of the leading wood producing countries, still reeling from the huge inventories accumulated after the 1990 storms, simply refrained from cutting or milling more wood than was absolutely necessary; others tooled up to supply raw materials to those areas with immediate growth potential such as the furniture manufacturing and remodeling sectors. One common trend throughout the European wood industry was the continuing decline in the production of tropical hardwood lumber and plywood, the void being easily filled by temperate hardwood products.

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TABLE 16

EUROPE: FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

AUSTRIA:	1989	1990	1991 1/
Softwood Logs	9,086	10,390	8,097
Temperate Hardwood Logs	465	471	459
Softwood Lumber	7,723	8,014	7,916
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	335	352	365
Veneer	21	21	21
Plywood	111	138	147
Fiberboard	96	103	106
Particleboard	1,405	1,528	1,680

BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG:	1989	1990	1991 1/
Softwood Logs	2,250	2,750	3,100
Temperate Hardwood Logs	725	730	740
Softwood Lumber	1,000	930	1,000
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	484	463	470
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	43	39	37
Veneer	45	43	45
Plywood	65	65	65
Particleboard	2,100	2,200	2,200

1/ Preliminary

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TABLE 16

EUROPE: FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES -- Continued
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

DENMARK:	1989	1990	1991 1/
Softwood Logs	1,196	1,150	1,100
Temperate Hardwood Logs	484	500	480
Softwood Lumber	281	131	150
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	60	47	45
Veneer	8	7	7
Plywood	6	15	14
Particleboard	366	337	350

FRANCE:	1989	1990	1991 1/
Softwood Logs	13,176	13,500	13,600
Temperate Hardwood Logs	9,740	9,800	9,800
Softwood Lumber	6,740	6,950	7,000
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	3,291	3,350	3,350
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	468	460	450
Veneer	45	50	48
Plywood	439	561	560
Fiberboard	295	400	500
Particleboard	2,102	2,173	2,280

GERMANY:	1989	1990	1991 1/
Softwood Logs	15,978	48,473	12,600
Temperate Hardwood Logs	3,258	4,666	3,320
Softwood Lumber	11,571	12,145	13,000
Hardwood Lumber	1,599	1,776	1,800
Veneer	448	430	480
Plywood	406	416	420
Hardboard	100	110	180
Medium Density Fiberboard	127	183	320
Particleboard	7,297	7,109	7,800

HUNGARY:	1989	1990	1991 1/
Softwood Logs	130	122	125
Temperate Hardwood Logs	1,469	1,400	1,400
Soft Sawnwood	313	310	310
Hard Sawnwood	628	603	620
Plywood	12	10	15
Hardboard	91	65	70
Particleboard	284	248	270

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Data for 1989 and 1990 are for the territory formerly known as the Federal Republic of Germany.

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TABLE 16

EUROPE: FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES -- Continued
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

ITALY:	1989	1990	1991 1/
Softwood Logs	904	900	900
Temperate Hardwood Logs	1,717	2,100	2,000
Softwood Lumber	800	850	900
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	1,043	700	750
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	150	130	120
Plywood	450	445	450
Hardboard	116	125	130
Medium Density Fiberboard	450	500	550
Particleboard	3,030	3,050	3,050

NETHERLANDS:	1989	1990	1991 1/
Softwood Logs	145	192	200
Temperate Hardwood Logs	265	265	265
Softwood Lumber	140	162	157
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	190	210	210
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	70	70	70
Veneer	16	16	16
Plywood	13	14	14
Particleboard	40	40	40

SPAIN:	1989	1990	1991 1/
Softwood Logs	6,800	6,700	6,700
Temperate Hardwood Logs	3,500	3,400	3,400
Softwood Lumber	2,550	2,500	2,500
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	750	730	730
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	270	245	200
Softwood Plywood	20	25	25
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	215	215	215
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	150	145	140
Hardboard	165	200	215
Medium Density Fiberboard	215	230	230
Particleboard	1,700	1,700	1,700

UNITED KINGDOM:	1989	1990	1991 1/
Softwood Lumber	1,825	1,935	1,850
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	349	336	330
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	15	10	9
Veneer	9	6	5
Plywood	15	14	10
Medium Density Fiberboard	173	178	156
Particleboard	1,437	1,447	1,475

1/ Preliminary

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DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE SITUATION

In the Southern Hemisphere, 1991/92 production of deciduous fruit and table grapes is forecast to total 5.8 million tons, up 9 percent from 1990/91's reduced crop and 4 percent above the 1989/90 crop. Apples and pears are forecast to show most of the year-to-year increase. Southern Hemisphere production forecasts for 1991/92 (calendar year 1992 for stone fruits and table grapes; for apple and pears, the harvest occurs early in 1992) are as follows: apples, up 9 percent to 3.2 million tons; pears, up 6 percent to 861,000 tons; apricots, unchanged at 122,500 tons; cherries, down 10 percent to 17,300 tons; peaches and nectarines, up 8 percent at 678,100 tons; and table grapes, up 2 percent to 919,700 tons. Revised estimates of world production for 1991/92 (calendar year 1991 for stone fruits and table grapes), compared to year-earlier levels are as follows: apples, 18.9 million tons, down 13 percent; pears, 4.8 million tons, down 11 percent; apricots, 1.2 million tons, up 8 percent; cherries, down 18 percent to 1 million tons; peaches and nectarines, up 2 percent to 6.5 million tons; and table grapes, up 1 percent to 4.6 million tons.

World apple production for the 1991/92 season is estimated at 18.9 million tons, down 13 percent from a year ago. Apple crops in many western European countries were hurt by an April freeze. Apple production in the United States was up because most eastern states harvested bumper crops. Canada's 1991 apple crop was down slightly due to smaller harvests in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. A late September typhoon that struck northern Japan caused a dramatic reduction in Japan's 1991/92 apple crop.

The preliminary estimate for the 1991/92 apple crop in the Southern Hemisphere is 3.2 million tons, up 9 percent from 1990/91. Argentina is expected to show the largest increase. Weather during the growing season was generally favorable and newly bearing trees in orchards planted according to the "compact" system exhibited exceptionally high per acre yields. A mild frost in early October reportedly cut crop potential, but the use of gas-fired heaters prevented extensive damage. South Africa experienced a cold, wet winter that proved highly beneficial to the apple crop--boosting output by approximately 7 percent. Following years of annual increases in excess of 5 percent, Chile's 1991/92 output is expected to expand by only 1 percent. At various times during the growing season, the apple crop was plagued by periods of cold weather, rain, and hail, all of which contributed to a cut in yield potential. Additionally, consistently low prices have slowed further area expansion, dampening the long-term outlook for Chile's apple sector.

World pear production is estimated at 4.8 million tons for 1991/92, down 11 percent from last year. The freeze in Europe, coupled with generally poor growing conditions for the remainder of the season, cut EC production by 22 percent. Pear output in the United States was down 6 percent due to cold weather on the West Coast that hindered development of the Bartlett crop. Japan's pear production declined by only 5 percent as most pears were harvested prior to the September typhoon.

Pear production in the Southern Hemisphere is forecast at 861,100 tons in 1991/92, about 6 percent above the 1990/91 level. Output in Argentina is expected to increase 9 percent as favorable weather prevailed during the growing season and additional plantings reached the bearing stage. Pear production in South Africa is forecast to increase 6 percent mainly due to an increase in the number of bearing trees. Chile's output of pears is expected to show only a marginal increase in 1992--a reflection of unfavorable growing conditions throughout most of the growing season.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 2/
Apples	3,053.5	2,969.1	3,222.0
Pears	815.6	714.4	861.1
Apricots	125.5	122.5	122.5
Cherries	18.4	19.3	17.3
Peaches/nectarines	671.2	630.4	678.1
Table grapes	916.5	902.2	919.7
TOTAL	5,600.7	5,357.9	5,820.7

1/ Apple and pear data are on a July/June production and marketing year. All other data are on a calendar year basis (1989, 1990, 1991, 1992).
2/ Preliminary.

Apricot production in the Southern Hemisphere for 1992 is forecast at 122,000 tons, unchanged from 1991. The one country with a significant downturn is Chile, where output was affected by adverse weather. South Africa, with a potential crop of 52,200 tons, is expected to exhibit the largest increase. World apricot production in 1991 is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 8 percent from 1990, and slightly above the October estimate. An upward revision in the estimate for Spain offset small downward revisions for most Southern Hemisphere countries.

The Southern Hemisphere's 1992 production of peaches and nectarines is forecast at 678,100 tons, up 8 percent from 1991. Argentina's crop is forecast at 250,000 tons, 25 percent larger than last year's wind and hail-damaged crop. Production in New Zealand is expected to plummet 15 percent to 21,700 tons, primarily due to substantial uprootings of nectarine trees in the Hawkes Bay area. Harvested output in Australia, Chile, and South Africa is expected to remain essentially unchanged from last year. World production during 1991 is estimated at 6.5 million tons, up 3 percent from the October forecast of 6.3 million tons. Substantial upward revisions in the estimates for Greece and Spain accounted for most of the increase.

Preliminary assessments indicate that 1992 table grape production in the Southern Hemisphere will increase 2 percent from last year's reduced level. Chile's table grape crop is forecast at 640,000 tons, unchanged from 1991. Harvested area increased again in 1992, but inclement weather and the premature aging of many vineyards reduced yields. After slow growth in 1991, South African table grape production is forecast to increase by 9 percent in 1992. World table grape production for 1991 is estimated at 4.6 million tons, 1 percent above 1990 mainly due to a moderate increase in output in the Northern Hemisphere.

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TABLE 17

WORLD APPLE PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	536.7	539.7	525.0
Mexico	545.0	520.0	580.0
United States	4,519.0	4,398.4	4,477.3
Total	5,600.7	5,458.1	5,582.3
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	322.4	235.1	135.1
Denmark	85.0	70.0	55.0
France	1,818.2	1,865.0	1,117.8
Germany 2/	2,483.1	2,222.0	1,315.5
Greece	264.3	320.0	200.0
Italy	2,162.0	2,102.0	1,810.0
Netherlands	417.0	431.0	223.0
Spain	747.3	621.8	465.7
United Kingdom	416.2	264.0	293.2
Total	8,715.5	8,130.9	5,615.3
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria	255.1	268.4	271.0
Hungary	959.0	930.0	950.0
Norway	69.0	50.4	40.0
Sweden	100.8	68.3	55.2
Switzerland	217.9	312.5	136.2
Turkey	1,850.0	1,900.0	1,950.0
Yugoslavia	546.0	523.0	480.0
Total	3,997.8	4,052.6	3,882.4
TOTAL EUROPE	12,713.3	12,183.5	9,497.7
ASIA:			
Japan	1,045.0	1,053.0	555.0
Taiwan	18.0	12.6	15.7
Total	1,063.0	1,065.6	570.7
Total Northern Hemisphere	19,377.0	18,707.2	15,650.7
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/			
Argentina	1,100.0	950.0	1,100.0
Australia	330.0	292.0	312.0
Chile	690.0	760.0	770.0
New Zealand	403.9	424.7	459.2
South Africa	529.6	542.4	580.8
Total Southern Hemisphere	3,053.5	2,969.1	3,222.0
WORLD TOTAL	**22,430.5**	**21,676.3**	**18,872.7**

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes the former F.R.G. and G.D.R. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated.

February 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

WORLD PEAR PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	21.3	16.4	15.0
Mexico	44.9	43.7	27.0
United States	831.7	874.3	824.2
Total	897.9	934.4	866.2
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	87.2	62.2	61.3
Denmark	5.8	6.9	5.7
France	326.9	325.0	195.0
Germany 2/	430.7	379.6	209.9
Greece	95.0	86.7	60.0
Italy	820.0	1,032.7	850.0
Netherlands	113.0	90.0	96.0
Spain	548.2	444.9	406.2
United Kingdom	43.6	36.7	38.7
Total	2,470.4	2,464.7	1,922.8
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria	46.7	41.0	38.3
Norway	4.2	5.5	4.0
Sweden	10.8	10.9	8.4
Switzerland	79.5	63.9	59.8
Turkey	430.0	413.0	430.0
Yugoslavia	177.0	164.0	170.0
Total	748.2	698.3	710.5
TOTAL EUROPE	3,218.6	3,163.0	2,633.3
ASIA:			
Japan	447.9	443.0	420.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,564.4	4,540.4	3,919.5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/			
Argentina	290.0	275.0	300.0
Australia	171.0	157.0	162.0
Chile	139.0	163.0	166.0
New Zealand	12.6	15.1	16.0
South Africa, Republic of	203.0	204.3	217.1
Total Southern Hemisphere	815.6	814.4	861.1
WORLD TOTAL	**5,380.0**	**5,354.8**	**4,780.6**

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes the former F.R.G. and G.D.R. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated.

February 1992

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TABLE 19

WORLD APRICOT PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/ 2/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	128.0	109.7	100.0	N/A
Greece	83.9	113.4	63.2	N/A
Italy	189.0	203.2	173.0	N/A
Spain	165.0	114.7	208.1	N/A
Turkey	449.0	300.0	430.0	N/A
United States	108.9	111.1	86.9	N/A
Yugoslavia	46.3	47.0	35.0	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	1,170.1	999.1	1,096.2	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.0
Australia	31.0	33.1	34.0	33.4
Chile	14.0	14.7	15.5	12.0
New Zealand	8.8	10.0	9.3	8.9
South Africa	43.0	51.2	47.7	52.2
Total So. Hemisphere	113.4	125.5	122.5	122.5
WORLD TOTAL	1,283.5	1,124.6	1,218.7	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ N/A = not available until October 1992.

TABLE 20

WORLD CHERRY PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/ 2/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Canada	13.5	9.2	10.0	N/A
France	99.0	79.1	41.0	N/A
Germany 3/	279.0	259.3	112.5	N/A
Greece	35.8	41.7	30.0	N/A
Italy	136.5	108.8	105.1	N/A
Japan	14.5	16.0	15.4	N/A
Spain	64.7	42.0	73.8	N/A
Turkey	214.0	233.0	240.0	N/A
United States	295.3	236.9	223.6	N/A
Yugoslavia	220.0	182.0	130.0	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	1,372.3	1,208.0	981.4	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Australia	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8
Chile	10.6	11.2	12.3	10.5
Total So. Hemisphere	17.6	18.4	19.3	17.3
WORLD TOTAL	1,389.9	1,226.4	1,000.7	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ N/A = not available until October 1992.
3/ Includes the former F.R.G. and G.D.R.

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TABLE 21

WORLD PEACH & NECTARINE PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/ 2/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Canada	39.5	49.1	43.0	N/A
France	546.0	487.6	419.1	N/A
Greece	641.0	760.0	800.0	N/A
Italy	1,682.0	1,767.0	1,630.0	N/A
Japan	180.2	189.8	193.3	N/A
Mexico	265.0	265.0	245.0	N/A
Spain	765.9	585.4	711.9	N/A
Turkey	317.0	350.0	360.0	N/A
United States	1,268.2	1,223.4	1,398.1	N/A
Yugoslavia	91.2	65.0	80.0	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	5,796.0	5,742.3	5,880.4	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	260.0	250.0	200.0	250.0
Australia	63.4	68.0	72.0	74.0
Chile	162.4	181.0	180.0	180.0
New Zealand	24.6	26.6	25.6	21.7
South Africa	139.2	145.6	152.8	152.4
Total So. Hemisphere	649.6	671.2	630.4	678.1
WORLD TOTAL	6,445.6	6,413.5	6,510.8	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ N/A = not available until October 1992.

TABLE 22

WORLD TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/ 2/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	125.0	128.0	69.0	N/A
Greece	329.3	297.3	330.0	N/A
Italy	1,490.0	1,212.5	1,355.0	N/A
Japan	239.5	242.2	237.6	N/A
Mexico	345.0	342.0	365.0	N/A
Spain	423.8	487.9	477.9	N/A
United States	714.2	770.2	702.5	N/A
Yugoslavia	153.3	166.4	172.5	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	3,820.1	3,646.5	3,709.5	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	140.0	146.0	150.0	155.0
Chile	540.0	660.0	640.0	640.0
South Africa	101.8	110.5	112.2	124.7
Total So. Hemisphere	781.8	916.5	902.2	919.7
WORLD TOTAL	4,601.9	4,563.0	4,611.7	N/A

/ Preliminary. 2/ N/A = not available until October 1992.

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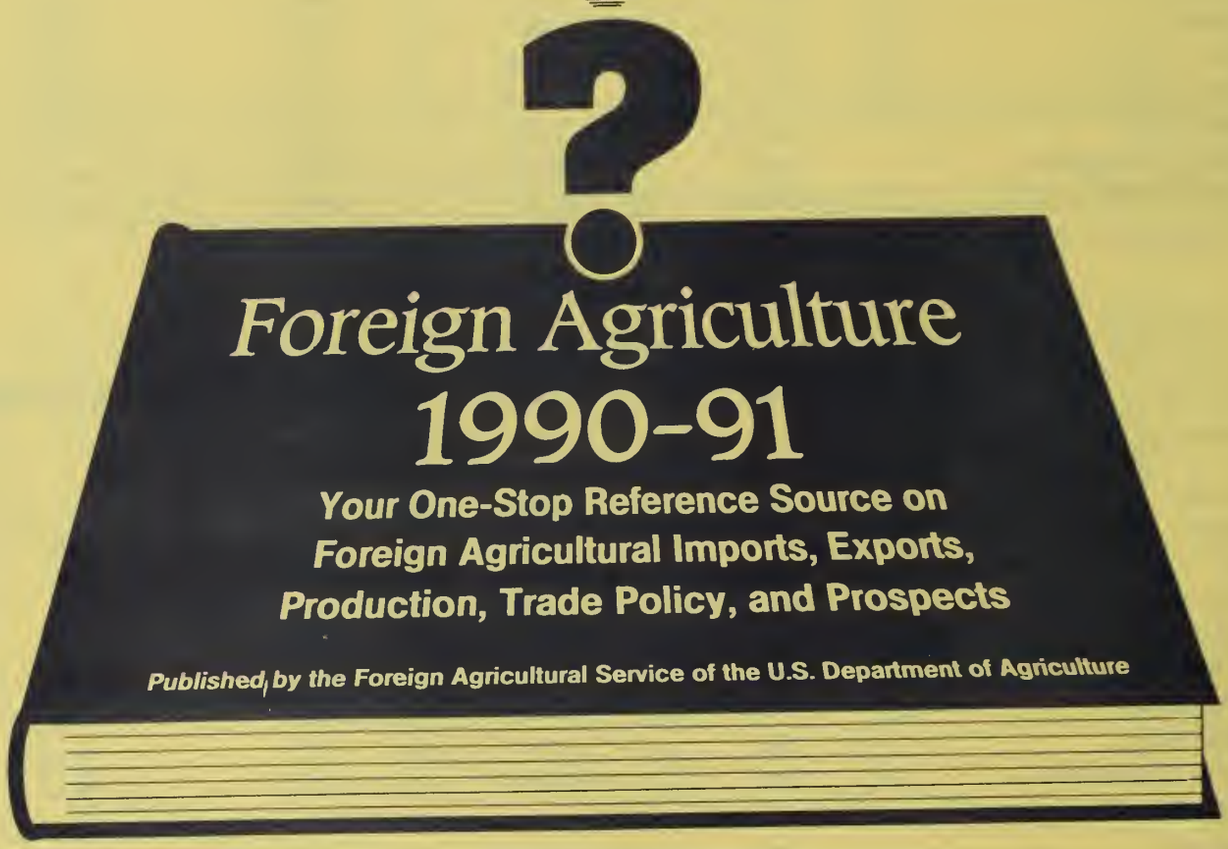

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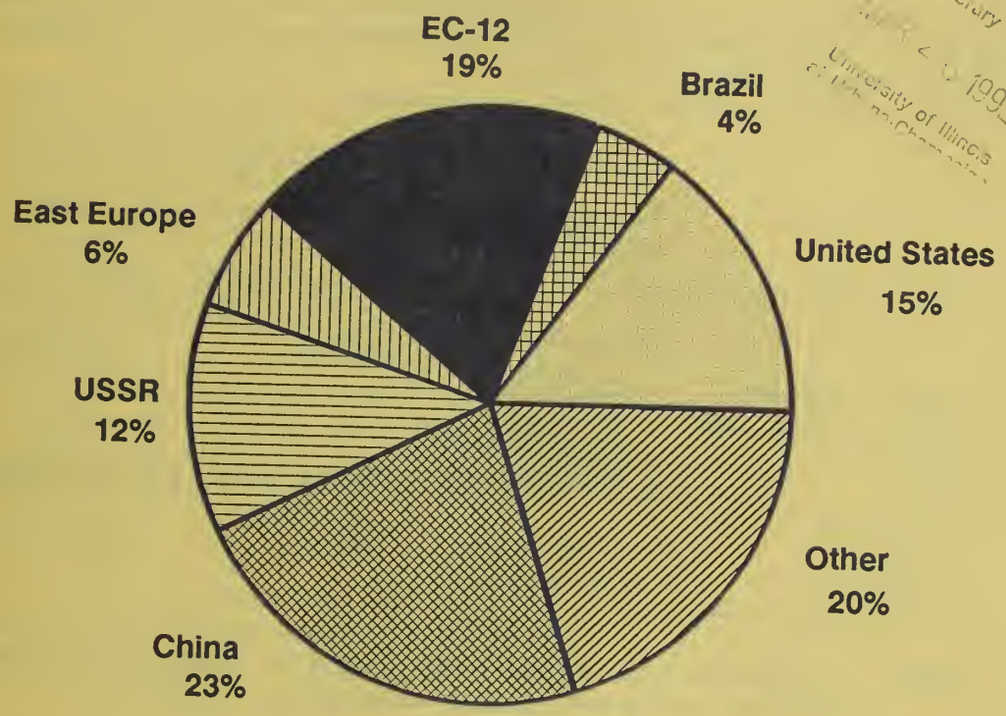
1992 Forecast



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- World Cocoa
- World Cottonseed
- Indian Wheat
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- Southern Africa Agricultural Situation

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This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-264), March 11, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* Eastern time on April 13, 1992. *
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels	
Wheat & soybeans	= MT*36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	= MT*39.36825
Barley	= MT*45.929625
Oats	= MT*68.894438
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds

Metric tons to 480-lb. bales	
Cotton	= MT*4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight	
Rice	=MT*22.04622

NOTE: Estimates of the Former (Fmr.) USSR in this report cover the same area previously designated as the USSR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

March 1992

SUBJECT | PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

Wheat..... 5
Coarse Grains..... 5
Rice..... 7
Oilseeds..... 7
Cotton..... 10

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 12
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 13
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 14
Table 4. Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 15
Table 5. Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 18
Table 6. Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 19
Table 7. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 21
Table 8. Reliability of March Production Projections..... 22

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 23
Map 2. Southern Africa..... 63

WEATHER BRIEFS

Southern Africa: Drought Continues..... 24
Northwest Africa: Morocco Receives Some Rain..... 24
Philippines: Another Dry Winter..... 25

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Australia: Wool Production Outlook..... 26
Brazil: 1992/93 Coffee Forecast Revised Upward..... 26
China: Agricultural Production Up in 1991..... 26
China: Cotton Production and Area Up Significantly..... 27
China: Global Warming Threatens Agricultural Production..... 27

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SUBJECT | PAGE

PRODUCTION BRIEFS (Continued)

Colombia: Poultry and Egg Production Up in 1991 27
France: Increased Area Sown to Superior Quality Wheat Varieties 27
Egypt: Farm Gate Price Short of Commitment 28
Indonesia: Rice Planting for 1992/93 Completed 28
Korea: Production of Poultry Meat and Feed Up in 1991 29
Mexico: Strawberry Situation 29
Pakistan: Record Cotton Harvest in 1991/92 30
Portugal: Dry Weather Threatens 1992/93 Production Prospects 30
Russia: 1992 Output Projections 30
Thailand: Rice Crop Seen at Above Average Level 31
World: Sugar Production Revised Downward 31

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World Livestock and Meat Production 32
World Cocoa Production 43
World Cottonseed Production and Outlook for 1992/93 46
Indian Wheat Production Overview 51
Brazilian and Argentine Soybeans 58
Southern African Agricultural Situation 61

FEATURE TABLES

Table 9. World Red Meat Production 36
Table 10. Beef and Veal Production, Selected Countries 37
Table 11. Pork Production, Selected Countries 38
Table 12. Sheep Inventories, Selected Countries 39
Table 13. Lamb, Mutton, Goat Meat Production, Selected Countries 40
Table 14. Cattle and Buffalo Inventories, Selected Countries 41
Table 15. Hog Inventories, Selected Countries 42
Table 16. World Cocoa Bean Production 45
Table 17. World Cottonseed Harvested Area by Country 48
Table 18. World Cottonseed Yields by Country 49
Table 19. World Cottonseed Production by Country 50
Table 20. Soybean Area, Yield, and Production in Argentina and Brazil 60

CHARTS

Chart 1. India: Wheat Area and Production 54
Chart 2. India: Wheat Yield 55
Chart 3. India: Wheat Area by State 56
Chart 4. India: Wheat Production by State 57
Chart 5. Soybean Yields in Argentina and Brazil 60

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

March 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 547.0 million tons, up 1.1 million or marginally above last month's estimate, but down 8 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 493.0 million tons, up 1.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States — Production is estimated at 53.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 28 percent from last year.
- o Argentina — Production is estimated at 9.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 6 percent from last month, but down 14 percent from last year. Higher-than-expected yield accounts for the production increase.
- o Algeria — Production is estimated at 1.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or 20 percent from last month's estimate and up 125 percent from last year's harvest. The increase is due to better-than-expected yield which offset a slight reduction in estimated area.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 803.4 million tons, down 0.8 million or marginally below last month's estimate and down 4 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 584.9 million tons, down 0.8 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States — Production is estimated at 218.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 5 percent from last year.
- o South Africa — Production is estimated at 4.9 million tons, down 1.6 million or 25 percent from last month and down 44 percent from last year. Corn production is estimated at 4.5 million tons, the smallest crop since 1983/84 due to the severe drought. The barley and sorghum production estimates were also reduced.
- o Zimbabwe — Production is estimated at 1.2 million tons, down 0.5 million or 30 percent from last month and down 33 percent from last year. The country has suffered from a severe drought for 2 months and government officials are forecasting below-normal corn and sorghum yields.

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- **Kenya** — Production is estimated at 2.6 million tons, down 0.5 million or 16 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. Lower corn yield is expected due to unfavorably dry weather.

- **China** — Production is estimated at 110.3 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last year. Sorghum production was reduced by 0.3 million tons to 4.9 million due to lower estimated area. Sorghum area is gradually declining as farmers switch to more profitable crops.

- **Zambia** — Production is estimated at 1.0 million tons, down 0.3 million or 20 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. Although corn area increased this year, projected yields are down significantly due to the drought.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 88.6 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. Declines in production in Greece, Portugal, Ireland, and Belgium were partially offset by gains in France and Italy.

- **Malawi** — Production is estimated at 1.5 million tons, down 0.2 million or 12 percent from last month, but up 12 percent from last year. Estimated corn yield was lowered due to increasingly hot and dry weather in the prime production area.

- **Nigeria** — Production is estimated at 8.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 29 percent from last year. The decline is due to a smaller-than-expected corn crop. Regional outbreaks of downy mildew resulted in harvest losses and yield reductions in Nigeria's Southern Middle Belt and southern growing areas.

- **Brazil** — Production is forecast at 28.2 million tons, up 1.5 million or 6 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. The increase is due to a rise in the area planted to corn in the Center-South growing region and to an estimated record corn yield in the state of Goias.

- **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 12.6 million tons, up 1.2 million or 11 percent from last month and up 14 percent from last year. Corn and sorghum production is expected to increase 13 and 9 percent, respectively, as a result of better-than-average yields in the main growing regions.

- o Algeria — Production is estimated at 1.9 million tons, up 0.3 million or 16 percent from last month's estimate and up 121 percent from last year's harvest. The increase is due primarily to an increase in barley area and better-than-expected yields.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1991/92 is projected at 346.5 million tons, up 0.2 million or marginally above last month's estimate, but down 1 percent from last year's record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 341.6 million tons, up 0.2 million or marginally above last month's estimate, but down 1 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States — Production is estimated at 4.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 4 percent from last year.

- o Philippines — Production is estimated at 6.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. Larger-than-anticipated wet season (July-December) harvested area and yield improved production prospects.

OILSEEDS: World oilseeds production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 225.1 million tons, up 0.8 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1990/91. Foreign production during 1991/92 is forecast to be a record 160.8 million tons, up 0.8 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 64.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 6 percent from last year.

* Soybeans: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 105.7 million tons, up 0.5 million or one-half percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean output is estimated at 51.6 million tons, up 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and up slightly from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States — Production is estimated at 54.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, estimates yield at 2.3 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 23.5 million hectares.

- o Brazil — Production is estimated at 18.5 million tons, up 1.0 million or 6 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. The increase in production is due to higher estimates of both area and yield in the Center-West growing region and an improved outlook for the previously drought stressed Rio Grande do Sul crop.

- o China — Production is estimated at 9.6 million tons, down 0.5 million or 5 percent from last month and down 13 percent from last year. Soybean area and yield were hurt by excessively wet weather in northeast and central China.

* Cottonseed: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 36.5 million tons, up 1.3 million or 4 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 30.4 million tons, up 1.3 million or 5 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o United States — Production is estimated at 6.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 13 percent from 1990/91. Official estimates by the National Agricultural Statistics Service peg expected average yield at 1.18 tons per hectare and harvested area at 5.2 million hectares.

  - o China — Production is estimated at 9.6 million tons, up 1.0 million or 11 percent from last month and up 26 percent from last year. Increased area and higher yield led to the second-largest cotton crop on record.

  - o Pakistan — Production is estimated at a record 4.2 million tons, up 0.4 million or 11 percent from last month and up 27 percent from last year. Record cotton yields are estimated as a consequence of an extended, dry harvest period, resulting in larger-than-normal pickings.

* Peanuts: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 22.7 million tons, down 0.6 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.5 million tons, down 0.6 million or 3 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o United States — Production is estimated at a record 2.2 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 37 percent percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates average yield at 2.76 tons per hectare from a record harvested area of 0.8 million hectares.

  - o India — Production is estimated at 7.5 million tons, down 0.5 million or 6 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year. Lower crop yields were reported in two major summer growing states -- Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

- o China — Production is estimated at 6.2 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Peanut yield benefited from good weather in northern China's peanut-growing region.

* Sunfloverseed: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 21.5 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and down 5 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is estimated at 19.9 million tons, down 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States — Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 48 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistical Service estimates yield at 1.51 metric tons per hectare from a harvested area of 1.1 million hectares.

- o Former USSR — Production is estimated at 5.6 million tons, down 0.4 million or 6 percent from last month and down 14 percent from last year. The change is based on published harvest results.

- o China — Production is estimated at 1.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 12 percent from last month and down 18 percent from last year. Yield expectations were reduced by poor weather in the most important sunflower growing areas.

* Rapeseed: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 28.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or one-half percent from last month and up 13 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 28.4 million tons, up 0.1 million or one-half percent from last month and up 13 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States — Production is estimated at 83,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 53 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistical Service estimates average yield at 1.43 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 58,000 hectares.

- o China — Production is estimated at a record 7.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. The record harvest was a result of above-normal yield, due to good weather, and an estimated rapeseed harvested area of a record 6.1 million hectares.

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* **Flaxseed**: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 8 percent from last year. Production in the United States for 1991/92 is unchanged this month at an estimated 155,000 tons, up 60 percent from last year. Total foreign production is pegged at 1.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 11 percent from 1990/91. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Copra**: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 4.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. There were no country changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels**: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 3.5 million tons, down 31,000 tons or 1 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Oil**: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 11.7 million tons, down 69,000 tons or one-half percent from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1991/92 is projected at a record 95.5 million bales. This estimate is up 3.3 million bales or 4 percent from last month and up 10 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is projected at a record 77.9 million bales, up 3.3 million or 4 percent from last month and is an increase of 9 percent over 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 17.5 million bales, unchanged from last month, but up 13 percent from last year.

- **China** — Production is estimated at 26.0 million bales, up 2.6 million or 11 percent from last month and up 26 percent from last year. Cotton area increased by 14 percent, coupled with favorable fall weather, led to near-record yields and the second largest crop on record.

- **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at a record 9.7 million bales, up 0.9 million or 10 percent from last month and up 29 percent from last year. A record crop yield is estimated owing to an unusually long and dry harvest period and increased use of high-yielding varieties. Record yields are estimated for cotton in both Sind and Punjab Provinces.

- **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 1.2 million bales, down 0.1 million or 8 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. Heavy rains early in the season delayed planting, while successive cold and hot temperatures reduced boll set which lowered yields. Cash-strapped farmers reduced inputs and abandonment could increase because of low domestic cotton prices relative to harvest cost.

- <u>Cote d'Ivoire</u> Production is estimated at 0.5 million bales, down 0.1 million or 17 percent from last month and down 11 percent from 1990/91. The decrease is due to reductions in both harvested area and yield.

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TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	76.6	77.2	69.9	62.2	69.3	57.7	32.7	39.5	34.3	34.3	2,037	2,736	1,981	1,981
Winter	55.1	56.9	51.0	41.5	49.9	39.4	35.0	40.7	34.8	34.8	1,455	2,031	1,372	1,372
Other	21.5	20.3	18.9	20.7	19.4	18.3	28.1	36.4	33.3	33.3	582	706	609	609
Rye	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	28.2	27.1	24.6	24.6	14	10	10	10
Soybeans	60.8	57.8	59.8	59.5	56.5	58.0	32.3	34.1	34.3	34.3	1,924	1,926	1,986	1,986
Corn	72.2	74.2	76.0	64.7	67.0	68.8	116.3	118.5	108.9	108.6	7,525	7,933	7,474	7,474
Sorghum	12.6	10.5	11.0	11.1	9.1	9.8	55.4	63.1	59.0	59.0	615	571	579	579
Barley	9.1	8.2	8.9	8.3	7.5	8.4	48.6	56.1	55.2	55.2	404	422	464	464
Oats	12.1	10.4	8.7	6.9	5.9	4.8	54.3	60.1	50.6	50.6	374	358	243	243
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	5,749	5,529	5,617	5,617	154.5	156.1	154.5	154.5
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	10.6	12.3	14.1	9.5	11.7	12.8	614	634	656	656	12.2	15.5	17.5	17.5

1/ All estimates are from the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular available from NASS.

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Fmr. USSR 3/	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1989/90	537.9	482.4	55.4	24.6	4.0	82.0	4.4	40.7	92.3	90.8	54.1	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.2	5.6	14.2	2.0	12.5	15.4
1990/91 prel.	593.2	518.7	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.6	5.1	41.1	108.0	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	10.5	3.1	15.1	1.7	15.0	17.6
1991/92 proj.																				
February	545.9	492.0	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.3	4.1	39.2	78.0	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.5	0.0	8.5	3.2	10.0	2.2	16.0	17.9
March	547.0	493.0	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.4	4.1	39.2	78.0	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.5	0.0	9.0	3.2	10.0	2.2	16.0	18.1
Coarse Grains																				
1989/90	802.7	581.4	221.4	23.5	14.1	89.8	12.4	60.2	104.8	93.5	34.6	5.0	2.7	4.3	8.3	22.5	6.9	9.5	7.5	81.7
1990/91 prel.	832.6	601.9	230.7	25.4	18.4	84.1	13.7	52.2	113.3	113.5	33.3	5.2	2.9	4.1	11.0	24.2	6.7	8.8	8.9	76.4
1991/92 proj.																				
February	804.2	585.7	218.5	22.7	17.2	88.8	12.1	61.4	85.5	110.6	31.5	5.2	2.5	3.9	11.4	26.7	6.9	6.6	9.7	83.1
March	803.4	584.9	218.5	22.7	17.2	88.6	12.1	61.4	85.5	110.3	31.5	5.2	2.5	3.9	12.6	28.2	6.9	4.9	9.7	81.7
Rice (Milled)																				
1989/90	344.3	339.2	5.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	126.1	73.6	29.1	3.2	13.3	0.2	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.1
1990/91 prel.	351.5	346.4	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.6	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.2	6.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.7
1991/92 proj.																				
February	346.4	341.5	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.4	130.2	71.0	28.7	3.3	13.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	23.3
March	346.5	341.6	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	130.2	71.0	28.7	3.3	13.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	23.3
Total Grains 1/																				
1989/90	1,684.9	1,403.0	281.9	48.0	18.5	173.2	16.8	101.0	198.8	310.4	162.2	34.1	20.4	17.6	18.7	33.0	21.7	11.6	20.2	196.9
1990/91 prel.	1,777.3	1,467.0	310.3	58.1	22.5	170.4	18.7	93.5	222.9	344.2	157.7	34.6	20.5	15.4	21.8	33.6	22.3	10.5	24.1	196.4
1991/92 proj.																				
February	1,696.4	1,419.1	277.3	55.5	21.1	180.7	16.2	100.7	164.9	336.8	157.0	33.9	20.2	17.1	20.1	36.7	17.7	8.8	25.9	205.9
March	1,696.9	1,419.6	277.3	55.5	21.1	180.5	16.2	100.7	164.9	336.5	157.0	33.9	20.2	17.1	21.8	38.2	17.7	7.2	25.9	205.3
Oilseeds 2/																				
1989/90	214.1	154.8	59.3	4.9	1.4	11.5	0.7	5.2	13.8	28.5	19.4	2.2	3.3	0.9	15.8	21.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	21.5
1990/91 prel.	217.6	157.0	60.6	5.6	1.0	13.1	0.7	4.3	13.0	33.3	20.3	2.2	3.6	0.8	16.8	17.1	1.9	1.0	1.9	20.3
1991/92 proj.																				
February	224.3	160.0	64.3	6.5	1.1	13.7	0.7	4.1	12.1	33.2	21.4	2.2	4.2	0.7	15.7	19.1	1.0	0.9	1.6	21.8
March	225.1	160.8	64.3	6.5	1.1	13.7	0.6	4.1	11.7	33.8	21.0	2.2	4.6	0.7	15.6	20.1	1.0	0.8	1.6	21.5
	—Million 480-pound bales—																			
Cotton																				
1989/90	79.9	67.7	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.2	17.4	10.6	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	3.0	1.4	0.3	2.8	9.5
1990/91 prel.	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
1991/92 proj.																				
February	92.2	74.7	17.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.3	23.4	9.1	0.0	8.8	0.2	1.3	3.8	1.7	0.2	2.6	10.2
March	95.5	77.9	17.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.0	9.1	0.0	9.7	0.2	1.2	3.8	1.7	0.2	2.6	10.0

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains, and pulses are 210.9 million tons in 1989/90, 235.0 million in 1990/91, and 175.0 million projected for 1991/92.
2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.
3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

March 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Feb.	1991/92 Proj. Mar.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Feb.	1991/92 Proj. Mar.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	226.4	232.1	222.9	2.38	2.56	2.45	2.45	537.9	593.2	545.9	547.0
United States	25.2	28.0	23.3	2.20	2.66	2.31	2.31	55.4	74.5	53.9	53.9
Total Foreign	201.3	204.1	199.6	2.40	2.54	2.46	2.47	482.4	518.7	492.0	493.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.1	45.8	44.0	2.91	3.12	3.23	3.23	131.0	142.9	141.7	142.3
Argentina	5.5	5.7	4.5	1.86	1.84	1.89	2.00	10.2	10.5	8.5	9.0
Australia	9.0	9.2	7.8	1.58	1.63	1.28	1.28	14.2	15.1	10.0	10.0
Canada	13.6	14.4	14.5	1.80	2.27	2.26	2.26	24.6	32.7	32.8	32.8
EC-12	17.0	16.5	17.2	4.83	5.14	5.28	5.26	82.0	84.6	90.3	90.4
Major Importers	96.6	98.4	95.7	2.48	2.66	2.40	2.41	239.1	261.3	230.2	230.5
Brazil	3.4	3.3	2.4	1.65	0.94	1.33	1.33	5.6	3.1	3.2	3.2
China	29.8	30.8	30.8	3.04	3.19	3.10	3.12	90.8	98.2	96.0	96.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.7	10.0	4.14	4.22	3.93	3.93	40.7	41.1	39.2	39.2
Egypt	0.6	0.7	0.8	5.05	5.79	6.40	6.40	3.2	4.3	4.8	4.8
Other N. Africa 1/	4.9	5.4	5.5	1.14	1.04	1.50	1.56	5.6	5.7	8.4	8.6
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.47	3.66	2.93	3.18	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	47.7	48.2	46.0	1.94	2.24	1.70	1.70	92.3	108.0	78.0	78.0
Other Foreign	59.7	59.9	59.9	1.88	1.91	2.01	2.01	112.3	114.5	120.1	120.2
India	24.1	23.5	24.0	2.24	2.12	2.27	2.27	54.1	49.9	54.5	54.5
Iran	6.8	6.5	6.2	0.81	1.08	1.15	1.15	5.5	7.0	7.1	7.1
Mexico	1.0	1.0	0.9	4.21	4.11	4.20	4.20	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7
Non-EC W. Europe	0.8	0.9	0.8	5.18	5.41	5.22	5.22	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.1
Pakistan	7.7	7.8	8.0	1.87	1.82	1.82	1.82	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.5
South Africa	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.11	1.10	1.58	1.58	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.2
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.9	1.44	1.71	1.80	1.80	12.5	15.0	16.0	16.0
Others	8.7	9.8	9.8	1.77	1.80	1.83	1.84	15.4	17.6	17.9	18.1

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA
March 1992

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Feb.	1991/92 Proj. Mar.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Feb.	1991/92 Proj. Mar.
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	322.9	316.4	324.0	2.49	2.63	2.49	2.48	802.7	832.6	804.2	803.4
United States	37.0	36.4	37.3	5.98	6.34	5.85	5.85	221.4	230.7	218.5	218.5
Total Foreign	285.9	280.0	286.7	2.03	2.15	2.05	2.04	581.4	601.9	585.7	584.9
Maj. Foreign Exporters	21.0	20.2	21.1	2.50	2.77	2.44	2.41	52.5	55.9	51.4	50.9
Argentina	3.2	3.3	3.9	2.64	3.37	3.03	3.26	8.3	11.0	11.4	12.6
Australia	3.9	4.1	4.9	1.77	1.64	1.40	1.40	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.9
Canada	8.3	7.6	6.9	2.84	3.32	3.29	3.29	23.5	25.4	22.7	22.7
South Africa	4.1	3.7	4.0	2.31	2.37	1.64	1.25	9.5	8.8	6.6	4.9
Thailand	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.78	2.65	2.60	2.60	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9
Major Importers	103.8	99.8	101.8	2.73	2.84	2.62	2.62	282.9	283.2	266.6	266.3
Eastern Europe	16.5	15.9	16.5	3.66	3.28	3.73	3.73	60.2	52.2	61.4	61.4
EC-12	20.3	19.3	19.1	4.43	4.36	4.64	4.65	89.8	84.1	88.8	88.6
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.98	4.49	4.24	4.24	12.4	13.7	12.1	12.1
Mexico	7.5	8.2	8.8	1.88	2.23	1.95	1.95	14.1	18.4	17.2	17.2
Fmr. USSR 2/	56.0	52.9	54.2	1.87	2.14	1.58	1.58	104.8	113.3	85.5	85.5
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.83	3.72	3.69	3.63	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other Foreign	161.1	159.9	163.8	1.53	1.64	1.64	1.63	245.9	262.7	267.8	267.7
Brazil	12.5	13.5	14.0	1.79	1.79	1.98	2.02	22.5	24.2	26.7	28.2
China	28.2	29.1	29.0	3.31	3.90	3.80	3.80	93.5	113.4	110.6	110.3
India	37.7	36.8	36.7	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.86	34.6	33.3	31.5	31.5
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Nigeria	9.9	9.5	9.8	0.82	0.67	0.84	0.83	8.1	6.3	8.3	8.2
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.6	1.22	1.32	1.14	1.28	4.4	5.1	4.4	4.6
Turkey	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.70	1.99	2.17	2.17	7.5	8.9	9.7	9.7
Others	61.9	59.8	63.3	1.14	1.11	1.14	1.11	70.3	66.3	71.3	70.0
BARLEY											
World	74.9	73.9	78.0	2.27	2.52	2.20	2.19	170.1	186.3	170.6	170.6
United States	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.62	3.02	2.97	2.97	8.8	9.2	10.1	10.1
Total Foreign	71.5	70.9	74.6	2.26	2.50	2.17	2.15	161.3	177.1	160.4	160.4
Australia	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.75	1.62	1.43	1.43	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
Canada	4.7	4.7	4.5	2.50	2.96	2.78	2.78	11.7	13.9	12.5	12.5
China	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.73	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Eastern Europe	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.03	4.00	3.74	3.74	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3
EC-12	12.6	12.3	12.1	4.05	4.12	4.21	4.21	51.0	50.8	51.0	50.8
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.87	4.37	3.99	3.99	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.1
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.46	1.76	2.00	2.00	4.9	6.0	6.8	6.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	27.6	26.1	28.5	1.75	2.34	1.51	1.51	48.5	61.0	43.0	43.0
Others	12.6	13.5	14.7	1.20	1.10	1.22	1.18	15.1	14.9	17.1	17.3

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

March 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.
CORN	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	126.5	127.3	131.7	3.66	3.76	3.66	3.65	462.5	478.6	481.3	480.6
United States	26.2	27.1	27.9	7.30	7.44	6.82	6.82	191.2	201.5	189.9	189.9
Total Foreign	100.4	100.2	103.8	2.70	2.76	2.81	2.80	271.4	277.0	291.4	290.8
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.6	6.3	7.0	2.77	3.10	2.58	2.47	18.2	19.6	17.7	17.2
Argentina	1.7	2.0	2.4	3.06	3.90	3.48	3.75	5.2	7.6	8.0	9.0
South Africa	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.56	2.71	1.85	1.38	8.9	8.2	6.0	4.5
Thailand	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.93	2.81	2.80	2.80	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Major Importers	21.2	19.6	22.2	3.93	3.51	3.84	3.84	83.4	68.9	85.3	85.3
Eastern Europe	7.1	6.5	6.8	4.14	3.26	4.55	4.55	29.2	21.1	30.9	30.9
EC-12	3.9	3.4	3.9	6.91	6.29	6.86	6.85	26.9	21.7	26.6	26.5
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.83	7.98	8.34	8.34	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mexico	5.8	6.6	7.7	1.68	2.14	1.88	1.88	9.8	14.1	14.5	14.5
Fmr. USSR 2/	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.71	3.50	3.14	3.14	15.3	9.8	11.0	11.0
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.28	4.47	4.13	4.16	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	72.6	74.2	74.7	2.34	2.54	2.53	2.52	169.8	188.5	188.4	188.3
Brazil	12.1	13.0	13.5	1.80	1.81	2.00	2.04	21.8	23.5	26.0	27.5
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.36	6.91	6.75	6.75	6.4	7.2	7.3	7.3
China	20.4	21.4	21.5	3.88	4.52	4.41	4.41	78.9	96.8	95.0	95.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.37	5.43	5.59	5.59	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
India	5.9	6.1	5.7	1.61	1.54	1.47	1.47	9.4	9.4	8.4	8.4
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.6	1.22	1.32	1.14	1.28	4.4	5.1	4.4	4.6
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.72	1.45	1.30	0.87	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.0
Others	25.0	24.0	24.3	1.50	1.46	1.47	1.42	37.3	35.1	35.8	34.6
SORGHUM											
World	41.6	39.0	40.8	1.32	1.36	1.31	1.32	55.0	53.0	53.7	53.7
United States	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.48	3.96	3.70	3.70	15.6	14.6	14.7	14.7
Total Foreign	37.1	35.3	36.8	1.06	1.09	1.06	1.06	39.4	38.4	39.0	39.0
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.86	3.57	2.95	3.21	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.5
Australia	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.49	2.22	1.72	1.72	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
China	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.72	3.67	3.47	3.50	4.4	5.7	5.2	4.9
India	14.9	14.8	15.0	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.80	12.9	12.1	12.0	12.0
Mexico	1.3	1.3	0.8	2.88	2.85	2.75	2.75	3.8	3.7	2.2	2.2
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.80	0.64	0.80	0.80	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.09	2.18	1.00	1.33	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sudan	4.0	3.0	4.2	0.45	0.50	0.69	0.69	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.9
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.44	1.39	1.06	1.06	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Others	9.4	9.0	9.3	1.01	0.98	1.02	1.02	9.6	8.8	9.4	9.5

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

March 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Feb.	1991/92 Proj. Mar.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Feb.	1991/92 Proj. Mar.
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	22.6	21.3	20.4	1.84	1.98	1.68	1.68	41.4	42.1	34.4	34.3
United States	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.95	2.16	1.81	1.81	5.4	5.2	3.5	3.5
Total Foreign	19.8	18.9	18.4	1.82	1.95	1.67	1.67	36.0	36.9	30.8	30.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.8	10.7	10.7	1.57	1.68	1.36	1.36	16.8	18.0	14.5	14.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.00	2.16	1.81	1.81	7.3	6.4	5.3	5.3
Argentina	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.44	1.34	1.29	1.29	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.51	1.43	1.15	1.15	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.08	2.34	2.14	2.14	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.9
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.54	4.42	4.09	4.09	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	5.4	5.2	4.8	2.21	2.40	2.28	2.29	11.9	12.6	11.0	11.0
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.20	1.21	1.18	1.18	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.55	2.70	2.54	2.54	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.24	4.55	4.00	4.00	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.72	2.84	2.65	2.65	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
EC-12	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.74	3.06	3.11	3.15	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.4
France	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.73	3.88	3.81	4.23	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Germany	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.58	3.93	4.92	4.92	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.9
Finland	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.24	3.67	3.23	3.23	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.1
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.13	4.38	3.97	3.97	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Others	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.11	1.08	1.16	1.16	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
RYE											
World	16.3	15.9	13.2	2.16	2.27	2.01	2.01	35.2	36.0	26.6	26.6
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.77	1.70	1.55	1.55	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total Foreign	16.1	15.7	13.0	2.17	2.28	2.02	2.02	34.8	35.7	26.3	26.3
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.7	10.4	8.5	1.87	2.02	1.59	1.59	20.1	21.0	13.5	13.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.74	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.75	2.67	2.62	2.62	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.06	2.46	2.40	2.40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.73	2.61	2.58	2.58	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.05	4.26	3.82	3.82	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
EC-12	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.32	3.40	3.66	3.66	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.5
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.82	4.95	4.57	4.57	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Germany	1.0	1.0	0.7	3.86	3.87	4.66	4.66	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.3
Others	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.29	2.38	2.21	2.21	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR . 3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

March 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)				MILLING RATE				PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.
	—Million hectares—			—Metric tons per hectare—				—Million metric tons—				— Percent—				—Million metric tons—			
World	146.8	146.6	146.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	508.2	518.6	511.3	511.6	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.7	344.3	351.5	346.4	346.5
United States	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	72.6	72.0	70.0	70.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9
Total Foreign	145.7	145.5	145.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	501.2	511.5	504.3	504.6	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	339.2	346.4	341.5	341.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.8	15.7	16.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	38.5	35.8	37.7	37.7	64.0	63.8	64.0	64.0	24.6	22.8	24.1	24.1
Burma	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	13.5	13.7	12.8	12.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.1	8.2	7.7	7.7
Pakistan	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Thailand	10.0	8.8	10.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	20.2	17.2	20.0	20.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	13.3	11.3	13.2	13.2
Major Importers	13.9	13.9	13.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	58.6	58.4	56.9	56.9	66.1	66.0	66.0	65.9	38.7	38.5	37.5	37.5
EC-12	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	67.0	67.3	67.3	65.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4
Indonesia	10.5	10.5	10.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	44.7	45.2	44.1	44.1	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.1	29.4	28.7	28.7
Nigeria	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.4	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	65.5	65.4	65.8	65.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	114.9	115.9	114.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	404.1	417.4	409.8	410.1	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	275.8	285.0	279.8	280.0
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.1	8.8	8.2	8.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Bangladesh	10.5	10.4	10.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	26.8	26.9	27.6	27.6	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.4
Brazil	4.3	4.5	5.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	7.2	9.3	10.0	10.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	4.9	6.3	6.8	6.8
China	32.7	33.1	32.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	180.1	189.3	186.0	186.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	126.1	132.5	130.2	130.2
India	42.2	42.6	41.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	110.4	111.9	106.5	106.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	73.6	74.6	71.0	71.0
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.9	12.9	13.1	12.1	12.0	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.4	9.6	8.8	8.7
Philippines	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	8.9	9.9	9.3	9.7	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.3
Fmr. USSR 2/	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Vietnam	6.1	6.1	6.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	19.4	17.9	19.9	19.9	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	12.8	11.8	13.1	13.1
Others	12.9	13.0	13.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	35.0	35.8	35.1	35.1	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	23.1	23.7	23.3	23.3

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

March 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	58.37	54.06	54.63	1.84	1.92	1.93	1.93	107.35	103.94	105.23	105.68
United States	24.09	22.87	23.45	2.17	2.29	2.30	2.30	52.35	52.42	54.04	54.04
Total Foreign	34.27	31.19	31.18	1.60	1.65	1.64	1.66	55.00	51.52	51.19	51.64
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.35	14.45	14.80	1.90	1.89	1.92	1.96	31.09	27.25	28.00	29.00
Argentina	4.95	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.40	2.19	2.19	10.75	11.50	10.50	10.50
Brazil	11.40	9.65	10.00	1.78	1.63	1.79	1.85	20.34	15.75	17.50	18.50
Other Foreign	17.92	16.74	16.38	1.33	1.45	1.40	1.38	23.91	24.27	23.19	22.64
Canada	0.54	0.49	0.58	2.26	2.63	2.44	2.44	1.22	1.29	1.41	1.41
China	8.06	7.56	7.05	1.27	1.46	1.40	1.36	10.23	11.00	10.10	9.60
Eastern Europe	0.70	0.34	0.25	0.97	1.07	1.35	1.35	0.68	0.36	0.33	0.33
EC-12	0.63	0.69	0.54	3.13	3.09	3.10	3.10	1.98	2.14	1.68	1.68
India	2.25	2.37	2.60	0.80	1.02	0.85	0.85	1.81	2.42	2.20	2.20
Indonesia	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.09	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.29
Paraguay	0.98	0.89	0.90	1.61	1.46	1.78	1.78	1.58	1.30	1.60	1.60
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.83	0.83	0.81	1.15	1.06	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.92
Others	2.73	2.36	2.42	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.49	4.15	3.57	3.66	3.61
COTTONSEED											
World	31.62	33.07	34.33	0.97	1.01	1.03	1.06	30.82	33.43	35.16	36.48
United States	3.86	4.75	5.20	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.18	4.24	5.42	6.13	6.13
Total Foreign	27.76	28.32	29.13	0.96	0.99	1.00	1.04	26.58	28.02	29.03	30.35
China	5.20	5.59	6.35	1.24	1.37	1.42	1.52	6.44	7.67	8.67	9.62
India	7.33	7.36	7.27	0.60	0.53	0.54	0.54	4.40	3.90	3.90	3.90
Pakistan	2.60	2.69	2.78	1.12	1.21	1.38	1.52	2.91	3.27	3.83	4.22
Fmr. USSR 1/	3.33	3.17	3.01	1.53	1.54	1.48	1.48	5.11	4.88	4.45	4.45
Others	9.30	9.51	9.73	0.83	0.87	0.84	0.84	7.72	8.30	8.18	8.15
PEANUTS											
World	19.82	19.40	20.03	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.14	22.06	22.27	23.31	22.74
United States	0.67	0.73	0.81	2.72	2.23	2.76	2.76	1.81	1.63	2.24	2.24
Total Foreign	19.15	18.67	19.22	1.06	1.11	1.08	1.07	20.25	20.64	21.06	20.50
Argentina	0.18	0.20	0.19	1.87	2.37	2.11	2.11	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.40
China	2.96	2.91	2.98	1.81	2.19	2.09	2.08	5.37	6.37	6.10	6.20
India	8.71	8.30	8.75	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.86	8.10	7.62	8.00	7.50
Senegal	0.78	0.91	0.88	1.04	0.74	0.77	0.82	0.82	0.67	0.70	0.72
South Africa	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.28	1.59	1.50	1.50	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14
Sudan	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.73	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40
Others	5.88	5.73	5.81	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.89	5.12	5.04	5.33	5.14

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

March 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	15.64	16.35	16.53	1.40	1.38	1.33	1.30	21.89	22.57	22.04	21.52
United States	0.72	0.75	1.08	1.10	1.38	1.51	1.51	0.80	1.03	1.64	1.64
Total Foreign	14.92	15.60	15.45	1.41	1.38	1.32	1.29	21.09	21.54	20.40	19.88
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.50	1.36	1.70	1.56	1.56	3.80	3.90	3.90	3.90
China	0.72	0.71	0.75	1.49	1.88	1.76	1.47	1.06	1.34	1.25	1.10
EC-12	2.13	2.58	2.41	1.67	1.64	1.66	1.66	3.54	4.23	4.00	4.00
East Europe	1.27	1.23	1.24	1.81	1.70	1.71	1.71	2.29	2.09	2.13	2.13
Fmr. USSR 1/	4.46	4.67	4.50	1.59	1.41	1.30	1.25	7.07	6.56	6.00	5.64
Others	3.55	4.12	4.05	0.94	0.83	0.78	0.77	3.33	3.42	3.12	3.11
RAPESEED											
World	17.10	18.24	20.48	1.28	1.38	1.38	1.39	21.86	25.12	28.35	28.46
United States	0.03	0.03	0.06	1.58	1.74	1.43	1.43	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	17.07	18.21	20.42	1.28	1.38	1.38	1.39	21.81	25.07	28.26	28.38
Canada	2.90	2.58	3.27	1.07	1.27	1.32	1.32	3.10	3.28	4.30	4.30
China	4.99	5.50	6.10	1.09	1.26	1.16	1.20	5.44	6.96	7.10	7.30
EC-12	1.81	2.13	2.42	2.96	2.89	3.05	3.05	5.34	6.14	7.39	7.39
East Europe	0.81	0.74	0.69	2.66	2.38	2.30	2.30	2.15	1.75	1.58	1.58
India	4.97	5.72	6.30	0.83	0.90	0.95	0.95	4.13	5.15	6.00	6.00
Others	1.59	1.54	1.65	1.04	1.16	1.10	1.10	1.66	1.78	1.89	1.81
FLAXSEED											
World	3.68	3.74	3.42	0.50	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.84	2.27	2.10	2.10
United States	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.47	0.95	1.14	1.14	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.16
Total Foreign	3.62	3.64	3.29	0.50	0.60	0.59	0.59	1.81	2.18	1.94	1.94
Argentina	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.52	0.48	0.36	0.36
Canada	0.60	0.73	0.53	0.83	1.29	1.30	1.30	0.50	0.94	0.69	0.69
India	1.12	1.15	1.10	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.97	0.85	0.85	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.18	0.18
Others	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.67	0.77	0.94	0.94	0.24	0.26	0.36	0.36
MAJOR OILSEEDS	146.23	144.86	149.43	1.41	1.45	1.45	1.45	205.82	209.61	216.17	216.98
United States	29.44	29.23	30.74	2.01	2.07	2.09	2.09	59.29	60.65	64.29	64.29
Total Foreign	116.79	115.63	118.69	1.25	1.29	1.28	1.29	146.53	148.96	151.89	152.69
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.90	4.70	4.57	4.57
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.33	3.32	3.53	3.50
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*214.06*	*217.62*	*224.28*	*225.05*
PALM OIL 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.91	11.24	11.78	11.72

1/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

March 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.	1989/90	1990/91	Feb.	Mar.
	---Million hectares---			---Kilograms per hectare---				---Million 480-pound bales---			
World	31.6	33.0	34.2	551	574	590	607	79.9	87.0	92.2	95.5
United States	3.9	4.7	5.2	688	711	735	735	12.2	15.5	17.5	17.5
Total Foreign	27.7	28.3	29.0	532	551	564	584	67.7	71.5	74.7	77.9
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.1	13.2	13.9	725	791	809	849	43.5	48.0	50.7	54.1
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,271	1,604	1,340	1,340	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	832	810	742	742	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	5.2	5.6	6.4	728	807	835	891	17.4	20.7	23.4	26.0
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	683	719	846	816	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	891	914	704	704	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.7	2.8	560	615	690	761	6.7	7.5	8.8	9.7
Sudan	0.3	0.2	0.2	456	422	494	494	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkey	0.7	0.6	0.6	851	1,021	947	947	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.6
USSR 2/	3.3	3.2	3.0	796	820	817	817	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.3
Major Importers 3/	0.4	0.4	0.3	887	803	855	855	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	14.3	14.7	14.8	346	327	332	330	22.6	22.0	22.6	22.4
Argentina	0.6	0.6	0.6	486	468	439	415	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
Brazil	1.9	2.0	2.2	347	352	376	376	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.8
India	7.3	7.4	7.3	315	270	274	274	10.6	9.1	9.1	9.1
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	930	928	979	979	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Others	4.3	4.5	4.5	357	367	363	359	-7.0	7.6	7.6	7.5

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
3/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

March 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 8

The table below presents a 10-year record of the difference between the March projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the March projection and the final estimate have averaged 3.3 million tons (0.7 percent) and ranged from -8.0 to 6.9 million tons. The March projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 3 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1990/91 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	—Million metric tons—			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.7	3.3	-8.0	6.9	7	3
U.S.	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	4	2
Foreign	0.8	3.3	-8.0	6.9	7	3
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.7	5.3	-10.9	4.1	7	3
U.S.	0.1	0.2	-0.2	1.3	6	1
Foreign	0.9	5.4	-10.9	4.2	7	3
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.4	4.4	-10.0	2.3	9	1
U.S.	1.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1	4	1
Foreign	1.4	4.4	-9.9	2.3	9	1
SOYBEANS						
World	1.6	1.5	-2.2	1.5	5	5
U.S.	1.2	0.6	-1.1	1.8	4	5
Foreign	2.6	1.2	-2.2	1.6	7	3
		—Million 480-lb. bales—				
COTTON						
World	1.1	0.9	-2.9	3.0	4	5
U.S.	0.8	0.1	-0.1	0.3	2	7
Foreign	1.3	0.9	-3.2	2.9	4	6
UNITED STATES		—Million bushels—				
CORN	0.1	5	-8	38	2	1
SORGHUM	0.1	1	0	4	0	2
BARLEY	0.5	2	-3	11	6	1
OATS	0.1	0	-2	0	3	0

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 10 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

March 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

MARCH 11, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES

Mild temperatures and abundant moisture promote early growth of winter wheat. Fruit tree buds developed early in the south. Wet soils hamper early season fieldwork in Gulf States. A cold outbreak on March 10 caused minor damage to wheat.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Recent dryness depletes soil moisture for late-planted soybeans, while favoring early corn harvesting in Argentina. Adequate rainfall favors pod-filling soybeans across southern Brazil. Summer crop prospects remain favorable in both countries.

3 - EUROPE

Below normal precipitation continued during February, except for southern Spain and scattered areas across the north. Unseasonable warmth promotes early spring fieldwork and greening of winter grains but moisture reserves are limited.

4 - FORMER USSR

Winter grains remain dormant. Overwintering conditions continue favorable. Unseasonably warm weather diminishes snow cover in the west 3-4 weeks earlier than usual.

5 - SOUTH AFRICA

Western corn deteriorated further during February. Mid-month showers brought some relief to moisture sensitive corn and sugarcane in the east.

6 - SOUTH ASIA

Periodic February showers benefit reproductive to filling grains and oilseeds in Pakistan and northern India, as well as eastern rice approaching maturity.

7 - EASTERN ASIA

Warm temperatures help winter wheat break dormancy, but a recent cold snap slows early growth. Beneficial rain aids moisture for vegetative winter wheat and favors early transplanted rice across southern China.

8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers are seasonable for Java's rice, but sporadic over Malaysia and the Philippines. Late-February rains boost reservoirs in Indochina.

9 - AUSTRALIA

Heavy rains benefit eastern summer crops and southern sugarcane, but cause local flooding. Northern sugarcane areas receive below normal rainfall in February.

10-NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Recent showers in Morocco stabilize conditions for winter grains stressed by adverse dryness since November. Timely showers in Algeria and Tunisia benefit winter grains entering reproduction.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

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WEATHER BRIEFS

SOUTHERN AFRICA: DROUGHT CONTINUES

Precipitation has been well below normal across the western and southern portions of the South African "Maize Triangle" during the period of January 1 - March 11, 1992. These areas historically lead the country in corn production. Corn advanced through the crucial reproductive and grain filling stages under extremely unfavorable weather conditions; mostly above normal temperatures and low soil moisture. Temperatures moderated during the week of March 1 - 7, 1992, somewhat reducing stress, but had limited impact as the crop advanced toward maturity. Prior to December, precipitation was generally above normal, favoring early planting. Precipitation elsewhere, while still below normal across southeast Transvaal and the eastern "Maize Triangle", was more frequent and widespread during January 12 - March 7, producing a marginally better environment for corn production. The eastern portion of the "Maize Triangle" generally produces about 30 percent of the country's corn. Precipitation was also more frequent and widespread during January 1 - March 7 across the southern Cape Province and Natal, benefiting major fruit and sugar cane areas.

During February 10 - March 11, 1992, drought conditions expanded across Zimbabwe's major summer crop production region in the north and into Zambia and Malawi. Until early February, seasonal precipitation was normal-to-above normal across northern Zimbabwe, the country's major summer crop production area. Temperatures during February 10 - March 11 were well above normal, adding to further deterioration in crop conditions.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: MOROCCO RECEIVES SOME RAIN

Unseasonably frequent and sometimes heavy rains fell across northwestern Africa's wheat growing areas during September and October 1991, boosting soil moisture levels and allowing for an early start to winter grains planting. This precipitation favored germination and early growth. However, during November 1, 1991 - January 10, 1992, dry weather across Morocco and central and western Algeria depleted soil moisture reserves, creating unfavorable growing conditions. The major winter grain growing areas of Morocco were dry during January 11 - February 10, causing further deterioration in crop prospects. Rainfall increased in amount and frequency during February 11 - March 11 across northern Morocco, helping to stabilize crop condition. In contrast, precipitation continued well below normal across Morocco's southern winter grain area. Rainfall became more widespread and frequent across central and western Algeria during January 19 - March 7, reversing the drying trend and improving winter grain growing conditions. In northeastern Algeria and Tunisia, precipitation during December 1991 through early March 1992 has been near-normal, providing mostly adequate moisture for winter grains. Winter grains are generally nearing the heading stage across northwestern Africa during mid-March, with moisture conditions becoming the most critical factor determining yield prospects.

PHILIPPINES: ANOTHER DRY WINTER

For the third consecutive year precipitation during February and early March, 1992 has been well below normal across the Philippines. Normally an easterly flow during this time brings 25-100 millimeters of rainfall per week to widespread portions of the archipelago. Increased rainfall is needed for upcoming planting and to improve conditions for the secondary rice crops. Reservoir levels and soil moisture are also below normal due to a decrease in the frequency of tropical storms. As of March 11, Mindanao and northeastern Luzon are currently the driest areas.

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PRODUCTION BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: WOOL PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

Australian wool production in 1991/92 is expected to drop 22 percent below the 1990/91 level of 1.01 million tons (greasy equivalent), according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Canberra. A reduction of this magnitude would constitute the largest one-year decline since the beginning of the century and result in the lowest wool production level since 1986/87. The downturn forecast for 1991/92 reflects the combined effects of substantially lower prices, reduced flock numbers, and drought conditions in several production areas. Reportedly, prices have bottomed out, but should begin to rise over the next few years. However, large stockpiles of wool are expected to moderate any price increases.

BRAZIL: 1992/93 COFFEE FORECAST REVISED UPWARD

Brazil's 1992/93 coffee production is forecast at 24 million (60-kilogram) bags, up 9 percent or 2 million bags from the December 1991 forecast of 22 million bags (WAP 12-91), according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. This second forecast for the 1992/93 season was based on field travel assessments, during late January, through Brazil's major coffee producing areas in the states of Parana, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais. The new Brazilian forecast reflects the biological yield of coffee at the time of the survey. However, if international and domestic prices remain low, growers may decide to leave some of the beans unharvested.

In the states of Parana and Sao Paulo, the load of cherries on coffee trees appeared to be developing satisfactorily with no apparent losses. In both States, coffee trees carrying good size crops reportedly received proper chemical spraying to control the development and spread of the rust fungus. No adjustment from the original forecast has been made in either state.

The entire 9-percent increase in the Brazilian coffee estimate is attributed to the larger coffee crop expected in the state of Minas Gerais. One-third of the trees in the central, west, and southwest regions had one major bloom last November followed by excellent cherry setting and development even though the regions are in an "off-year" production cycle. This condition was caused by adequate rainfall and improved plantation management.

In eastern Minas Gerais, the state of Espirito Santo, and minor-producing states, the 1992/93 production estimates remain unchanged from the earlier forecasts.

CHINA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION UP IN 1991

Chinese Government statistics indicate that 1991 was a very good year for agricultural production. Grain production is estimated at 435.0 million tons, down 11.0 million tons from 1990's record harvest, but still the second largest crop in history. This was achieved despite serious flooding that affected 20 percent of the country's farmland last summer. Cotton production totaled 5.66 million tons, up 1.15 million tons from a year ago and the highest output since 1984. Oilseed production hit 16.38 million tons, up 2 percent from last year, while sugar and flue-cured tobacco output reached record levels. Pork, beef, and mutton output totaled 26.39 million tons, up 5 percent and marine products amounted to 13.20 million tons, up 7 percent from a year ago.

CHINA: COTTON PRODUCTION AND AREA UP SIGNIFICANTLY

The Chinese Government has revised 1991/92 cotton production and area figures upward to 26.0 million bales and 6.35 million hectares, respectively, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing. This is China's second-largest cotton crop and reflects a near-record yield and a significant increase in area from a year ago. Shandong province had the highest area and production in 1991, while Xinjiang, Sichuan, and Henan provinces reported the highest yields. Although the cotton crop in the Yangtze River valley was hit hard by flooding last summer, farmers in the region later expanded their plantings of late cotton. Yields were boosted by favorable weather throughout the fall of 1991.

CHINA: GLOBAL WARMING THREATENS AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

A report by China's State Planning Commission, prepared for an upcoming United Nations conference on the environment, states that the current rise in global temperature will increase the instability of China's agricultural production and disrupt economic development in coastal areas. This scenario states that, although the warmer temperatures will help prolong the growth period of crops in cooler regions, they will also speed up evaporation of surface water and increase the aridity of farmland in China's north and northwest regions. Rising temperatures also may increase the occurrence of plant diseases and insect pests and cause a shift in the distribution of some plants and animals. The scientists speculate that global warming will raise the sea level by 20 centimeters by the year 2030 and 65 centimeters by the end of the next century. As a result, China's coastal cities will be more vulnerable to typhoons and flooding, and agricultural production along the coast may decline due to salt water intrusion.

COLOMBIA: POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION UP IN 1991

Colombian broiler meat output in 1991 is estimated at 294,000 tons, up 5 percent from 1990, but well below the 1988 record of 309,000 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Bogota. Production was below the record 1988 outturn in both 1989 and 1990 as producers attempted to match output with demand. Prices strengthened in 1991 due to rapid price increases for other types of meats and health concerns regarding red meat. Current assessments indicate broiler production will expand approximately 1 percent in 1992.

Egg production in 1991 is estimated at 5.2 billion eggs, a 4-percent increase over 1990. February 1992 egg prices were 30 percent above the February 1991 level, high enough to potentially generate a 2-percent production increase in 1992. Because of the higher prices, eggs are being imported from Venezuela and Ecuador. This is expected to moderate further price increases in 1992.

FRANCE: INCREASED AREA SOWN TO SUPERIOR QUALITY WHEAT VARIETIES

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris reported that in 1991 French wheat area for the second consecutive year has shown a shift from feed wheat varieties to superior quality bread wheat varieties. The counselor indicated that, even with the shift to superior quality varieties, the French milling industry still complains that the number of approved varieties is barely enough to meet domestic milling standards. The annual French wheat quality survey places wheat in three basic categories: superior, standard, and feed. Superior quality bread wheat varieties produce wheat of consistently good baking value; standard varieties are also used for baking, but vary in quality depending on the region and year grown. Feed wheat is used for animal consumption.

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According to the survey, area planted to superior varieties grew to 41 percent of total wheat area in 1991, an increase of 10 percent from last year. The variety, Soissons, is now the number one French variety, having increased from 1 percent of the total wheat area in 1989 to 20 percent of the total area in 1991. Further expansion of the area planted to the Soissons variety is expected in 1992 due to its superior performance and higher yields.

The area devoted to both standard and feed quality varieties declined 5 percent from last year to 40 and 18 percent, respectively, of total wheat area. The shift away from standard and feed to superior varieties is especially noticeable in the Loire Valley and Aquitaine. In western France and Champagne, feed varieties constitute the bulk of the harvest. The popular standard variety, Thesee, accounted for about 18 percent of the 1991 harvested area, down 4 percent from last year. However, many French millers refuse to buy Thesee due to its poor quality. For the 1992 harvest, Thesee is expected to continue its decline as farmers look toward other standard varieties that meet millers specifications.

EGYPT: FARMGATE PRICE SHORT OF COMMITMENT

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Cairo reports that the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture recently announced that farmgate prices for raw cotton will be increased by an average of US$9/kentar for the 1992/93 crop (1 kentar = 157.5 kgs.). With this increase, Egypt will fall short of its commitment to establish domestic cotton prices at 66 percent of the international market level for the 1992 crop.

INDONESIA: RICE PLANTING FOR 1992/93 COMPLETED

Rice planting for the 1992/93 season is complete, and some harvesting of earlier planted rice has begun, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Jakarta. Although planting was delayed due to uneven intensity and distribution of rainfall across the strategic growing area of the north coast of Java, near-to-above-normal rainfall during January and February allowed farmers finish planting. Reservoirs are currently being replenished; however, pool levels are still reported lower than last year. A recharge of these reservoirs is essential to sustain minor season production.

The Government is trying to encourage increased production by focusing on raising rough rice prices, pre-positioning fertilizer, and supplying more efficient mechanical threshers to the primary producing areas. In addition, several Indonesian conglomerates have responded to the Government's recent appeal for assistance in expanding rice area. The objective is to enhance Indonesia's ability to remain self-sufficient in rice and further develop crop areas in northern and southern Salawesi, Aceh, North Sumatra, and Lampung. These areas are much less developed for rice production than Java, the principal growing area, and would require considerable investment. It is doubtful this program will have an affect on 1992/93 production, since the main season rice crop is already planted and the relationship between conglomerates and small-scale farmers has yet to be finalized.

KOREA: PRODUCTION OF POULTRY MEAT AND FEED UP IN 1991

Korea's poultry meat production totaled just over 200,000 tons in 1991, an increase of nearly 12 percent over 1990, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Seoul. Favorable prices, particularly during the first part of the year, precipitated the increase. Over-production of broilers resulted in low prices around mid-year, but with relatively stable prices for pork, both broiler prices and numbers were trending upward by the end of the year. Output of commercially prepared poultry feed in 1991 was up 10 percent, to 3.6 million tons.

MEXICO: STRAWBERRY SITUATION

Mexico's 1991/92 fresh strawberry crop is forecast at 67,500 tons, down 33 percent from last season, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City. Production of frozen strawberries is expected to be about 30,000 tons, approximately two-thirds of last year's level. The sharp declines are primarily due to unseasonably cold weather and heavy rainfall in the major growing areas from late December through early February, a period of peak harvest activity. Because of the inclement weather, yields are expected to average 15 tons per hectare, well below the normal average of 18 tons. In Michoacan, the state most affected by the adverse weather, strawberry yields are expected to reach only 12 tons per hectare. Other factors contributing to the decline include the gradual shift of area away from strawberries to vegetables yielding higher returns, production costs in excess of farmgate prices, and Government restrictions on strawberry production in areas where the crop might be contaminated by polluted water supplies.

STRAWBERRIES: FRESH AND FROZEN

Year	Area Harvested (Hectares)	Yield (Tons/Hectare)	Fresh Production (Metric tons)	Frozen Production (Metric tons)
1970/71	6,903	14.98	103,440	N/A
1971/72	5,682	15.53	88,228	N/A
1972/73	6,661	15.72	104,684	N/A
1973/74	6,339	16.24	102,958	N/A
1974/75	5,328	16.44	87,618	N/A
1975/76	5,684	15.71	89,321	N/A
1976/77	5,529	15.98	88,327	N/A
1977/78	5,709	15.50	88,502	N/A
1978/79	5,340	16.38	87,450	N/A
1979/80	5,200	15.94	82,900	N/A
1980/81	4,400	17.50	77,000	38,000
1981/82	3,900	16.33	63,700	37,300
1982/83	3,800	20.24	76,900	33,000
1983/84	4,200	22.02	92,500	40,000
1984/85	3,500	19.00	66,500	25,554
1985/86	4,000	17.00	68,000	28,052
1986/87	4,750	19.14	90,900	39,753
1987/88	5,600	20.00	112,000	51,408
1988/89	6,000	16.00	96,000	30,000
1989/90	6,300	18.00	113,400	45,000
1990/91	6,200	16.13	100,000	47,000
1991/92 1/	4,500	15.00	67,500	30,000

1/ Preliminary.

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PAKISTAN: RECORD COTTON HARVEST IN 1991/92

Pakistan has harvested a record 1991/92 cotton crop, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Islamabad. As of March 1, 1992, cotton ginners had recorded cotton arrivals totaling 9.2 million 480-pound bales, up nearly 30 percent over arrivals the same time last year. The unexpectedly large crop is likely to tax the absorption capacity of both domestic mills and export markets. A signal that raw cotton output was above expectations came in early January, when cotton ginners closed their doors to continuing arrivals. They cited a huge glut of raw cotton which was non-marketable without Government intervention and was contributing to deteriorating domestic prices. Ginners lobbied the Government to ensure surplus cotton would be purchased by public sector agencies. In February, the Government finally ordered the Cotton Export Corporation to procure all production in excess of ginners' needs.

The 1991/92 cotton crop benefited from a host of factors, including near ideal growing conditions. Cotton returns continue to influence growers' attitudes toward cotton and prices were especially favorable at planting this year. A new cotton variety, S-12, reportedly made a significant contribution to the record crop yield this season. Cultivation of S-12 has spread rapidly since it was first introduced in 1988. Cultivated area devoted to S-12 grew to 70 percent of total area in Punjab Province this season, up from 38 percent in 1990/91 and 19 percent in 1989/90. Pesticide usage was higher and more widespread this year and pest outbreaks were significantly lower. While the Pakistani crop is totally irrigated, the well-spaced summer rainfall provided an added boost to the crop.

PORTUGAL: DRY WEATHER THREATENS 1992/93 PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

Exceptionally dry weather since September 1991 is now being described as "a once-in-twenty year phenomena" that is threatening 1992/93 crop prospects, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Lisbon. Although winter grain planted area is up 10 to 20 percent from 1991/92, substantial rainfall is needed soon to replenish soil moisture and reservoir levels. If water levels remain low, irrigated rice area is expected to fall by as much as 30 percent, or 10,000 hectares, from the previous year. Since practically all annual rainfall occurs between October and April, this decline in rice area may be made up by an expansion in corn plantings, which require less water. Continued drier-than-normal weather may cause producers to plant drought-tolerant sunflowerseed in abandoned winter grain areas and areas normally planted to other spring crops.

RUSSIA: 1992 OUTPUT PROJECTIONS

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow reported the following Ministry of Economics and Finance projections for production of agricultural commodities in 1992. These projections were published in late January and early February and cover only the Russian Federation.

Commodity	1992 Production (Million tons)	Percent of 1991 Production
Grain	98.0	110
Sugarbeets	29.0	119
Sunflowerseed	3.2	110
Potatoes	36.0	106
Vegetables	10.7	102
Milk	47.0	90
Eggs	42.0 (billion eggs)	90

THAILAND: RICE CROP SEEN AT ABOVE AVERAGE LEVEL

The U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok recently completed a survey of the main season rice crop in Thailand's upper and lower northeast, upper north, and central plains regions and filed the following report. Thailand's 1991/92 rice crop (milled basis) remains unchanged this month at 13.2 million tons, 15 percent higher than last year and 5 percent above the 5-year average. This year, yields are estimated at 1.32 tons per hectare or 2 percent above the 5-year average. The main season crop, whose harvest is nearing completion, is estimated at 11.55 million tons. The second crop, for which planting started in January, is placed at 1.65 million tons.

Main season rice production in the upper northeast region is expected to be slightly below average because late rains resulted in planting delays and damaged nursery stock. This year, unlike last season, there have been no significant brown planthopper problems in the region. In the lower northeast, production is expected to be slightly above average. Good rainfall offset the dryness in provinces that did not receive significant rain from Typhoon Fred. In the upper north, on the other hand, production is expected to be slightly below average, since dryness delayed planting or necessitated replanting. Some producers switched to shorter cycle varieties to offset the delay. Production is also expected to be above average in the central plains where planting delays were similar to those experienced in the north and northeast regions. Good monsoon rains in early August and continued timely precipitation throughout the season provided adequate moisture for the crop. Insect damage was minimal due to increased surveying and rapid pesticide application.

There is some uncertainty concerning the size of the second season rice crop. Government extension officials are encouraging farmers to plant less rice because of low reservoir levels. Officials also stress that they will be more stringent this year in controlling the release of irrigation water.

WORLD: SUGAR PRODUCTION REVISED DOWNWARD

World 1991/92 centrifugal sugar production has been revised downward to 111.3 million tons (raw basis), 1.3 million less than the world total published in December 1991 and 1.9 million below the 1990/91 outturn of 113.2 million. The most significant single country declines occurred in the republics of the former USSR, down 1.7 million tons to 7.0 million, and in Cuba, down 1.3 million tons to 6.0 million.

Partially offsetting these reductions are projected increases in Thailand, up 600,000 tons to 5.0 million; Brazil, up 480,000 tons to 9.0 million; the European Community, up 375,000 tons to 15.8 million; and China, up 200,000 tons to 7.2 million.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTION

World red meat production for 1992 is estimated at 118.8 million tons (carcass weight equivalent), down 2.5 million from the September 1991 forecast and 249,000 tons below the revised 1991 estimate. Beef production is estimated at 47.9 million tons, about 1.1 million less than the September forecast and 436,000 tons below the revised 1991 estimate. Much of the decrease in the 1992 world total, since September, reflects reductions in beef production in Brazil, China, and the republics of the former USSR.

Pork production is estimated at 64.6 million tons, 1.4 million below the September forecast, but 201,000 tons above the revised 1991 estimate. The change was largely due to reductions in Chinese and former Soviet production that more than offset increases in the United States, the European Community, Taiwan, and South Korea.

Sheep and goat meat production is estimated at 6.3 million tons, down slightly from the September estimate and unchanged from the 1991 level.

As of January 1992, cattle numbers were estimated at 1,052.6 million head, down approximately 8.9 million from the September forecast and 6.5 million below the 1991 starting numbers. The major changes since the September forecast reflect reductions in Chinese and U.S. herd growth.

At the start of 1992, hog inventories were estimated at 755.8 million head, down 11.8 million from the September forecast and 5.8 million below the 1991 starting numbers. Smaller than expected herd growth in China and the United States and herd culling in the republics of the former USSR accounted for most of the reduction.

Sheep and goat inventories at the beginning of 1992 were estimated at 852.1 million head, down 1.8 million from the September forecast and 27.6 million below starting inventories in 1991. The major change, since September, is a 2.7 million head increase in China's sheep and goat inventory.

WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION
(Million tons - carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1992 2/
Beef and veal	48.4	48.9	48.3	49.0	47.9
Pork	63.5	64.8	64.4	66.0	64.6
Sheep and goat meat	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3
Total*	117.9	119.9	119.1	121.3	118.8

*Note: These totals do not add due to rounding.

1/ September 1991 Forecast
2/ March 1992 Revised Forecast

Beef production in North America for 1992 is forecast at 13.3 million tons, marginally above the September 1991 forecast and 2 percent above the 1991 level. The 1992 beef production forecast for the United States is approximately 10.8 million tons, up 2 percent from 1991. Herd growth was slightly over 1 percent during 1991, somewhat smaller than the 3 percent increase projected in September. The 1991 inventory was revised downward and the calf crop was smaller than indicated in the mid-year survey. The 1992 forecast for Canadian beef production has been changed to 895,000 tons, down from the September estimate of 915,000 but 2 percent above the revised 1991 level. In Mexico, beef production for both 1991 and 1992 has been revised upward. Production in 1992 is expected to total 1.6 million tons, 1 percent above the 1991 level. Mexico's starting inventory for 1992 has been revised upward to 30.2 million head, about 1 percent above the September forecast. Herd expansion, which began in early 1991, is expected to continue throughout 1992 because of favorable weather and improved economic conditions.

In Brazil, beef production for 1992 is forecast at 3.8 million tons. This is down from the September estimate of 4.3 million tons and reflects continuing stagnation in the domestic economy. Beef production in Argentina during 1992 is expected to total 2.6 million tons, slightly below the September estimate, due to an unforeseen reduction in cattle slaughter. Argentina's current economic stability, abundant pastureland, and favorable cattle prices are expected to encourage herd rebuilding for the first time since 1984.

EC beef production is forecast at 8.3 million tons, 4 percent below the revised 1991 production level of 8.6 million tons. The 1991 revision was due largely to herd culling in the eastern regions of Germany. In Poland, 1992 beef production is expected to total 654,000 tons, down from 726,000 tons in 1991 due to low carcass weights. Poland's 1992 starting inventories are estimated at 8.0 million head, down 994,000 from 1991. In the republics of the former USSR, 1992 beef production is expected to be down 6 percent from last year, to 7.7 million tons. Since the September forecast, starting inventories for 1992 have been revised upward by 400,000 head due to a reduction in the 1991 slaughter that cut projected 1991 beef production to 8.2 million tons.

Chinese beef production for 1992 is estimated at 1.5 million tons, down 110,000 from the September estimate, but 9 percent above 1991 due to increased slaughter. Japanese beef production for 1992 is projected at 590,000 tons, 3 percent above 1991 due to increased Wagyu carcass weights. The Wagyu is a native beef breed famous for highly marbleized meat.

The 1991 and 1992 Australian beef production estimates have been revised upward by 2 and 3 percent, respectively. The changes reflect increased slaughter in both years and higher carcass weights in 1992. Herd growth has been slow due to uncertain economic prospects and fluctuating weather conditions.

Pork production in selected countries for both 1991 and 1992 has been revised downward from the September forecasts. Production for 1991 is down 200,000 tons to 64.4 million. The 1992 projection has been cut 2 percent, to 64.6 million tons. Production for 1992 in the United States has been revised upward 3 percent from the September forecast, to 7.8 million tons. This change is based on a projected increase in the hog slaughter and continued high carcass weights.

EC pork production for 1992 is expected to remain essentially unchanged from the 1991 level of 13.7 million tons. Poland's 1991 pork production estimate has been reduced 2 percent below the September forecast because of lower carcass weights and reduced slaughter. During 1991, hog numbers expanded 5 percent due to favorable hog-feed price ratios. Because hog prices are down, hog numbers are projected to decline in 1992 elevating production to a 5-year high of 2.2 million tons. Yugoslavia's 1992 starting inventories are down 4 percent from both the September forecast and 1991 primarily due to the civil war in Croatia. Pork production for 1991 is estimated at 720,000 tons. The 1992 forecast is only slightly higher at 740,000 tons. Pork production for 1992 in the republics of the former USSR is forecast at 5.5 million tons, down 7 percent from the September forecast and 10 percent below the 1991 level. The decline reflects projected shortages of feed supplies and low producer returns.

In China, hog numbers at the start of 1992 were down 4 million head from the September projection and slightly below starting 1991 inventories. Chinese pork production for both 1991 and 1992 has been revised downward to 23.0 and 23.1 million tons, respectively. The slow growth is due to declining hog prices and last year's floods that reduced breeding hog inventories. Korea's 1992 pork production is forecast at 610,000 tons, 24 percent greater than the September forecast and 15 percent above the 1991 estimate. At the beginning of 1992, Korean hog numbers were estimated at a record 5.0 million head, up 11 percent from a year ago. This increase reflects strong domestic demand for pork and projected stable prices. Pork production in Japan is expected to be down 3 percent in 1992, to 1.5 million tons, because of herd reductions and a smaller pig crop. The April 1992 census is expected to show Japanese hog numbers at 10.8 million head, down 700,000 from the September estimate, and 5 percent below 1991. This decline is due to small and medium-sized farmers leaving the industry because of increased pollution control costs. In Taiwan, pork production for 1992 is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 18 percent from the September forecast and 8 percent above the 1991 level because of expanded exports to the Japanese market. High export prices have encouraged farmers to expand inventories to record levels. The Government has encouraged this growth by not enforcing previously announced pollution controls on hog farms.

Sheep meat production in selected countries is expected to total 6.3 million tons in 1992, marginally below both the September forecast and the revised estimate for 1991. In Australia, production estimates for sheep and lamb meat for 1991 and 1992 have been reduced to 625,000 and 638,000 tons, respectively, because of the smaller lamb crop in both years. Starting inventories are also down due to high death losses among wool sheep (i.e. sheep too old to be slaughtered for meat) because of unfavorable wool prices and large surplus wool stocks.

New Zealand's 1992 starting inventories have been revised downward only slightly to 57.7 million head. To date, weather conditions have been favorable throughout the country and pastures are in good condition. Sheep meat production for 1992 is forecast at 526,000 tons, up 5 percent from the September forecast, but marginally below production in 1991. Meat production and live sheep trade is of greater significance in the New Zealand sheep industry than in the more wool-dominated Australian industry. This would account for the reduced volume of culling in the New Zealand industry.

China's 1992 production of sheep meat is estimated at 1.2 million tons, unchanged from the September forecast, but 6 percent above 1991. Sheep and goat numbers for 1991 were revised downward to 210.0 million head. The 1992 starting inventory has been revised from 205.7 to 208.4 million head due to a smaller than expected slaughter rate in 1991.

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TABLE 9

WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons-carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1992 2/
Canada	2,164	2,057	1,989	2,120	2,035
Mexico	3,125	2,658	2,478	2,460	2,505
United States	17,963	17,594	17,953	18,399	18,501
NORTH AMERICA	23,252	22,309	22,420	22,979	23,041
Costa Rica	81	85	91	90	90
Dominican Republic	74	64	66	69	69
El Salvador	27	27	28	30	30
Guatemala	75	73	67	66	66
Honduras	24	23	22	22	22
CENT AMER & CARIBBEAN	281	272	274	277	277
Argentina	2,696	2,738	2,725	2,667	2,647
Brazil	4,750	4,650	4,800	5,400	5,050
Colombia	881	936	960	971	971
Peru	112	116	104	100	100
Uruguay	376	349	280	285	285
Venezuela	469	481	471	467	467
SOUTH AMERICA	9,284	9,270	9,340	9,890	9,520
Belgium/Luxembourg	1,150	1,100	1,286	1,185	1,278
Denmark	1,372	1,411	1,469	1,479	1,537
France	3,670	3,816	3,880	3,940	3,940
Germany	6,006	6,111	5,575	5,198	5,043
Greece	363	359	357	355	355
Ireland	639	755	809	829	824
Italy	2,515	2,583	2,604	2,584	2,574
Netherlands	2,134	2,198	2,223	2,208	2,224
Portugal	364	383	383	382	382
Spain	2,404	2,537	2,580	2,530	2,635
United Kingdom	2,326	2,331	2,390	2,404	2,384
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	22,943	23,584	23,556	23,094	23,176
Austria	617	629	635	627	627
Finland	280	303	302	290	290
Sweden	447	438	424	415	415
Switzerland	437	434	430	435	435
OTHER WEST EUROPE	1,781	1,804	1,791	1,767	1,767
Bulgaria	638	636	596	616	616
Czechoslovakia	1,458	1,406	1,295	1,294	1,294
Hungary	1,191	1,084	1,008	829	829
Poland	2,621	2,736	2,844	2,892	2,859
Romania	882	1,080	958	881	868
Yugoslavia	1,169	1,218	1,105	1,160	1,113
EAST EUROPE	7,959	8,160	7,806	7,672	7,579
Fmr. USSR 2/	16,500	16,460	15,700	15,150	15,150
Israel	39	40	38	37	37
Saudi Arabia	25	28	30	40	40
Turkey	645	655	665	710	675
MIDDLE EAST	709	723	733	787	752
Egypt	464	489	502	508	493
South Africa	784	899	914	927	927
AFRICA	1,248	1,388	1,416	1,435	1,420
China	23,262	25,151	25,513	27,410	25,800
Hong Kong	30	20	18	19	19
India	2,407	2,438	2,480	2,468	2,468
Korea, South	731	681	660	626	778
Japan	2,142	2,104	2,063	2,080	2,040
Philippines	747	797	819	841	841
Singapore	75	76	77	79	79
Taiwan	923	1,014	1,120	1,025	1,205
ASIA	30,317	32,281	32,750	34,548	33,230
Australia	2,452	2,683	2,625	2,657	2,672
New Zealand	1,168	1,014	1,103	1,065	1,115
OCEANIA	3,620	3,697	3,728	3,722	3,787
TOTAL	117,894	119,948	119,514	121,321	119,699

1/ Includes Beef, veal, pork and goat meat. 2/ Forecast September 1991. 3/ Revised March 1992.
4/ Fmr USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

MARCH 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 10

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1992 2/
Canada	980	924	879	915	895
Mexico	2,140	1,790	1,580	1,555	1,600
United States	10,633	10,464	10,530	10,689	10,760
NORTH AMERICA	**13,753**	**13,178**	**12,989**	**13,159**	**13,255**
Costa Rica	81	85	91	90	90
Dominican Republic	60	51	52	54	54
El Salvador	27	27	28	30	30
Guatemala	61	59	53	52	52
Honduras	24	23	22	22	22
CENT AMER & CARIBBEAN	**253**	**245**	**246**	**248**	**248**
Argentina	2,600	2,650	2,640	2,580	2,560
Brazil	3,800	3,600	3,700	4,250	3,840
Colombia	741	795	823	839	839
Peru	112	116	104	100	100
Uruguay	376	349	280	285	304
Venezuela	337	382	370	362	362
SOUTH AMERICA	**7,966**	**7,892**	**7,917**	**8,416**	**8,005**
Belgium/Luxembourg	312	323	379	332	358
Denmark	205	202	212	207	210
France	1,670	1,753	1,800	1,850	1,850
Germany	1,963	2,112	2,200	1,950	1,850
Greece	82	82	80	76	76
Ireland	432	514	550	564	552
Italy	1,140	1,165	1,200	1,165	1,165
Netherlands	485	521	595	540	580
Portugal	131	114	108	110	110
Spain	451	513	490	480	490
United Kingdom	980	1,003	1,013	1,034	1,009
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	**7,851**	**8,302**	**8,627**	**8,308**	**8,250**
Austria	213	223	230	222	222
Finland	107	117	118	108	108
Sweden	139	145	149	146	146
Switzerland	157	164	165	167	167
OTHER WEST EUROPE	**616**	**649**	**662**	**643**	**643**
Bulgaria	136	137	126	126	126
Czechoslovakia	488	454	391	390	390
Hungary	108	110	111	100	100
Poland	729	838	726	690	654
Romania	210	370	280	230	205
Yugoslavia	309	352	320	303	310
EAST EUROPE	**1,980**	**2,261**	**1,954**	**1,839**	**1,785**
Fmr. USSR 3/	8,800	8,814	8,160	8,300	7,700
Israel	39	40	38	37	37
Saudi Arabia	25	28	30	40	40
Turkey	270	285	300	350	315
MIDDLE EAST	**334**	**353**	**368**	**427**	**392**
Egypt	386	408	420	425	410
South Africa	582	661	678	691	691
AFRICA	**968**	**1,069**	**1,098**	**1,116**	**1,101**
China	1,072	1,256	1,370	1,610	1,500
India	1,847	1,868	1,901	1,883	1,883
Korea, South	124	131	130	135	165
Japan	548	549	573	575	590
Philippines	132	132	129	131	131
Taiwan	6	5	5	5	5
ASIA	**3,729**	**3,941**	**4,108**	**4,339**	**4,274**
Australia	1,565	1,718	1,675	1,645	1,699
New Zealand	550	471	532	521	548
OCEANIA	**2,115**	**2,189**	**2,207**	**2,166**	**2,247**
TOTAL	**48,365**	**48,893**	**48,336**	**48,961**	**47,900**

1/ Forecast September 1991. 2/ Revised March 1992. 3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

MARCH 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 11

PORK PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1992 2/
Canada	1,184	1,133	1,110	1,205	1,140
Mexico	910	792	820	825	825
United States	7,173	6,965	7,258	7,543	7,758
NORTH AMERICA	9,267	8,890	9,188	9,573	9,723
Brazil	950	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,150
Colombia	140	141	137	132	132
Dominican Republic	14	13	14	15	15
Guatemala	14	14	14	14	14
Venezuela	132	99	101	105	105
CENTRAL & SO AMERICA	1,250	1,317	1,366	1,416	1,416
Belgium/Luxembourg	831	770	901	847	914
Denmark	1,165	1,207	1,255	1,270	1,325
France	1,840	1,870	1,890	1,900	1,900
Germany	4,001	3,949	3,325	3,200	3,150
Greece	151	147	151	152	152
Ireland	144	159	170	168	179
Italy	1,295	1,333	1,320	1,330	1,320
Netherlands	1,636	1,661	1,610	1,650	1,625
Portugal	216	243	244	244	244
Spain	1,722	1,788	1,850	1,800	1,900
United Kingdom	978	957	987	996	1,005
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	13,979	14,084	13,703	13,557	13,714
Austria	404	406	405	405	405
Finland	173	186	184	182	182
Sweden	308	293	275	269	269
Switzerland	280	270	265	268	268
OTHER WEST EUROPE	1,165	1,155	1,129	1,124	1,124
Bulgaria	424	422	400	420	420
Czechoslovakia	960	942	894	894	894
Hungary	1,079	970	893	725	725
Poland	1,870	1,870	2,085	2,185	2,185
Romania	600	620	600	575	590
Yugoslavia	791	799	720	790	740
EAST EUROPE	5,724	5,623	5,592	5,589	5,554
Fmr. USSR	6,700	6,646	6,150	5,950	5,550
China	21,228	22,811	23,009	24,600	23,100
Hong Kong	30	20	18	19	19
Korea, South	606	550	530	490	610
Japan	1,594	1,555	1,490	1,505	1,450
Philippines	615	665	690	710	710
Singapore	75	76	77	79	79
Taiwan	917	1,009	1,115	1,020	1,200
ASIA	25,065	26,686	26,929	28,423	27,168
Australia	302	319	325	335	335
New Zealand	44	43	42	41	41
OCEANIA	346	362	367	376	376
TOTAL	63,496	64,763	64,424	66,008	64,625

1/ Forecast September 1991. 2/ Revised March 1992. 3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

MARCH 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12

SHEEP INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1992 2/
United States	10,858	11,363	11,200	10,850	10,850
Argentina	29,345	28,571	27,552	26,506	25,706
Belgium/Luxembourg	156	158	163	163	163
Denmark	86	100	111	125	125
France	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,595	11,295
Germany	4,098	4,136	3,239	2,879	2,521
Greece	10,694	10,150	9,759	9,694	9,694
Ireland	4,991	5,782	6,001	6,236	6,236
Italy	11,623	11,695	11,575	11,594	11,775
Netherlands	1,405	1,702	1,878	1,810	1,900
Portugal	3,187	3,347	3,413	3,543	3,547
Spain	23,797	25,447	24,037	25,000	24,500
United Kingdom	29,045	29,521	29,954	29,925	30,043
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	100,582	103,538	101,630	102,564	101,799
Bulgaria	8,593	7,988	7,309	7,241	7,241
Czechoslovakia	1,047	1,051	1,087	1,087	1,087
Hungary	2,216	2,069	1,865	1,723	1,723
Poland	4,300	4,196	3,798	3,200	2,900
Romania	16,210	15,442	13,886	14,830	13,466
Yugoslavia	7,564	7,596	7,431	7,500	7,264
EAST EUROPE	39,930	38,342	35,376	35,581	33,681
Fmr. USSR 3/	140,684	138,400	133,300	128,300	128,000
Egypt	3,451	3,534	3,554	3,439	3,439
South Africa	30,935	32,665	32,580	32,500	32,500
AFRICA	34,386	36,199	36,134	35,939	35,939
India	46,216	47,277	48,248	48,178	48,178
Turkey	45,700	45,300	45,000	44,600	44,600
MIDDLE EAST	91,916	92,577	93,248	92,778	92,778
Australia	171,292	177,841	173,396	157,900	157,222
New Zealand	64,600	60,569	57,852	57,786	57,740
OCEANIA	235,892	238,410	231,248	215,686	214,962
TOTAL	683,593	687,400	669,688	648,204	643,715
China	201,527	211,642	210,021	205,700	208,424
TOTAL	885,120	899,042	879,709	853,904	852,139

1/ Forecast September 1991. 2/ Revised March 1992. 3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR. 4/ Includes goats in China.

MARCH 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 13

LAMB, MUTTON, GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons- carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1992 2/
Mexico	75	76	78	80	80
United States	157	165	165	167	165
NORTH AMERICA	232	241	243	247	245
Argentina	96	88	85	87	87
Belgium/Luxembourg	7	7	6	6	6
Denmark	2	2	2	2	2
France	160	193	190	190	190
Germany	42	50	50	48	43
Greece	130	130	126	127	127
Ireland	63	82	89	97	93
Italy	80	85	84	89	89
Netherlands	13	16	18	18	19
Portugal	28	28	28	28	28
Spain	231	236	240	250	245
United Kingdom	368	371	390	374	370
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	1,124	1,200	1,223	1,229	1,212
Bulgaria	78	77	70	70	70
Czechoslovakia	10	10	10	10	10
Hungary	4	4	4	4	4
Poland	22	28	33	17	20
Romania	72	90	78	76	73
Yugoslavia	69	67	65	67	63
EAST EUROPE	255	276	260	244	240
Fmr. USSR 3/	1,000	1,008	965	900	900
Egypt	78	81	82	83	83
South Africa	202	238	236	236	236
AFRICA	280	319	318	319	319
China	962	1,068	1,134	1,200	1,200
India	560	570	579	585	585
Korea, South	1	0	0	1	0
Turkey	375	370	365	360	360
MIDDLE EAST & ASIA	1,898	2,008	2,078	2,146	2,145
Australia	585	646	625	677	638
New Zealand	574	500	529	503	526
OCEANIA	1,159	1,146	1,154	1,180	1,164
TOTAL	6,044	6,286	6,326	6,352	6,312

1/ Forecast September 1991. 2/ Revised March 1992. 3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

MARCH 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14

CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1992 2/
Canada	11,016	11,147	11,198	11,400	11,400
Mexico	34,999	31,747	29,847	29,887	30,157
United States	98,065	98,162	98,896	102,690	100,110
NORTH AMERICA	**144,080**	**141,056**	**139,941**	**143,977**	**141,667**
Costa Rica	1,735	1,762	1,762	1,741	1,741
Dominican Republic	1,990	1,986	1,977	1,976	1,976
El Salvador	1,162	1,220	1,242	1,285	1,285
Guatemala	2,100	1,900	1,695	1,532	1,532
Honduras	2,457	2,424	2,388	2,356	2,356
CENT AMER & CARIBBEAN	**9,444**	**9,292**	**9,064**	**8,890**	**8,890**
Argentina	50,782	50,582	50,080	50,079	50,029
Brazil	130,500	130,850	131,275	130,700	130,700
Colombia	17,627	16,835	16,225	16,145	16,145
Peru	4,000	3,800	3,630	3,510	3,510
Uruguay	10,548	9,377	9,431	10,058	10,058
Venezuela	13,095	13,210	13,368	13,648	13,648
SOUTH AMERICA	**226,552**	**224,654**	**224,009**	**224,140**	**224,090**
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,174	3,259	3,378	3,382	3,267
Denmark	2,226	2,232	2,241	2,200	2,222
France	20,120	19,980	19,886	19,926	19,926
Germany	20,369	20,287	19,488	18,108	17,215
Greece	723	687	634	616	616
Ireland	5,637	5,899	6,029	6,180	6,180
Italy	8,843	8,853	8,578	8,222	8,104
Netherlands	4,606	4,731	4,830	5,000	4,900
Portugal	1,359	1,291	1,281	1,336	1,333
Spain	5,200	5,331	5,126	5,000	5,000
United Kingdom	11,902	11,922	11,846	11,821	11,698
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	**84,159**	**84,472**	**83,317**	**81,791**	**80,461**
Austria	2,541	2,562	2,584	2,513	2,513
Finland	1,379	1,363	1,315	1,292	1,292
Sweden	1,676	1,697	1,660	1,612	1,612
Switzerland	1,850	1,855	1,829	1,827	1,827
OTHER WEST EUROPE	**7,446**	**7,477**	**7,388**	**7,244**	**7,244**
Bulgaria	1,615	1,577	1,524	1,512	1,512
Czechoslovakia	5,075	5,129	4,923	4,838	4,838
Hungary	1,690	1,598	1,571	1,500	1,500
Poland	10,322	10,143	9,024	8,600	8,030
Romania	6,416	6,283	5,437	5,754	5,017
Yugoslavia	4,759	4,702	4,527	4,600	4,415
EAST EUROPE	**29,877**	**29,432**	**27,006**	**26,804**	**25,312**
Fmr. USSR 3/	119,580	118,400	115,700	112,000	112,400
Israel	191	190	186	184	184
Saudi Arabia	217	191	176	158	158
Turkey	13,400	12,700	12,200	11,700	11,700
MIDDLE EAST	**13,808**	**13,081**	**12,562**	**12,042**	**12,042**
Egypt	6,331	6,385	6,408	6,418	6,418
South Africa	12,675	13,398	13,512	13,585	13,585
AFRICA	**19,006**	**19,783**	**19,920**	**20,003**	**20,003**
China	97,948	100,752	102,884	108,500	104,214
India	267,620	270,150	272,710	271,437	271,437
Korea, South	2,039	2,051	2,126	2,220	2,269
Japan	4,682	4,760	4,863	4,878	4,917
Philippines	4,524	4,395	4,387	4,375	4,375
Taiwan	176	165	154	158	158
ASIA	**376,989**	**382,273**	**387,124**	**391,568**	**387,370**
Australia	23,938	24,673	25,027	24,800	25,075
New Zealand	8,058	7,828	8,065	8,235	8,085
OCEANIA	**31,996**	**32,501**	**33,092**	**33,035**	**33,160**
TOTAL	**1,062,937**	**1,062,421**	**1,059,123**	**1,061,494**	**1,052,639**

1/ Forecast September 1991. 2/ Revised March 1992. 3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

MARCH 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 15

HOG INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head–January 1

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1992 2/
Canada	11,018	10,737	10,608	10,780	10,780
Mexico	9,003	8,563	8,593	9,193	9,863
United States	55,469	53,821	54,477	58,000	56,974
NORTH AMERICA	75,490	73,121	73,678	77,973	77,617
Brazil	31,700	33,200	32,500	33,100	33,100
Colombia	2,393	2,434	2,398	2,369	2,369
Dominican Republic	293	306	306	305	305
Guatemala	1,110	1,100	1,110	1,115	1,115
Venezuela	2,961	2,326	1,971	1,802	1,802
CENTRAL & SO AMERICA	38,457	39,366	38,285	38,691	38,691
Belgium/Luxembourg	6,306	6,510	6,341	6,421	6,554
Denmark	9,105	9,120	9,282	9,500	9,767
France	11,866	11,860	11,860	11,560	11,560
Germany	35,235	34,178	30,818	28,868	26,251
Greece	1,114	1,100	1,141	1,150	1,150
Ireland	961	999	1,069	1,099	1,099
Italy	9,360	9,261	9,119	9,050	9,005
Netherlands	13,820	13,638	13,788	13,600	13,000
Portugal	2,326	2,531	2,664	2,834	2,835
Spain	16,100	16,910	16,001	16,200	16,100
United Kingdom	7,626	7,383	7,379	7,423	7,490
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	113,819	113,490	109,462	107,705	104,811
Austria	3,874	3,773	3,688	3,600	3,600
Finland	1,327	1,348	1,290	1,231	1,231
Sweden	2,264	2,264	2,170	2,143	2,143
Switzerland	1,869	1,787	1,723	1,678	1,678
OTHER WEST EUROPE	9,334	9,172	8,871	8,652	8,652
Bulgaria	4,132	4,352	4,340	4,390	4,390
Czechoslovakia	7,348	7,498	7,090	6,800	6,800
Hungary	8,327	7,660	8,000	7,400	7,400
Poland	19,605	18,685	19,739	21,500	20,722
Romania	14,350	11,659	12,066	15,000	11,940
Yugoslavia	7,396	7,231	7,358	7,360	7,050
EAST EUROPE	61,158	57,085	58,593	62,450	58,302
Fmr. USSR	78,143	78,409	75,583	73,000	71,200
China	342,218	352,810	362,410	365,000	361,000
Korea, South	4,852	4,801	4,528	4,558	5,046
Japan	11,866	11,816	11,335	11,500	10,800
Philippines	7,909	8,124	8,007	8,150	8,150
Taiwan	6,954	7,783	8,565	8,500	10,089
ASIA	373,799	385,334	394,845	397,708	395,085
Australia	2,766	2,765	1,881	1,076	1,076
New Zealand	414	380	395	405	405
OCEANIA	3,180	3,145	2,276	1,481	1,481
TOTAL	753,380	759,122	761,593	767,660	755,839

1/ Forecast September 1991. 2/ Revised March 1992. 3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

MARCH 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD COCOA PRODUCTION

World cocoa bean production for 1991/92 (October-September) is estimated at 2.26 million tons, 4 percent below the October 1991 forecast of 2.35 million tons (WAP 10-91) and 10 percent less than last season. In Cote d'Ivoire, the world's largest producer, 1991/92 outturn is estimated at 710,000 tons, down 15,000 from the October forecast and 110,000 less than the 1990/91 harvest. Brazil, the world's second largest producer, is expected to harvest a 1991/92 crop of 300,000 tons, 35,000 less than the October forecast and 75,000 smaller than the 1990/91 harvest.

Cocoa output in Africa during the 1991/92 season is estimated at 1.2 million tons, down 8 percent from the October 1991 forecast and 15 percent below last year. In Cote d'Ivoire, the 1991/92 estimate was revised downward because of an anticipated decline in mid-crop production resulting from poor rainfall during September - December and the harsh dry harmattan conditions in December and January. Although the harmattan conditions were favorable for drying the main crop, the dry, dusty winds associated with it proved detrimental to mid-crop pod formation and caused flowers and young pods to fall.

Ghana's 1991/92 cocoa crop is estimated at 240,000 tons, down 14 percent from the October forecast and 18 percent less than last season. The sharp downturn during the past few months can be attributed to unseasonably wet weather and insufficient fungicide applications that resulted in a high incidence of black pod disease. Insecticide and fungicide distribution for the 1991/92 crop was hindered by washed-out secondary roads. This compounded the problem of low usage of these inputs caused, in part, by the Government's decision to disallow credit for inputs. The proposed privatization of the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) is expected to affect grower prices in the future. Currently, COCOBOD sets farmgate prices (always at a level higher than international market prices), imposes strict quality controls, and is the sole buyer and exporter of Ghana's cocoa beans.

Cocoa production in Nigeria is estimated at 110,000 tons, down 33 percent from the October forecast and 31 percent below the 1990/91 level. An unusually long, rainy season encouraged the spread of black pod disease and capsid infestation. Sharply higher input prices forced growers to use chemicals sparingly; while little was applied, it was washed away by frequent rains. High farmgate prices vis-a-vis world market prices have dampened export activity during the 1991/92 season. Farmers have been able to maintain prices by holding beans off the market in the face of increased demand from local processors.

South America's 1991/92 cocoa production is estimated at 490,100 tons, down 3 percent from the October forecast and 13 percent below the volume harvested a year ago. The current estimate of the Brazilian crop is 10 percent less than the October forecast and 20 percent below the 1990/91 level. The Bahia main crop is estimated at 117,000 tons, while the temporao crop and production in other states are expected to total 183,000. The current main crop (October 1991 - April 1992) suffered drought damage and is expected to decline by 101,000 tons from the previous season.

The October estimate of Ecuador's 1991/92 cocoa crop has been increased by 25 percent to 100,000 tons, the same volume produced during the 1990/91 season. The upward revision reflects higher yields generated by extremely favorable weather conditions. Cocoa plantations benefited from timely and plentiful rain. Sunny, dry spells between rainfalls kept potential losses from fungus diseases at a minimum. The Government of Ecuador (GOE) is very concerned about cocoa quality and maintaining the flavor and aroma characteristics of Arriba beans. The GOE recently instituted a program that provides for premium payments for production of high quality cocoa beans and encourages better quality beans for export.

Cocoa production in North and Central America and the Caribbean is estimated at 104,500 tons for 1991/92, up 4 percent from last season. Production in the Dominican Republic is expected to total 47,000 tons, up 11 percent from last year. Mexico's 1991/92 crop is estimated at 39,000 tons, essentially unchanged from a year ago, but slightly below the previous 5-year average of 40,800 tons.

Cocoa production in Asia and Oceania during the 1991/92 season is expected to increase 7 percent over last year, to 454,300 tons. Malaysia, the largest cocoa producer in this region, is expected to harvest a 245,000 ton crop in 1991/92, up 4 percent from a year ago. The upturn reflects an increase in the number of mature trees as well as additional young trees entering the bearing stage. An upturn in domestic cocoa prices since August 1991, coupled with steady growth in global demand, has brightened the Malaysian industry's prospects for the remainder of the 1991/92 season. The Indonesian cocoa crop is estimated at 150,000 tons, a 15 percent increase over both the October forecast and the 1990/91 harvest, due to additional acreage coming into production.

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TABLE 16

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1986/87-1990/91 AVERAGE	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 OCTOBER	1991/92 MARCH
Costa Rica	4.0	4.6	3.5	3.3	3.3
Cuba	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Dominican Republic	47.8	57.0	42.3	47.0	47.0
Grenada	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Guatemala	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Haiti	2.9	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.5
Honduras	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Jamaica & Dep	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mexico	40.8	38.5	38.9	39.0	39.0
Nicaragua	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Panama	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other 2/	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
NO & CENT AMER & CARIBBEAN	108.1	115.4	100.0	105.0	104.5
Bolivia	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Brazil	366.0	356.0	375.0	335.0	300.0
Colombia	56.0	58.0	60.0	61.5	61.5
Ecuador	87.4	102.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
Peru	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Surinam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	13.8	14.4	16.6	17.0	16.0
SOUTH AMERICA	535.8	543.0	564.2	506.1	490.1
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	122.4	122.0	110.0	95.0	110.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cote d' Ivoire 3/	734.5	710.0	820.0	725.0	710.0
Equatorial Guinea	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Gabon	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Ghana	260.8	295.0	293.0	280.0	240.0
Liberia	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Madagascar	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Nigeria 4/	144.0	155.0	160.0	165.0	110.0
Sao Tome and Principe	3.6	2.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Sierra Leone	7.3	5.5	6.1	5.0	5.0
Tanzania	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Togo 3/	10.2	6.5	7.0	8.0	6.0
Uganda	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Zaire	4.9	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0
AFRICA	1305.6	1319.9	1421.3	1304.1	1206.1
Fiji	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
India	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Indonesia	93.8	120.0	130.0	130.0	150.0
Malaysia	218.8	240.0	235.0	245.0	245.0
Papua New Guinea	38.6	41.0	35.0	40.0	35.0
Philippines	7.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Solomon Islands	3.2	3.8	4.7	4.0	5.0
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Vanuatu/New Hebrides	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Western Samoa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
ASIA AND OCEANIA	372.2	424.3	424.0	438.3	454.3
WORLD	2321.7	2402.6	2509.5	2353.5	2255.0

1/ Estimates refer to an October-September crop year. 2/ Includes Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

MARCH 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

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WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION AND OUTLOOK

World cottonseed production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 36.5 million tons, up 3.0 million or 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is pegged at 30.3 million tons, up 2.3 million or 8 percent from 1990/91. Production was increased by a combination of improved yields in some major producing countries and a harvested area expected to reach a record 34.3 million hectares, up 4 percent over last year.

Cottonseed accounts for the world's second largest supply of oilseeds after soybeans. Yet it's output is a benevolent and valuable by-product of cotton lint production. Cottonseed processing and crush produces 47 percent meal and 16 percent oil by weight. Additional seed products include hulls (used as on-site fuel or fertilizer) and linters - a short fuzz on the seed that is valuable as an additive in the production of high-quality paper and plastics.

Cottonseed meal contains 81 percent of the protein level available in soybean meal, but feed use is limited by trace levels of substances toxic to livestock. These substances can be removed through processing techniques, but some major producing countries (such as China) lack this capability on a large scale, resulting in millions of tons of this meal product being used as fertilizer. Cottonseed oil for many developing countries is a significant source of edible cooking oil, in some instances the only vegetable oil domestically produced; thereby, reducing the pressure to spend scarce foreign currency supplies on additional edible oil imports.

Six major producing countries will produce an estimated 28.4 million tons or 81 percent of the world's cottonseed for 1991/92. Three of these producers lie in Asia. China, India, and Pakistan rank first, fourth, and fifth, respectively, for a total of 17.7 million tons or 49 percent of world output. Cotton production in these countries has climbed at a slow but steady pace. With a combined output of 11.9 million tons in 1986/87, their share of total world production was slightly less than 43 percent.

The republics of the former Soviet Union, rank as the world's third largest producer supplying an estimated 4.5 million tons. This is down 9 percent from last year and continues a downward trend since 1988/89 when cottonseed output totaled 5.6 million tons.

The United States produced an excellent cotton crop for 1991/92, with cottonseed output pegged at a record 6.1 million tons, up 13 percent from 1990/91. A near record harvested area of 5.2 million hectares and the second best yield in 5 years resulted in a new record cotton crop.

Other countries throughout the world are expected to harvest a combined total of 8.2 million tons of cottonseed in 1991/92, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last year. Dry growing conditions reduced yields in significant producing countries such as Turkey, Australia, Egypt, and Paraguay. Israel, a relatively minor cottonseed producer, harvested an estimated 35,000 tons, down 58 percent from last year.

OUTLOOK FOR 1992/93

The February edition of the World Agricultural Production circular, FAS/USDA series WAP 2-92, published the annual preliminary forecast and situation review of world cotton area for 1992/93. Foreign cotton harvested area in 1992/93 is forecast to range between 27.0 to 29.0 million hectares. The upper estimate of 29.0 million hectares suggests an area similar to 1991/92 and implies that government policies in several major producing countries will support production in the face of lower cotton prices. At the low end, 27.0 million hectares, the forecast considers the affects of this season's lower prices together with the possibility of weather-related losses and financial problems. Using this forecast area and a 5-year weighted-average cottonseed yield of 0.97 metric tons per hectare, 1992/93 foreign cottonseed output could range between 26.2 and 28.1 million tons.

The first official USDA forecast of total 1992/93 foreign harvested area and production will be issued in May. Individual country estimates for area, yield, and production will be released in July of this year.

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TABLE 17

World Cottonseed Harvested Area by Country

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim 1990/91	March 1991/92	1990/91 - 1991/92 Change Amount	Percent
				(1,000 hectares)				
India	6,948	6,471	7,343	7,331	7,355	7,265	-90	-1.2
China	4,306	4,844	5,534	5,203	5,588	6,350	762	13.6
United States	3,427	4,059	4,835	3,860	4,748	5,197	449	9.5
Former Soviet Union	3,475	3,527	3,432	3,333	3,171	3,010	-161	-5.1
Pakistan	2,505	2,568	2,508	2,598	2,693	2,776	83	3.1
Brazil	2,165	2,553	2,107	1,872	1,915	2,170	255	13.3
Argentina	330	515	501	570	630	630	0	0.0
Turkey	589	587	707	725	641	598	-43	-6.7
Paraguay	275	420	438	509	550	500	-50	-9.1
Tanzania	450	460	430	260	320	400	80	25.0
Egypt	443	416	425	422	417	390	-27	-6.5
Nigeria	285	320	370	380	370	380	10	2.7
Zimbabwe	243	272	248	229	250	275	25	10.0
Australia	148	247	194	240	270	268	-2	-0.7
Mexico	150	230	255	188	186	257	71	38.2
Colombia	175	234	218	188	260	253	-7	-2.7
Greece	205	211	252	278	282	230	-52	-18.4
Iran	188	196	191	228	229	204	-25	-10.9
Sudan	346	318	313	279	179	197	18	10.1
Mali	146	135	160	170	190	195	5	2.6
Chad	135	160	190	185	190	195	5	2.6
Cote d'Ivoire	159	180	213	201	199	192	-7	-3.5
Syria	144	129	171	158	156	190	34	21.8
Burkina	115	120	170	165	174	178	4	2.3
Burma	191	183	160	150	155	155	0	0.0
Kenya	138	138	140	140	140	140	0	0.0
Benin	100	80	97	110	121	124	3	2.5
South Africa	160	205	208	165	127	105	-22	-17.3
Cameroon	94	95	112	90	95	100	5	5.3
Peru	125	138	170	135	114	97	-17	-14.9
Mozambique	142	135	92	90	92	92	0	0.0
Zambia	32	58	91	67	95	85	-10	-10.5
Togo	55	60	70	75	80	82	2	2.5
Thailand	49	64	70	61	72	80	8	11.1
Spain	79	79	135	68	83	80	-3	-3.6
Central African Rep	80	75	65	63	70	65	-5	-7.1
Iraq	65	65	65	65	65	60	-5	-7.7
Afghanistan	69	40	45	55	60	60	0	0.0
Malawi	30	50	45	50	60	60	0	0.0
Ethiopia	55	55	55	55	55	55	0	0.0
Uganda	200	260	52	52	60	52	-8	-13.3
Angola	25	25	55	55	50	50	0	0.0
Nicaragua	65	59	34	35	50	45	-5	-10.0
Yemen	41	41	41	41	41	41	0	0.0
Senegal	25	29	39	24	36	36	0	0.0
Guatemala	31	40	40	40	36	36	0	0.0
Zaire	49	42	39	36	36	35	-1	-2.8
Venezuela	43	53	74	68	38	32	-6	-15.8
Ecuador	20	17	14	22	28	30	2	7.1
Albania	28	28	28	28	28	28	0	0.0
Madagascar	20	18	20	20	20	20	0	0.0
Bolivia	8	12	2	4	15	20	5	33.3
Indonesia	17	17	20	20	20	20	0	0.0
Bangladesh	13	12	17	17	17	18	1	5.9
Philippines	14	14	14	15	17	18	1	5.9
Vietnam	15	15	15	13	13	14	1	7.7
Haiti	13	13	13	13	13	13	0	0.0
Morocco	14	15	18	15	16	12	-4	-25.0
Somalia	12	12	11	12	12	12	0	0.0
Bulgaria	14	12	12	11	12	12	0	0.0
Israel	46	40	48	30	30	12	-18	-60.0
Niger	4	9	8	7	7	7	0	0.0
Korea, DPR	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0.0
Cuba	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0.0
El Salvador	13	14	13	10	6	4	-2	-33.3
Dominican Rep	3	5	3	3	3	3	0	0.0
Honduras	4	5	4	3	3	3	0	0.0
Yugoslavia	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0
Italy	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0.0
Costa Rica	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0
Korea, Rep of	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0
TOTAL	29,570	31,516	33,474	31,620	33,069	34,328	1,259	3.8

March 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

World Cottonseed Yields by Country

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim 1990/91	March 1991/92	1990/91 - 1991/92 Change Amount	Percent
	(metric tons per hectare)							
Israel	2.67	2.43	2.17	2.53	2.77	2.92	0.15	5.4
Australia	2.23	1.80	2.31	2.05	2.55	2.13	-0.42	-16.5
Madagascar	1.15	1.50	2.30	1.95	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.0
Syria	1.55	1.47	1.75	1.79	1.67	1.75	0.07	4.4
Pakistan	1.05	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.22	1.52	0.31	25.3
China	1.40	1.49	1.27	1.24	1.37	1.52	0.14	10.5
Mexico	1.62	1.61	2.42	1.78	1.83	1.50	-0.33	-17.8
Former Soviet Union	1.54	1.49	1.65	1.53	1.54	1.48	-0.06	-3.9
Egypt	1.46	1.35	1.15	1.27	1.37	1.40	0.03	2.0
Guatemala	1.32	1.80	1.55	1.53	1.64	1.39	-0.25	-15.3
Greece	1.60	1.42	1.59	1.49	1.21	1.35	0.14	11.8
Honduras	1.50	1.20	1.25	1.33	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.0
Afghanistan	1.45	2.00	1.78	0.73	1.67	1.33	-0.33	-20.0
Turkey	1.41	1.47	1.41	1.24	1.39	1.29	-0.10	-7.2
Morocco	1.29	1.47	1.06	1.27	1.13	1.25	0.13	11.1
Spain	1.62	1.58	1.33	1.44	1.41	1.25	-0.16	-11.3
Nicaragua	1.39	1.36	1.27	1.34	1.30	1.22	-0.08	-6.0
United States	1.01	1.29	1.14	1.10	1.14	1.18	0.04	3.5
Mali	1.06	1.10	1.17	1.08	1.05	1.15	0.10	9.6
Cameroon	1.19	1.10	1.26	1.11	1.16	1.13	-0.03	-2.4
Colombia	1.09	1.08	0.97	0.93	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.3
Peru	0.87	1.04	0.80	0.87	1.07	1.03	-0.04	-3.6
Italy	0.33	0.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.0
Costa Rica	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.0
El Salvador	1.15	1.07	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.0
Korea, Rep of	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.0
Yugoslavia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.0
Dominican Rep	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.0
Sudan	1.01	0.92	0.95	0.98	1.07	0.96	-0.10	-9.7
Bangladesh	0.46	0.92	0.77	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.3
Venezuela	0.74	0.77	0.74	0.78	0.87	0.88	0.01	0.8
Ecuador	0.60	0.59	1.14	0.86	0.82	0.87	0.05	5.6
Togo	1.13	0.88	0.89	0.80	1.25	0.85	-0.40	-31.7
Ethiopia	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.0
South Africa	0.96	0.65	0.75	0.73	0.76	0.76	0.01	0.8
Paraguay	0.55	0.73	0.82	0.75	0.78	0.76	-0.02	-2.8
Bolivia	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.67	0.75	0.08	12.4
Iran	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.66	0.70	0.74	0.04	5.9
Argentina	0.59	0.91	0.64	0.77	0.78	0.73	-0.05	-6.2
Niger	0.50	0.89	0.75	0.57	0.57	0.71	0.14	25.0
Thailand	0.78	0.78	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.71	-0.19	-21.0
Yemen	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.0
Cote d'Ivoire	0.77	0.75	0.71	0.62	0.69	0.70	0.02	2.2
Burkina	1.04	0.94	0.64	0.59	0.64	0.67	0.03	4.7
Bulgaria	0.64	0.67	0.58	0.64	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.0
Brazil	0.50	0.61	0.57	0.62	0.61	0.65	0.04	7.0
Chad	0.49	0.58	0.56	0.48	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.0
Mozambique	0.25	0.22	0.62	0.60	0.61	0.60	-0.01	-1.8
Senegal	0.60	0.69	0.64	0.75	0.61	0.56	-0.05	-9.0
India	0.46	0.50	0.51	0.60	0.53	0.54	0.01	1.3
Benin	0.91	0.65	0.83	0.48	0.60	0.53	-0.06	-10.6
Zimbabwe	0.64	0.78	0.65	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.03	5.4
Malawi	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.0
Cuba	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.0
Philippines	0.71	0.57	0.57	0.53	0.47	0.44	-0.03	-5.7
Iraq	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.43	-0.01	-2.9
Burma	0.28	0.30	0.25	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.0
Zambia	0.44	0.72	0.33	0.25	0.44	0.41	-0.03	-6.8
Tanzania	0.30	0.34	0.29	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.0
Angola	0.36	0.36	0.46	0.46	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.0
Vietnam	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.36	0.05	15.9
Haiti	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.0
Indonesia	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.0
Uganda	0.12	0.15	0.35	0.29	0.25	0.29	0.04	15.2
Zaire	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.01	2.9
Korea, DPR	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.0
Nigeria	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.23	0.26	0.03	14.3
Central African Rep	0.24	0.20	0.34	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.01	1.9
Somalia	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.0
Albania	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.18	-0.36	-66.6
Kenya	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.0
SIMPLE AVERAGE	0.84	0.87	0.89	0.84	0.89	0.87	-0.02	-2.2

TABLE 19

World Cottonseed Production by Country

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	Prelim 1990/91	March 1991/92	1990/91 - 1991/92 Change Amount	Percent
	(1,000 metric tons)							
China	6,018	7,217	7,053	6,440	7,665	9,624	1,959	25.6
United States	3,448	5,234	5,499	4,243	5,415	6,132	717	13.2
Former Soviet Union	5,352	5,255	5,648	5,106	4,880	4,451	-429	-8.8
Pakistan	2,638	2,935	2,851	2,910	3,271	4,224	953	29.1
India	3,218	3,202	3,712	4,400	3,900	3,900	0	0.0
Brazil	1,085	1,550	1,195	1,165	1,170	1,420	250	21.4
Turkey	829	860	1,000	900	890	770	-120	-13.5
Australia	330	445	449	493	689	571	-118	-17.1
Egypt	645	562	488	535	570	524	-46	-8.1
Argentina	193	467	318	440	490	460	-30	-6.1
Mexico	243	370	617	335	340	386	46	13.5
Paraguay	150	305	360	380	430	380	-50	-11.6
Syria	223	190	300	283	261	332	71	27.2
Greece	327	300	400	413	340	310	-30	-8.8
Colombia	190	253	212	175	285	278	-7	-2.5
Mali	155	148	187	184	200	225	25	12.5
Sudan	349	291	297	272	191	190	-1	-0.5
Iran	148	161	154	151	160	151	-9	-5.6
Tanzania	135	158	125	90	120	150	30	25.0
Zimbabwe	156	211	162	117	125	145	20	16.0
Cote d'Ivoire	123	135	151	124	137	135	-2	-1.5
Burkina	120	113	108	98	112	120	8	7.1
Chad	66	93	106	89	115	118	3	2.6
Cameroon	112	104	141	100	110	113	3	2.7
Spain	128	125	180	98	117	100	-17	-14.5
Peru	109	143	136	118	122	100	-22	-18.0
Nigeria	56	60	79	70	85	100	15	17.6
Afghanistan	100	80	80	40	100	80	-20	-20.0
South Africa	154	134	155	120	96	80	-16	-16.7
Togo	62	53	62	60	100	70	-30	-30.0
Benin	91	52	80	53	72	66	-6	-8.3
Burma	54	54	40	60	65	65	0	0.0
Thailand	38	50	70	58	65	57	-8	-12.3
Mozambique	35	30	57	54	56	55	-1	-1.8
Nicaragua	90	80	43	47	65	55	-10	-15.4
Guatemala	41	72	62	61	59	50	-9	-15.3
Ethiopia	43	43	43	43	43	43	0	0.0
Madagascar	23	27	46	39	35	35	0	0.0
Israel	123	97	104	76	83	35	-48	-57.8
Zambia	14	42	30	17	42	35	-7	-16.7
Malawi	12	22	16	20	30	30	0	0.0
Yemen	29	29	29	29	29	29	0	0.0
Venezuela	32	41	55	53	33	28	-5	-15.2
Iraq	29	29	29	29	29	26	-3	-10.3
Ecuador	12	10	16	19	23	26	3	13.0
Senegal	15	20	25	18	22	20	-2	-9.1
Angola	9	9	25	25	18	18	0	0.0
Bangladesh	6	11	13	16	16	17	1	6.3
Kenya	15	15	18	17	17	17	0	0.0
Central African Rep	19	15	22	17	18	17	-1	-5.6
Bolivia	6	9	2	2	10	15	5	50.0
Uganda	24	38	18	15	15	15	0	0.0
Morocco	18	22	19	19	18	15	-3	-16.7
Zaire	15	13	11	11	10	10	0	0.0
Bulgaria	9	8	7	7	8	8	0	0.0
Philippines	10	8	8	8	8	8	0	0.0
Indonesia	5	5	6	6	6	6	0	0.0
Vietnam	4	4	4	4	4	5	1	25.0
Albania	15	15	15	15	15	5	-10	-66.7
Niger	2	8	6	4	4	5	1	25.0
Haiti	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0.0
El Salvador	15	15	13	10	6	4	-2	-33.3
Honduras	6	6	5	4	4	4	0	0.0
Dominican Rep	3	5	3	3	3	3	0	0.0
Somalia	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0.0
Cuba	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0.0
Korea, DPR	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0.0
Costa Rica	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0
Yugoslavia	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0
Korea, Rep of	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0
TOTAL	27,739	32,073	33,180	30,823	33,432	36,481	3,049	9.1

INDIAN WHEAT PRODUCTION

Wheat production in India has risen sharply in the past 20 years following the advent of the "green revolution" in the late 1960's. Wheat output grew by 170 percent, from approximately 20.1 million tons in 1970/71 to 54.5 million in 1991/92. Wheat area expanded at a gradual pace during the same two decades, growing from 16.6 million hectares in 1970/71 to 24.0 million in 1991/92, or an increase of 54 percent. While wheat area has hovered between 22.0 and 24.0 million hectares for the last 10 years, yields continue to exhibit strong growth. Wheat yields have increased 55 percent in the past 10 years and by 84 percent during the last 20 years. Currently, the 1991/92 wheat crop is estimated by USDA at a record 54.5 million tons, up 1 percent from the previous record in 1989/90. The 1991/92 crop was harvested in the spring of 1991. USDA's first production estimate for the 1992/93 crop, which will be harvested in April of 1992, will be released in May.

The potential for continued growth in wheat output in India will depend largely on factors which affect crop yield. These are primarily price incentives, irrigation supplies, fertilizer prices, and the general management practices of growers. The price differential between wheat and competing crops will largely affect the rates at which crop inputs are applied and effort growers expend managing the crop. During the current 1992/93 growing season, wheat prices have been less attractive compared to the returns for rapeseed, the dominant winter oilseed crop. However, a shortage of wheat in the domestic market, rumored to be the result of hoarding, have held wheat prices at levels which should discourage large reductions in harvested area.

BACKGROUND

Wheat is the most important winter cereal grown in India and ranks second only to rice in terms of overall production. It is cultivated during the winter-dry season (October to May) in the northern half of the subcontinent. Rainfall during this period averages between 1 and 3 inches. Cropping intensity is heaviest in the irrigated northwest sector of the wheat belt, namely in Punjab, Haryana, northeast Rajasthan, and western Uttar Pradesh. This region has been the focus of "green revolution" productivity developments in both wheat and rice and is considered the breadbasket of the country. Surplus grain production occurs primarily in this sector, providing supplies for government procurement and the open market. Nearly all of government purchases for buffer stocks come from these growing areas. Wheat is also cultivated in a less intensive fashion in other northern and central Indian States, namely Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Maharashtra.

Irrigation has played a critical role in the growth of wheat production in India, forming the foundation for productivity advances and national foodgrain self-sufficiency. Assured water supplies in the prime northwest growing areas enabled a huge expansion of improved high-yield variety (HYV) seed usage in the years following their introduction. The HYV wheat seeds are less drought tolerant than traditional Indian varieties, requiring a higher level of both moisture and fertilizer to achieve their potential yield. The expansion of high-yielding wheat varieties began in 1966/67 soon after the introduction of dwarf wheats from Mexico. In the 5 years between 1966/67 and 1970/71, HYV

wheat area quickly grew from 500,000 hectares to 6.5 million, an increase of 1,200 percent. Over the following 20 years, HYV area grew to 22.0 million hectares, or 83 percent of total wheat area by 1988/89. This represents a 238-percent increase over 1970/71 levels, and a 4,300-percent increase over 1966/67. Finally, the stable irrigated growing environment allowed Indian farmers to increase their traditional cropping intensity to 300-400 percent by adding wheat to their rotation. The higher crop intensity eventually led to grain surpluses and the achievement of national self-sufficiency.

Varietal research in India led to the adoption of wheat cultivars unlike those introduced from Mexico. The Mexican dwarf varieties did not meet Indian consumer requirements owing to their red color, sticky dough, and easy spoilage in prepared bread products. The primary varieties grown in India are ideal for making unleavened "tortilla-like" flat breads called "chapati", which are the main form of wheat consumption in India. Indian wheats typically average between 9-16 percent protein. Bread wheats form the bulk of the Indian wheat crop, while small amounts of both durum and emmer wheat are also cultivated. Bread wheats are grown over most of the wheat belt, but are concentrated in the northern Gangetic Plain stretching from Punjab in the west to West Bengal in the east. Durum wheat is cultivated most commonly on the black soils of central India, while emmer wheat is planted to a limited extent in central and south India. In 1989, the Fertilizer Association of India estimated that bread wheats made up approximately 87 percent of the national crop, durum 12 percent, and emmer wheat 1 percent.

CULTIVATION PRACTICES

Wheat is cultivated throughout India in either a rainfed or irrigated cropping regime. Irrigated wheat is normally sown in November following the harvest of summer grown rice, cotton, corn, sorghum, millet, sugarcane, or pulses. It is concentrated in the breadbasket States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. Irrigated wheat is also of particular importance in the northeastern States of Bihar, West Bengal, and Orissa. High-yield varieties predominate on irrigated land, while field preparation is carried out by both tractor and animal traction. Mechanization of cultivation, planting, and harvesting operations is expanding in northwest India, but is overshadowed in the majority of states by animal power. Wheat is grown predominantly as a mono-crop or is inter-cropped with rapeseed. Fertilizer applications are highest on irrigated acreage, as is crop response to these costly inputs. The growing season averages 150-160 days in the northwest states, and 120-140 days in the northeast. The soils are primarily deep alluvium; light in texture, organic matter, and water holding capacity. These soils are excellent for irrigated cultivation.

Rainfed wheat is concentrated in the central Indian States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka. Lesser amounts are grown in the remainder of the wheat belt, averaging between 3-28 percent of total wheat area. The rainfed cropping areas experience wide fluctuations in productivity, owing to their reliance on stored soil moisture and light winter showers. Field cultivation is an important and recurring necessity for rainfed wheat to suppress weed growth and conserve soil moisture. Fertilizer applications are light to nonexistent, while short season drought resistant varieties predominate. Relatively high temperatures are common during the growing season which averages between 110-140 days. The soils are varied, ranging from light to heavy textures. The darker soils are heavy with good water holding capacity, and can produce a moderately good wheat stand under rainfed conditions. As with the irrigated crop, rainfed wheat is grown as a part of a regional crop

rotation. The particular rotation varies with average rainfall, but can include soybeans, cotton, millet, corn, rice, peanut, and pulses. Intercropping or mixed cropping of wheat with winter oilseeds or pulses is also common.

CROP YIELD

The general stability of the Indian grain economy in recent years is in large part the result of the continuing success of the country's "wheat revolution." The national transition of a drought-plagued foodgrain importing nation, to one largely sufficient in domestic production has been widely acknowledged. The constant growth of wheat productivity in India has helped fuel this prosperity. Wheat yields have exhibited remarkably stable growth over time, especially considering the many economic, infrastructural, and developmental problems that exist in rural India. Since 1970/71, the steady increase of annual productivity has been accomplished through gradual advances in key crop input sectors. Irrigated wheat area expanded to 18.5 million hectares in 1988/89 (77.3 percent of total area), up from 9.9 million (54.3 percent) in 1970/71. Wheat area sown with HYV seed reached 22.0 million hectares in 1988/89, up 238 percent from the 1970/71 level of 6.5 million hectares. Overall fertilizer consumption in India increased by 382 percent during this period, while pesticide consumption grew by 248 percent. Finally, the availability of certified wheat seed increased by 74 percent, rising from 109,400 tons in 1983/84 to 190,000 in 1987/88. The persistent evolution of these key input sectors has enabled Indian wheat yields to grow at an annual rate of 4.3 percent for the past 20 years. It is apparent that, given future growth in these sectors, additional productivity improvements may be expected.

Indian Wheat: Area, Yield and Production

	AREA (Million Ha)	YIELD (MT/Ha)	PRODUCTION (Million tons)
1980/81	22.2	1.44	31.8
1981/82	22.3	1.63	36.3
1982/83	22.1	1.69	37.5
1983/84	23.6	1.82	42.8
1984/85	24.7	1.84	45.5
1985/86	23.6	1.87	44.1
1986/87	23.0	2.05	47.1
1987/88	23.1	1.92	44.3
1988/89	23.1	2.00	46.2
1989/90	24.1	2.24	54.1
1990/91	23.5	2.12	49.9
1991/92	24.0	2.27	54.5

Michael J. Shean (202) 690-0135

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CHART 1

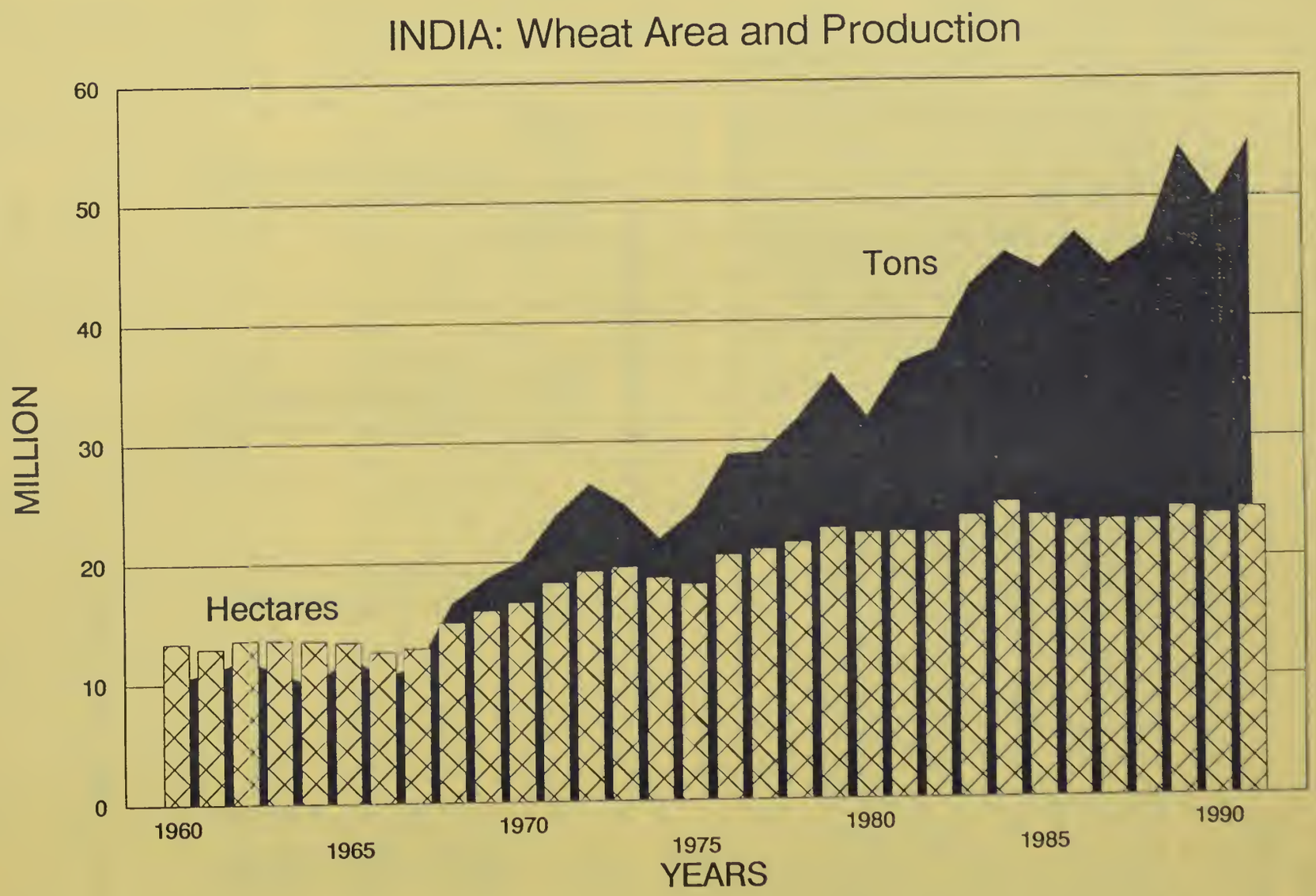
INDIA: Wheat Area and Production
MILLION
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Tons
Hectares
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
YEARS

CHART 2

INDIA: Wheat Yield

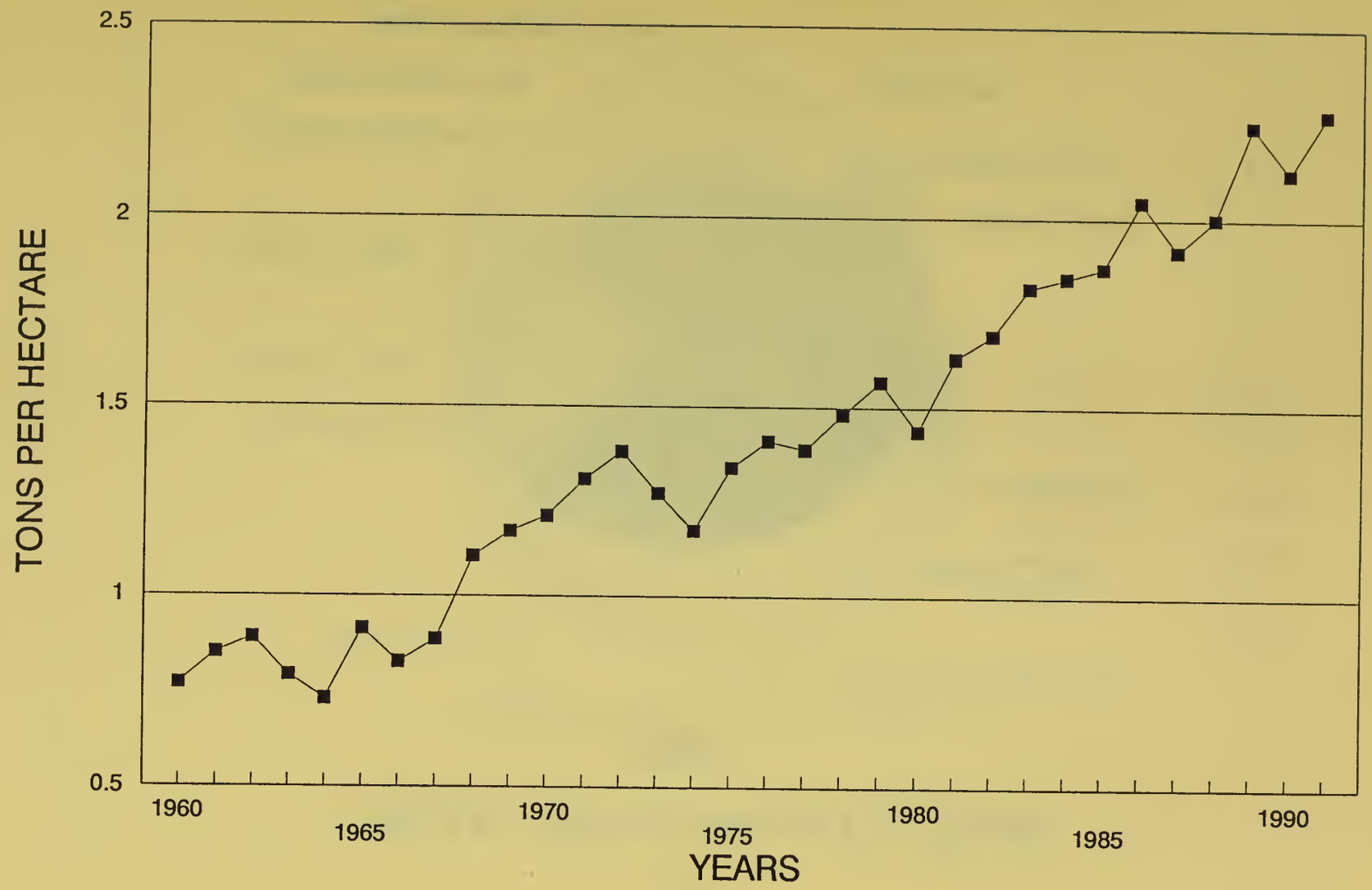

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CHART 3

INDIA: Wheat Area by State

(1989)

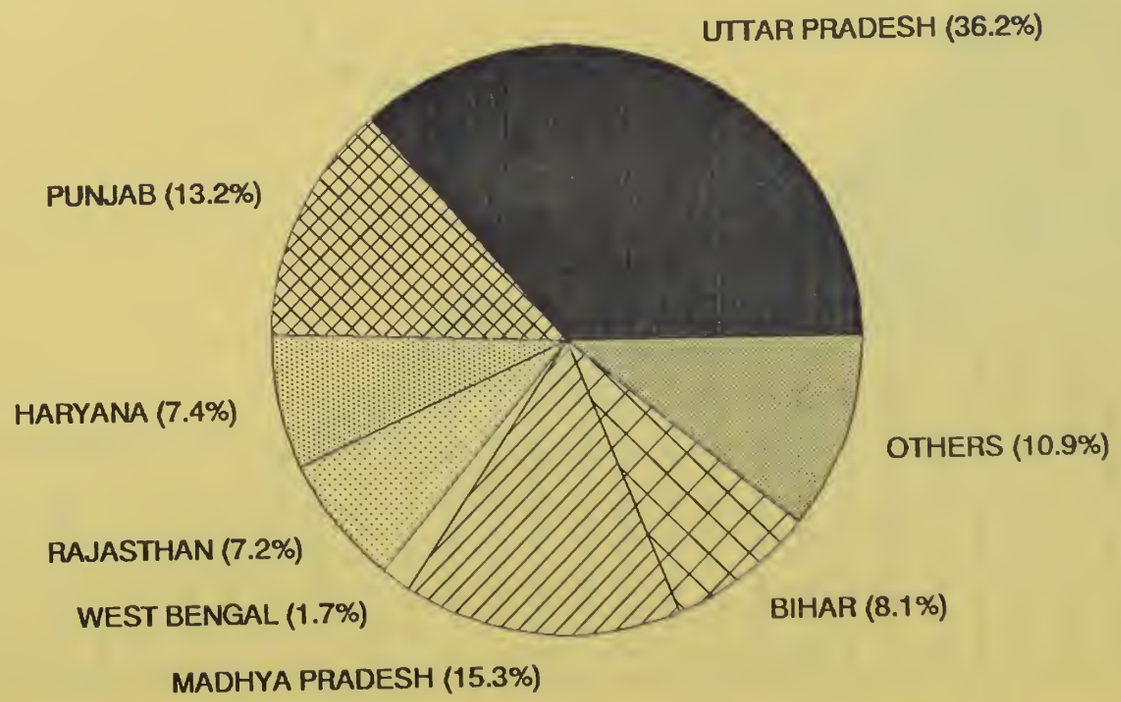
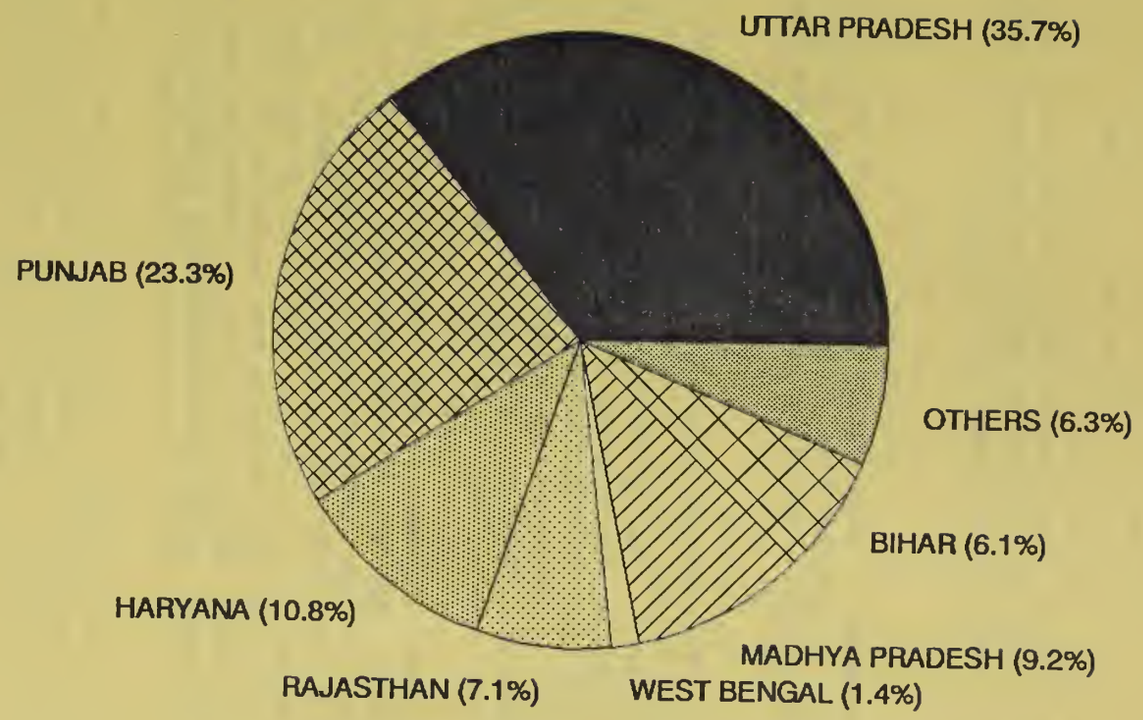


CHART 4

INDIA: Wheat Production by State

(1989)



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BRAZILIAN AND ARGENTINE SOYBEANS

Foreign Agriculture Service personnel traveled through the major soybean regions of Brazil and Argentina during February 1992. The condition of Brazilian soybeans was assessed in the States of Parana, Sao Paulo, Goias, and Mato Grosso. Brazilian soybean production is expected to increase to 18.5 million tons, up 2.7 million from last year's drought reduced level. The Center-West States are expecting above-average yields as are most of the southern states which received near normal precipitation. However, drought in Parana State and southern Mato Gross do Sul will dampen a complete recovery in production. In Argentina, the condition of soybeans was assessed in Buenos Aires and Santa Fe Provinces. Crops were in mixed condition, and production is estimated at 10.5 million tons, down 1.0 million from last year's record level due to lower yields. This assessment is supported by satellite image analysis indicating recovery in Brazil and less intense crop vegetation in Argentina. More specific comments for each country follow.

BRAZIL

Soybean production is forecast at 18.5 million tons for the 1991/92 crop, up 2.7 million or 17 percent from 1990/91, due to slightly higher area and above-average yields. Two distinct regions were assessed and each differed greatly.

In the Center-West region, soybean production has benefited from planting incentives due to the timely release of credit and favorable weather throughout the growing season. During February, soybeans were in the pod-set to pod-fill stages. Vegetation was lush and over a meter high indicating good applications of fertilizer, lime, and herbicides. Apparently, the two releases of credit allowed farmers to met planting goals and then use additional credit to boost input applications. Record yields are expected in Mato Grosso and Goias, which represent 24 percent of harvested area. Some root rot disease was noticed in Goias, but this will not significantly affect production. In Mato Grosso, soybeans dominate the economy and there is little emphasis on other field crops. However, soybeans provide cash only once a year, and farmers are beginning to look for a second crop to augment their income. Possibilities include winter cotton to double crop with soybeans. If an early maturing variety of soybeans were planted, and could be harvested in February, cotton could be planted in late February and harvested during Mato Grosso's dry winter. This would reduce yields for soybeans but provide two sources of income for farmers. Ample area remains for soybean expansion, but this will occur only if the government can continue its current credit policy.

In contrast to the excellent conditions in the Center-West, areas of Parana and Sao Paulo were experiencing four to six weeks of drought during the flowering and pod-setting stages. Soybeans in this area demonstrated signs of drought stress; i.e., vertical leaves and diminutive plants. Some soybeans were in the pod-filling stage earlier than expected due to an accelerated crop calendar induced by drought. Scattered showers in late February brought some relief; however, yields are expected to be below normal. Parana and Sao Paulo account for 23 percent of harvested area. Soybeans in this area are included in a complicated crop rotation pattern and compete for land and resources with cotton, corn, pasture, coffee, and sugar cane. Area expansion hinges on price relationships between these competing commodities. Soybeans in this area decreased from 1990/91 levels.

Markets for soybeans include crushers in the interior, port-based crushers, and exporters. Recent state government initiatives of tax deferments have spurred increased crushing capacity in the Center-West region. However, markets for the soy products remain either in the South or for export through the southern ports. The soybean business relies on a deteriorating network of roads, with estimates of freight costs ranging between US$50 and $70 per ton. While soybean profitability depends on international prices, the lack of a reliable, safe, and inexpensive transportation network will continue to diminish soybean profits in Brazil.

ARGENTINA

Soybean production is forecast at 10.5 million tons for the 1991/92 crop, unchanged from last month, but down 1.0 million tons or 9 percent from last year's record. Area is unchanged from last year, but yields are not expected to reach the near-record levels of 1990/91. The important soybean areas of southern Santa Fe and northern Buenos Aires Provinces were traveled in late February. A wide variety of plant stages was evident. Early season dryness aided soil preparation and planting; however, heavy rains in December and early January caused significant delays (nearly 30 days in some areas). The rains affected the planting of second crop soybeans (following wheat) as well as part of the early season varieties. Planting and replanting of soybeans continued into late January. First crop soybeans account for 71 percent of the area, similar to 1989/90, but more than last year's 64 percent. Estimates of first crop beans, delayed by the rains, range between 10 and 23 percent. Thus, between 36 to 45 percent of the total crop was planted late. The later planted soybeans that were observed differed in stage of development. Most were in full flower, but some were still in the vegetative stage. Some fields were planted so late that the plants were just knee-high and had not fully filled in between the rows. These soybeans will not have as good yields as early season varieties, and are dependent on weather in March and April.

Crushing capacity is increasing in Argentina, both at the ports and in the Provinces. Decisions about where to locate facilities are made based on market forces, unlike in Brazil where tax incentives play a major role. In Argentina there is a 6-percent export tax on whole soybeans. This tax encourages crushing soybeans and exporting the products.

Soybean expansion in Argentina depends on profitability relative to competing crops. Corn is more profitable when planted on rich soils. However, one study in northern Buenos Aires showed soybeans are the most profitable, followed by sorghum, sunflower, and corn.

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CHART 5

Soybean Yields in Argentina and Brazil

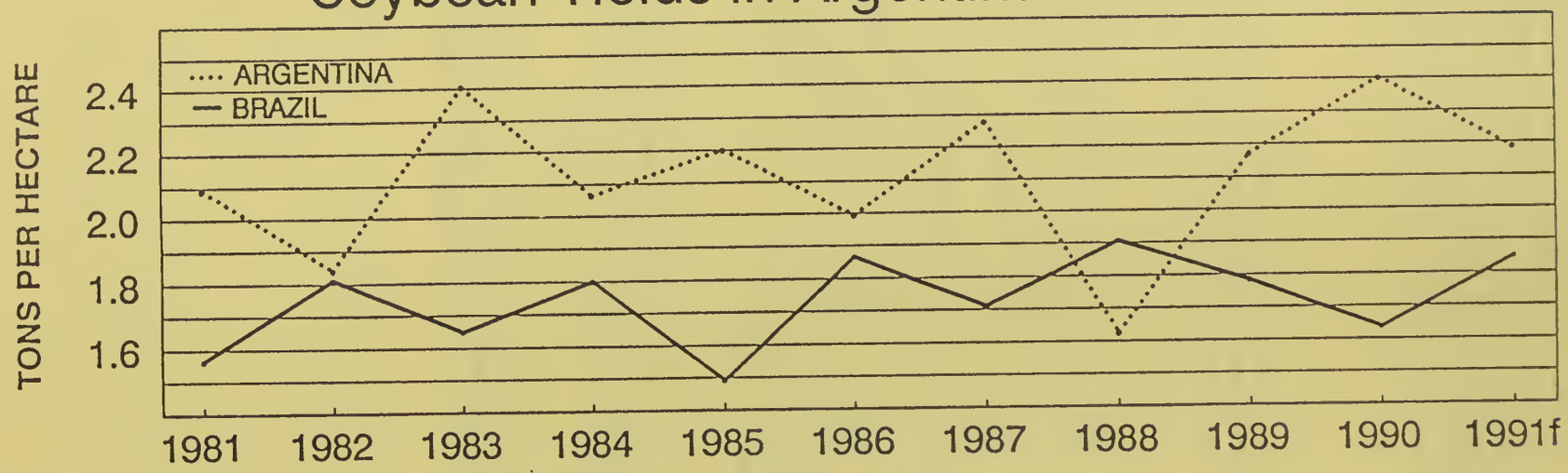


TABLE 20

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991f
AREA HARVESTED (1000 hectares)											
Brazil	8,202	8,136	9,421	10,153	9,450	9,270	10,524	12,170	11,400	9,650	10,000
Argentina	1,986	2,281	2,910	3,270	3,316	3,510	4,260	4,000	4,950	4,800	4,800
YIELD (metric tons per hectare)											
Brazil	1.57	1.81	1.65	1.80	1.49	1.87	1.71	1.91	1.78	1.64	1.85
Argentina	2.09	1.84	2.41	2.06	2.20	1.99	2.28	1.63	2.17	2.40	2.19
PRODUCTION (1000 metric tons)											
Brazil	12,835	14,750	15,541	18,278	14,100	17,300	18,021	23,200	20,340	15,800	18,500
Argentina	4,150	4,200	7,000	6,750	7,300	7,000	9,700	6,500	10,750	11,500	10,500

Note: Date refers to the first year of marketing year; e.g., 1990=1990/91, 1991f is forecast.

SOUTHERN AFRICA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Reports from southern Africa indicate that a severe drought and reduced coarse grain production will cause regional food shortages in 1992. Scant rainfall and above-normal temperatures since mid-December have led to one of the worst droughts in many years in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, and Namibia. Production prospects for the 1991/92 coarse grain crops are poor in all the affected countries. South Africa and Zimbabwe normally have surplus corn to export to their neighbors, but this year the two countries are among the most badly hurt by the drought. Increased imports of corn and other grains will be needed to help compensate for the drop in regional grain production.

WEATHER TRENDS

Weather conditions were generally favorable until mid-December for the 1991/92 southern Africa coarse grain crop, which was planted in October through December 1991. Harvest will begin in April 1992. South Africa had adequate soil moisture for planting and early crop developmental, although cumulative rainfall in northern parts of the Maize Triangle was below normal and soil moisture levels were slowly declining. Newly-planted crops benefited from late but timely rainfall in Zimbabwe and Zambia, while widespread rain favored the planting of grain crops in Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland. Mozambique and Malawi were dry during the early part of the planting season, but moderate rainfall in December improved moisture conditions for emerging crops. At the end of the year, all of the countries in the region were expecting average to above-average 1991/92 coarse grain production.

Production prospects across southern Africa took a sharp turn for the worse in January as the weather turned unusually hot and dry. Between January 1 and February 29, temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees Celsius above normal nearly everywhere in the region and rainfall dropped off drastically. The corn producing region of Zimbabwe and the western Maize Triangle in South Africa received less than 50 percent of normal rainfall during the period, and only the south and west coast of South Africa and isolated locations in the Transvaal, Zambia, and Mozambique received near-normal rainfall. Scattered showers in the middle of February brought some relief to Lesotho, eastern South Africa, and portions of Zimbabwe, but moisture conditions worsened elsewhere. By the end of February the drought had expanded deep into Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, and southern Malawi.

SOUTH AFRICA

The severe drought now gripping South Africa will have a serious impact on the 1992 and 1993 food supply and may cause long-term damage to the South African economy. After a good start to the growing season, the 1991/92 coarse grain crop began to show signs of stress in early January. At that time, the South African Maize Board unofficially estimated 1991/92 corn production at 7.5 to 8.0 million tons, down from a pre-season estimate of 8.5 million tons. As the drought intensified, especially in northern Orange Free State and western Transvaal, the Board lowered its estimate significantly. By the end of February, the National Association of Maize Producers (NAMPO), the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Maize Board had reduced their unofficial corn production estimates to less than 3.0 million tons, the smallest crop in 50 years. The USDA March 1991/92 corn production estimate is 4.5 million tons, down 3.7 million or 45 percent from last year and the smallest crop since the drought year of 1983/84. Cotton, sorghum, sunflowerseed, peanut, and soybean crops have also suffered from the drought, though the final impact on these crops has not yet been determined.

South African officials are very concerned about the economic and social effects of the current drought. According to recent reports from the U.S. agricultural attache in Pretoria, economic losses to farmers and farm communities are already in the hundreds of millions of dollars and could increase significantly if the drought lasts the rest of the growing season. According to NAMPO, nearly 25 percent of South Africa's 12,000 commercial grain farmers are in financial trouble, and many may be forced into bankruptcy. In addition, between 500,000 and 750,000 subsistence farmers have had their crops destroyed by the drought and food shortages could affect millions of South Africans. The drought will force South Africa to switch from being a corn exporter to a corn importer for the 1992/93 marketing year.

ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe is reportly suffering from one of the worst droughts in its history. Extremely high temperatures and minimal rainfall have been recorded over the country for the last two months. Drought conditions are most severe in the south, southwest, and eastern parts of Zimbabwe, where grazing is the most important agricultural activity, but the primary grain-production region in northern Zimbabwe was also hit hard by the drought. According to unofficial estimates, the 1991/92 corn crop could be 60 to 70 percent below normal on commercial farms and more than 80 percent below normal in communal areas. The USDA March 1991/92 corn production estimate is 1.0 million tons, down 0.6 million or 38 percent from last year's poor crop. Oilseeds, cotton, and sugar crops were also affected by the drought, and large numbers of cattle in the south are reportedly dying. The Zimbabwe Government recently doubled the government purchase price for corn in an effort to stimulate production and increase procurement, but given this year's production shortfall, the Government estimates that large amounts of corn, wheat, and rice will have to be imported in the next 15 months to meet the domestic demand for grain. Citing the life-threatening situation in rural areas for humans and livestock, the Government of Zimbabwe recently declared a drought emergency and requested food assistance from international donors.

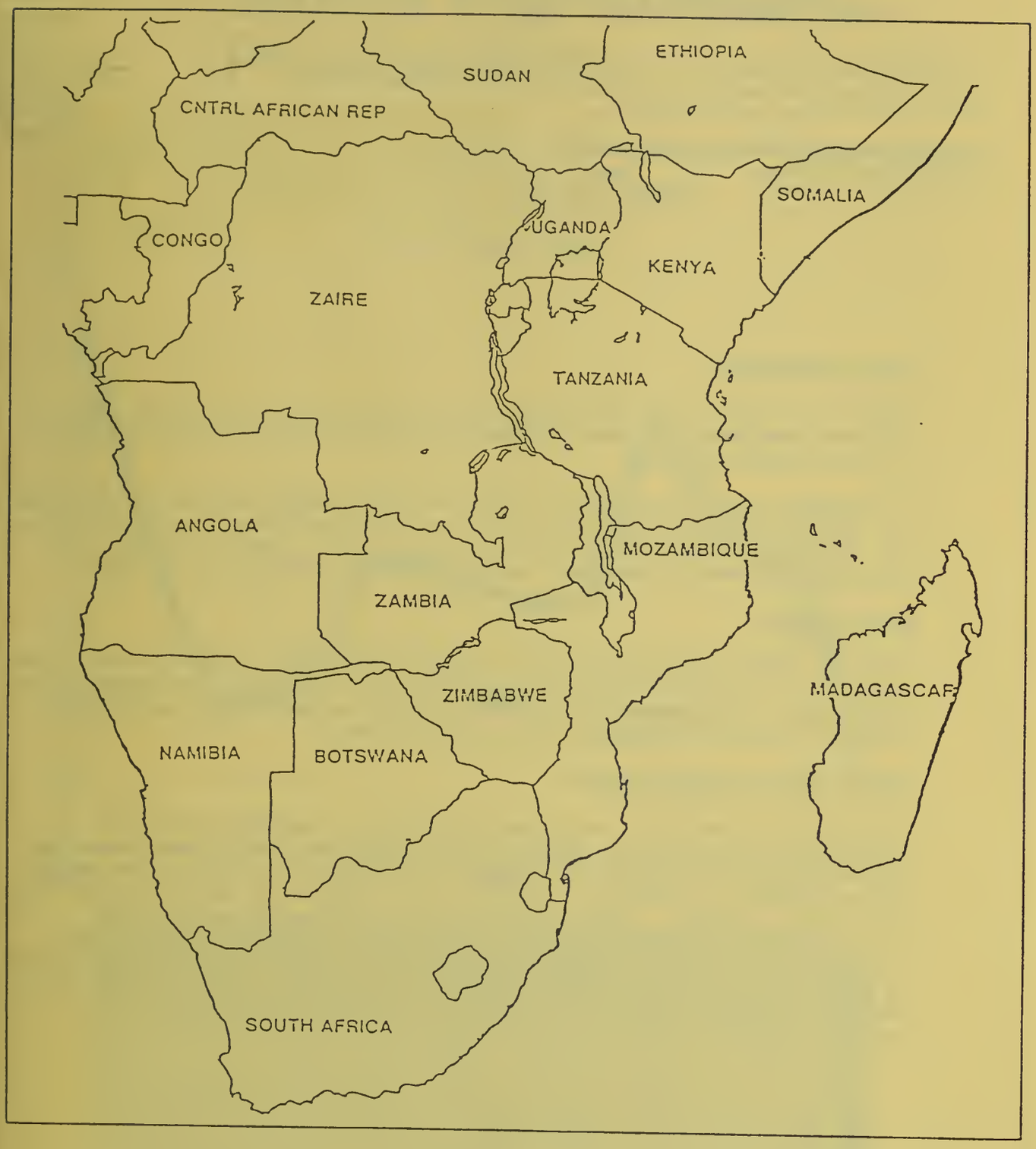
ZAMBIA

The drought had an unexpectedly severe impact on Zambia. Expectations for Zambia's 1991/92 corn crop were very high early in the season. A sizable increase in planted area resulted from a rise in the government purchase price and favorable rainfall was received during the planting season. Officials predicted the crop would be much larger than last year and the largest crop in 10 years. Production prospects declined in January due to unfavorably hot and dry weather, but Zambian officials were still predicting an average crop as of mid-February. The drought intensified in southern Zambia's major corn producing areas just as the crop entered the critical tasseling stage and the crop deteriorated rapidly. The USDA March 1991/92 corn production estimate is 1.0 million tons, down slightly from last year's below-average harvest and down 250,000 tons from the pre-season estimate. The Zambian Government has declared a drought emergency and is taking measures to minimize the impact of the drought on the country's ongoing economic reform program.

Paulette Sandene (202) 690-0133

MAP 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA



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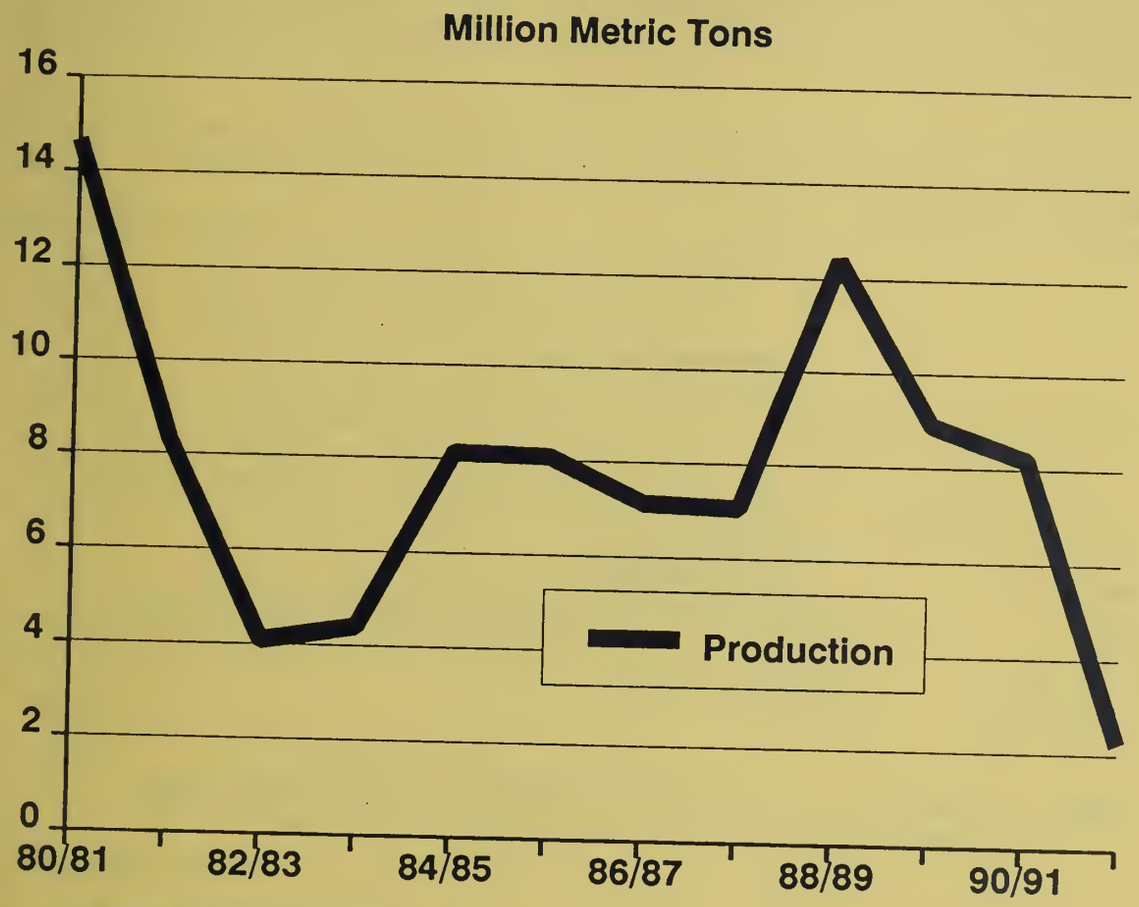

Production Articles This Month...

South African Trip Report

1992 Winter Grain Conditions

Indonesia, Thailand Grains

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

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This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-264), April 10, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* Eastern time on May 12, 1992. *
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels	
Wheat & soybeans	= MT*36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	= MT*39.36825
Barley	= MT*45.929625
Oats	= MT*68.894438
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds

Metric tons to 480-lb. bales	
Cotton	= MT*4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight	
Rice	=MT*22.04622

NOTE: Estimates of the Former (Fmr.) USSR in this report cover the same area previously designated as the USSR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

April 1992

SUBJECT | PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

Wheat..... 5
Coarse Grains..... 5
Rice..... 7
Oilseeds..... 8
Cotton..... 10

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 12
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 13
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 14
Table 4. Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 15
Table 5. Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 18
Table 6. Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 19
Table 7. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 21
Table 8. Reliability of April Production Projections..... 22

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 23

WEATHER BRIEFS

Southern Europe: Spring Rainfall Eases Dryness..... 24
Northwest Africa: Rainfall Benefits Winter Grains..... 24

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Brazil: Financial Support for Summer Crops..... 25
Brazil: Recent Rainfall May Reduce Cotton Quality and Yield..... 25
Bulgaria: Livestock Numbers Down Sharply in 1991..... 26
Canada: Statistics Canada Forecasts 1992/93 Planted Area..... 26
China: Meat Production Up in 1991..... 26
China: Winter Rapeseed Condition Better Than Expected..... 27
Former USSR: Production of Meat and Milk Down in 1991..... 27
Costa Rica: Milk Production Up in 1991..... 27
India: Tea Production Hits Record Level..... 28
Netherlands: Hormone Use Increases..... 28
Spain: Sunflower Plantings Replace Corn..... 28
Thailand: Swine Production Situation..... 29
United States: Planting Intentions Reported..... 29

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

Agricultural Situation in South Africa and Zimbabwe..... 31
Winter Grain Prospects in the Northern Hemisphere
Outside the United States..... 35
Thailand and Indonesia Grain Situation..... 41

FEATURE TABLES

Table 9. South African Corn Area, Yield, and Production..... 34
Table 10. Zimbabwe Corn Area, Yield, and Production..... 34
Table 11. Thailand and Indonesia Grain Production..... 44

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

April 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 546.9 million tons, down 0.1 million or marginally below last month's estimate and down 8 percent from a year earlier. Total foreign production is estimated at 493.0 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 5 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 53.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 28 percent from last year.
- **Afghanistan** — Production is estimated at 1.7 million tons, down 0.9 million or 34 percent from last month, but unchanged from 1990/91. Crop area has declined 40 percent since the mid-1980's.
- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 90.1 million tons, down 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 6 percent from a year earlier. Declines in area and yields in France and the Netherlands more than offset a slight increase in estimated output by Denmark.
- **Egypt** — Production is estimated at a record 4.5 million tons, down 0.3 million or 7 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from 1990/91. Lower-than-anticipated yield resulted in decreased estimated output.
- **Brazil** — Production is estimated at 3.0 million tons, down 0.2 million or 6 percent from last month and down 3 percent from a year earlier. Estimated area fell to to the lowest level in 8 years.
- **Iran** — Production is estimated at 8.9 million tons, up 1.8 million or 25 percent from last month and up 9 percent from the revised estimate for 1990/91. Iran is estimated to have produced a second consecutive record harvest, with increases in both yield and area.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 801.4 million tons, down 2.0 million or marginally below last month's estimate and down 4 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is estimated at 582.9 million tons, down 2.0 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from a year earlier. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 218.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 5 percent from 1990/91.

- **South Africa** — Production is estimated at 2.6 million tons, down 2.4 million or 48 percent from last month and down 71 percent from last year. The severe drought has cut production prospects for both corn and sorghum. Recent USDA field travel through the major corn-producing areas of the Transvaal and Orange Free State confirmed this season's drought impact on corn yield.

- **Malawi** — Production is estimated at 0.8 million tons, down 0.7 million or 47 percent from last month and down 40 percent from 1990/91. The corn crop is the smallest in 20 years due to severe drought in southern and central production areas.

- **Zimbabwe** — Production is estimated at 0.7 million tons, down 0.5 million or 42 percent from last month and down 61 percent from last year. Estimated area and yield for corn and sorghum were reduced due to the severe drought.

- **Eastern Europe** — Production is estimated at 60.8 million tons, down 0.6 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 16 percent from 1990/91. Lower corn yield in Yugoslavia is the primary reason for the decline.

- **Egypt** — Production is estimated at 5.2 million tons, down 0.3 million or 6 percent from last month and down 4 percent from a year earlier. The decrease is due to lower estimated corn area.

- **Afghanistan** — Production is estimated at 0.9 million tons, down 0.2 million or 18 percent from last month, but unchanged from a year earlier. Estimated barley and corn area and yields are forecast significantly lower.

- **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, down 0.2 million or 12 percent from last month and down 10 percent from 1990/91. Dry weather reduced estimated corn, millet, and sorghum area and yields.

- **Brazil** — Production is estimated at 29.3 million tons, up 1.1 million or 4 percent from last month and up 20 percent from 1990/91. Larger corn and sorghum production more than offset declines in estimated barley and oats output.

- **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 13.1 million tons, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month and up 18 percent from last year. Corn production increased as a result of better-than-average yields in the main growing regions of northern Buenos Aires and Cordoba.

- **Niger** — Production is estimated at 2.3 million tons, up 0.5 million or 30 percent from last month and up 45 percent from a year earlier. The increase reflects above average millet area and yield. Estimated sorghum production also increased.

- **Mali** — Production is estimated at 2.0 million tons, up 0.4 million or 23 percent from last month and up 23 percent from 1990/91. The increase is due to higher corn and millet estimated area and yields.

- **Iran** — Production is estimated at 2.9 million tons, up 0.2 million or 7 percent from last month and up 4 percent from a year earlier. Estimated barley area and yield were higher than expected.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1991/92 is projected at 348.2 million tons, up 1.6 million or slightly above last month's estimate, but down 1 percent from the 1990/91 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 343.1 million tons, up 1.5 million or slightly above last month's estimate, but down 1 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 5.0 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from a year earlier. A higher estimated milling rate was responsible for the change from last month.

- **Brazil** — Production is estimated at 7.3 million tons, up 0.5 million or 8 percent from last month and up 14 percent from 1990/91. Improved yield due to favorable weather more than offset a reduction in area.

- **Thailand** — Production is estimated at 13.5 million tons, up 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month and up 19 percent from last year. A larger-than-anticipated main season harvest improved production prospects.

- **Egypt** — Production is estimated at 2.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 10 percent from last month and up 9 percent from 1990/91. The increase is due to higher-than-expected yield and increased estimated area.

- o **Guinea** — Production is estimated at 0.6 million tons, up 0.2 million or 63 percent from last month and up 63 percent from 1990/91. The increase is due to higher estimated area harvested and above average yield.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 224.1 million tons, down 0.9 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from 1990/91. Foreign production during 1991/92 is forecast to be a record 159.9 million tons, down 0.9 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 64.3 million tons, virtually unchanged from last month, but up 6 percent from last year.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 105.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean output is estimated at 51.3 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up slightly from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 54.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, estimates yield at 2.30 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 23.5 million hectares.

  - o **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 10.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year. Lower yield potential resulted from late planting and dry conditions during pod fill.

* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 36.6 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 30.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 6.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 13 percent from 1990/91. Official estimates by the National Agricultural Statistics Service peg expected yield at 1.18 tons per hectare and harvested area at 5.2 million hectares.

  - o **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at a record 4.4 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and up 33 percent from last year. A record cotton yield is forecast owing to an extended, dry harvest period and expansion of area planted to high-yield varieties.

- **Turkey** — Production is forecast at 0.9 million tons, up 0.1 million or 13 percent from last month and up 6 percent from 1990/91. The increase in production is due to higher yield from the cotton crop harvested last November.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 22.7 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** — Production is estimated at a record 2.2 million tons, virtually unchanged from last month, but up 37 percent percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates yield at 2.74 tons per hectare from a record harvested area of 0.8 million hectares.

* **Sunfloverseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 20.8 million tons, down 0.8 million or 4 percent from last month and down 8 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is estimated at 19.1 million tons, down 0.8 million or 4 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** — Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 48 percent from last year. NASS estimates yield at 1.51 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 1.1 million hectares.

  - **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 3.5 million tons, down 0.4 million or 10 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year. Lower yield potential resulted from heavy rains at flowering which diminished pollination and seed set. Early yields are below expectations.

  - **South Africa** — Production is estimated at 0.2 million tons, down 0.4 million or 64 percent from last month and down 70 percent from last year. A severe drought led to a reduction in estimated area and yield.

* **Rapeseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 28.6 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 14 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 28.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 14 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** — Production is estimated at 83,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 53 percent from last year. NASS estimates average yield at 1.43 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 58,000 hectares.

- o **China** — Production is estimated at a record 7.4 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. The adjustment is based on a preliminary official estimate by the State Statistical Bureau.

* **Flaxseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 8 percent from last year. Production in the United States for 1991/92 is unchanged this month at an estimated 155,000 tons, up 60 percent from last year. Total foreign production is pegged at 1.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 11 percent from 1990/91. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Copra:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 4.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 3.5 million tons, down 3,000 tons or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Oil:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 11.7 million tons, down 24,000 tons or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1991/92 is projected at a record 95.4 million bales. This estimate is down 0.1 million bales or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is projected at a record 77.8 million bales, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but is an increase of 9 percent over 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is estimated at 17.5 million bales, unchanged from last month, but up 13 percent from last year.

- o **Brazil** — Production is estimated at 3.6 million bales, down 0.2 million or 5 percent from last month, but up 11 percent from last year. Production improved over last year's drought-reduced level; however, an area lower than initially estimated, coupled with a prolonged dry period, have reduced potential for the 1991/92 Center-South crop.

- o **Zimbabwe** — Production is estimated at 0.1 million bales, down 0.2 million or 52 percent from last month and down 60 percent from last year. Area and yield estimates were lowered due to widespread drought.

o **Pakistan**

Production is estimated at a record 10.0 million bales, up 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month and up 33 percent from last year. An increase in area plus a record crop yield have boosted estimated production. The record yield is estimated owing to an unusually long and dry harvest period and increased use of high yielding varieties. Record yields are estimated for cotton in both Sind and Punjab provinces.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	76.6	77.2	69.9	62.2	69.3	57.7	32.7	39.5	34.3	34.3	2,037	2,736	1,981	1,981
Winter	55.1	56.9	51.0	41.5	49.9	39.4	35.0	40.7	34.8	34.8	1,455	2,031	1,372	1,372
Other	21.5	20.3	18.9	20.7	19.4	18.3	28.1	36.4	33.3	33.3	582	706	609	609
Rye	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	28.2	27.1	24.6	24.6	14	10	10	10
Soybeans	60.8	57.8	59.8	59.5	56.5	58.0	32.3	34.1	34.3	34.3	1,924	1,926	1,986	1,986
Corn	72.2	74.2	76.0	64.7	67.0	68.8	116.3	118.5	108.9	108.6	7,525	7,933	7,474	7,474
Sorghum	12.6	10.5	11.0	11.1	9.1	9.8	55.4	63.1	59.0	59.0	615	571	579	579
Barley	9.1	8.2	8.9	8.3	7.5	8.4	48.6	56.1	55.2	55.2	404	422	464	464
Oats	12.1	10.4	8.7	6.9	5.9	4.8	54.3	60.1	50.6	50.6	374	358	243	243
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	5,749	5,529	5,617	5,617	154.5	156.1	154.5	154.5
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	10.6	12.3	14.1	9.5	11.7	12.8	614	634	656	656	12.2	15.5	17.5	17.5

1/ All estimates are from the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular available from NASS.

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Fmr. USSR 3/	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1989/90	537.9	482.4	55.4	24.6	4.0	82.0	4.4	40.7	92.3	90.8	54.1	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.2	5.6	14.2	2.0	12.5	15.4
1990/91 prel.	594.1	519.7	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.6	5.1	41.1	108.0	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.5	3.1	15.1	1.7	15.5	16.8
1991/92 proj.																				
March	547.0	493.0	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.4	4.1	39.2	78.0	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.5	0.0	9.0	3.2	10.0	2.2	16.0	18.1
April	546.9	493.0	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.1	4.1	39.0	78.0	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.0	3.0	10.0	2.2	16.0	17.2
Coarse Grains																				
1989/90	802.9	581.6	221.4	23.5	14.1	89.8	12.4	60.2	104.8	93.5	34.6	5.0	2.7	4.3	8.3	22.5	6.9	9.5	7.5	81.9
1990/91 prel.	832.9	602.2	230.7	25.4	18.4	84.2	13.7	52.3	113.3	113.5	32.9	5.2	2.8	4.1	11.0	24.4	6.7	8.9	9.3	76.2
1991/92 proj.																				
March	803.4	584.9	218.5	22.7	17.2	88.6	12.1	61.4	85.5	110.3	31.5	5.2	2.5	3.9	12.6	28.2	6.9	4.9	9.7	81.7
April	801.4	582.9	218.5	22.7	17.2	88.7	12.3	60.8	85.5	110.3	31.5	5.3	2.4	3.8	13.1	29.3	6.9	2.6	9.6	81.1
Rice (Milled)																				
1989/90	344.3	339.2	5.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	126.1	73.6	29.1	3.2	13.3	0.2	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.2
1990/91 prel.	352.0	346.9	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.6	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.2	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	24.3
1991/92 proj.																				
March	346.5	341.6	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	130.2	71.0	28.7	3.3	13.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	23.3
April	348.2	343.1	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	130.2	71.0	28.7	3.2	13.5	0.2	7.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	24.0
Total Grains 1/																				
1989/90	1,685.1	1,403.3	281.9	48.0	18.5	173.2	16.8	101.0	198.8	310.4	162.2	34.1	20.4	17.6	18.7	33.0	21.7	11.6	20.2	197.2
1990/91 prel.	1,779.1	1,468.7	310.3	58.1	22.5	170.4	18.7	93.5	222.9	344.2	157.3	34.6	20.5	15.4	21.8	33.9	22.2	10.6	25.0	197.2
1991/92 proj.																				
March	1,696.9	1,419.6	277.3	55.5	21.1	180.5	16.2	100.7	164.9	336.5	157.0	33.9	20.2	17.1	21.8	38.2	17.7	7.2	25.9	205.3
April	1,696.4	1,419.0	277.4	55.5	21.1	180.2	16.4	99.9	164.9	336.5	157.1	34.0	20.1	17.3	22.3	39.6	17.6	4.8	25.7	206.0
Oilseeds 2/																				
1989/90	214.1	154.8	59.3	4.9	1.4	11.5	0.7	5.2	13.8	28.5	19.4	2.2	3.3	0.9	15.8	21.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	21.5
1990/91 prel.	217.8	157.1	60.7	5.6	1.0	13.1	0.7	4.3	13.0	33.3	20.3	2.2	3.7	0.8	16.8	17.1	1.9	0.9	2.0	20.4
1991/92 proj.																				
March	225.1	160.8	64.3	6.5	1.1	13.7	0.6	4.1	11.7	33.8	21.0	2.2	4.6	0.7	15.6	20.1	1.0	0.8	1.6	21.5
April	224.1	159.9	64.3	6.5	1.1	13.7	0.7	4.1	11.7	34.0	21.0	2.2	4.7	0.7	15.0	20.1	1.0	0.4	1.7	21.2
	—Million 480-pound bales—																			
Cotton																				
1989/90	79.9	67.7	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.2	17.4	10.6	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	3.0	1.4	0.3	2.8	9.5
1990/91 prel.	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.3	3.0	10.0
1991/92 proj.																				
March	95.5	77.9	17.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.0	9.1	0.0	9.7	0.2	1.2	3.8	1.7	0.2	2.6	10.0
April	95.4	77.8	17.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.0	9.1	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.2	3.6	1.7	0.2	2.6	9.8

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains, and pulses are 210.9 million tons in 1989/90, 235.0 million in 1990/91, and 175.0 million projected for 1991/92.
2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.
3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

April 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Mar.	Apr.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Mar.	Apr.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	226.4	231.7	222.7	2.38	2.56	2.45	2.46	537.9	594.1	547.0	546.9
United States	25.2	28.0	23.3	2.20	2.66	2.31	2.31	55.4	74.5	53.9	53.9
Total Foreign	201.3	203.7	199.3	2.40	2.55	2.47	2.47	482.4	519.7	493.0	493.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.1	45.8	43.9	2.91	3.12	3.23	3.23	131.0	142.9	142.3	141.9
Argentina	5.5	5.7	4.5	1.86	1.84	2.00	2.00	10.2	10.5	9.0	9.0
Australia	9.0	9.2	7.8	1.58	1.63	1.28	1.28	14.2	15.1	10.0	10.0
Canada	13.6	14.4	14.5	1.80	2.27	2.26	2.26	24.6	32.7	32.8	32.8
EC-12	17.0	16.5	17.1	4.83	5.14	5.26	5.26	82.0	84.6	90.4	90.1
Major Importers	96.6	98.4	95.4	2.48	2.65	2.41	2.41	239.1	261.3	230.5	229.9
Brazil	3.4	3.3	2.1	1.65	0.94	1.33	1.43	5.6	3.1	3.2	3.0
China	29.8	30.8	30.8	3.04	3.19	3.12	3.12	90.8	98.2	96.0	96.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.7	9.9	4.14	4.22	3.93	3.93	40.7	41.1	39.2	39.0
Egypt	0.6	0.7	0.8	5.05	5.79	6.40	5.90	3.2	4.3	4.8	4.5
Other N. Africa 1/	4.9	5.4	5.5	1.14	1.04	1.56	1.56	5.6	5.7	8.6	8.6
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.47	3.66	3.18	3.18	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	47.7	48.2	46.0	1.94	2.24	1.70	1.70	92.3	108.0	78.0	78.0
Other Foreign	59.7	59.5	60.0	1.88	1.94	2.01	2.02	112.3	115.5	120.2	121.2
India	24.1	23.5	24.0	2.24	2.12	2.27	2.27	54.1	49.9	54.5	54.5
Iran	6.8	6.5	6.8	0.81	1.26	1.15	1.31	5.5	8.2	7.1	8.9
Mexico	1.0	1.0	0.9	4.21	4.11	4.20	4.20	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7
Non-EC W. Europe	0.8	0.9	0.8	5.18	5.41	5.22	5.18	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.1
Pakistan	7.7	7.8	7.9	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.84	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6
South Africa	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.11	1.10	1.58	1.58	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.2
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.8	1.44	1.77	1.80	1.82	12.5	15.5	16.0	16.0
Others	8.7	9.4	9.4	1.77	1.78	1.84	1.82	15.4	16.8	18.1	17.2

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

April 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	322.9	315.8	323.8	2.49	2.64	2.48	2.48	802.9	832.9	803.4	801.4
United States	37.0	36.4	37.3	5.98	6.34	5.85	5.85	221.4	230.7	218.5	218.5
Total Foreign	285.8	279.5	286.4	2.03	2.15	2.04	2.04	581.6	602.2	584.9	582.9
Maj. Foreign Exporters	21.0	20.2	21.1	2.50	2.77	2.41	2.32	52.5	56.1	50.9	49.0
Argentina	3.2	3.3	3.9	2.64	3.37	3.26	3.39	8.3	11.0	12.6	13.1
Australia	3.9	4.1	4.9	1.77	1.64	1.40	1.40	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.9
Canada	8.3	7.6	6.9	2.84	3.32	3.29	3.29	23.5	25.4	22.7	22.7
South Africa	4.1	3.7	3.9	2.31	2.40	1.25	0.65	9.5	8.9	4.9	2.6
Thailand	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.78	2.64	2.60	2.54	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8
Major Importers	103.8	99.9	101.7	2.73	2.84	2.62	2.61	282.9	283.3	266.3	265.7
Eastern Europe	16.5	15.9	16.4	3.66	3.28	3.73	3.70	60.2	52.3	61.4	60.8
EC-12	20.3	19.3	19.0	4.43	4.36	4.65	4.66	89.8	84.2	88.6	88.7
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.98	4.49	4.24	4.29	12.4	13.7	12.1	12.3
Mexico	7.5	8.2	8.8	1.88	2.23	1.95	1.95	14.1	18.4	17.2	17.2
Fmr. USSR 2/	56.0	52.9	54.2	1.87	2.14	1.58	1.58	104.8	113.3	85.5	85.5
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.83	3.71	3.63	3.56	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Other Foreign	161.0	159.4	163.7	1.53	1.65	1.63	1.64	246.1	262.8	267.7	268.2
Brazil	12.5	13.4	14.1	1.79	1.82	2.02	2.08	22.5	24.4	28.2	29.3
China	28.2	29.1	29.0	3.31	3.90	3.80	3.80	93.5	113.4	110.3	110.3
India	37.7	36.6	36.7	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.86	34.6	32.9	31.5	31.5
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.83	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3
Nigeria	9.9	9.5	9.8	0.82	0.67	0.83	0.83	8.1	6.3	8.2	8.2
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.6	1.22	1.32	1.28	1.28	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.6
Turkey	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.70	2.10	2.17	2.17	7.5	9.3	9.7	9.6
Others	61.9	59.7	63.1	1.14	1.11	1.11	1.10	70.5	66.2	70.0	69.4
BARLEY											
World	74.9	73.9	77.9	2.27	2.53	2.19	2.19	170.1	186.8	170.6	170.7
United States	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.62	3.02	2.97	2.97	8.8	9.2	10.1	10.1
Total Foreign	71.5	70.9	74.5	2.26	2.51	2.15	2.16	161.3	177.6	160.4	160.6
Australia	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.75	1.62	1.43	1.43	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
Canada	4.7	4.7	4.5	2.50	2.96	2.78	2.78	11.7	13.9	12.5	12.5
China	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.73	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Eastern Europe	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.03	4.00	3.74	3.74	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3
EC-12	12.6	12.3	12.0	4.05	4.12	4.21	4.23	51.0	50.8	50.8	50.8
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.87	4.37	3.99	4.05	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.2
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.46	1.94	2.00	2.00	4.9	6.6	6.8	6.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	27.6	26.1	28.5	1.75	2.34	1.51	1.51	48.5	61.0	43.0	43.0
Others	12.6	13.5	14.7	1.20	1.10	1.18	1.18	15.1	14.8	17.3	17.3

OOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

pril 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.
CORN	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	126.5	127.0	131.2	3.66	3.77	3.65	3.64	462.7	478.6	480.6	477.5
United States	26.2	27.1	27.9	7.30	7.44	6.82	6.82	191.2	201.5	189.9	189.9
Total Foreign	100.3	99.9	103.4	2.71	2.77	2.80	2.78	271.6	277.0	290.8	287.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.6	6.3	7.0	2.77	3.11	2.47	2.20	18.2	19.7	17.2	15.3
Argentina	1.7	2.0	2.4	3.06	3.90	3.75	3.96	5.2	7.6	9.0	9.5
South Africa	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.56	2.74	1.38	0.68	8.9	8.3	4.5	2.2
Thailand	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.93	2.81	2.80	2.73	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6
Major Importers	21.2	19.7	22.2	3.93	3.51	3.84	3.82	83.4	69.0	85.3	84.5
Eastern Europe	7.1	6.5	6.8	4.14	3.26	4.55	4.50	29.2	21.1	30.9	30.3
EC-12	3.9	3.4	3.9	6.91	6.29	6.85	6.81	26.9	21.7	26.5	26.5
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.83	7.98	8.34	8.34	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mexico	5.8	6.6	7.7	1.68	2.14	1.88	1.88	9.8	14.1	14.5	14.5
Fmr. USSR 2/	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.71	3.50	3.14	3.14	15.3	9.8	11.0	11.0
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.28	4.47	4.16	3.86	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Other Foreign	72.5	73.9	74.2	2.34	2.55	2.52	2.53	170.0	188.3	188.3	187.8
Brazil	12.1	12.9	13.6	1.80	1.84	2.04	2.10	21.8	23.7	27.5	28.5
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.36	6.91	6.75	6.75	6.4	7.2	7.3	7.3
China	20.4	21.4	21.5	3.88	4.52	4.41	4.41	78.9	96.8	95.0	95.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.7	5.37	5.47	5.59	6.24	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.4
India	5.9	6.0	5.7	1.61	1.52	1.47	1.47	9.4	9.1	8.4	8.4
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.83	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.6	1.22	1.32	1.28	1.28	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.6
Zimbabwe	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.93	1.44	0.87	0.59	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.5
Others	25.0	24.0	24.2	1.50	1.46	1.42	1.39	37.3	35.1	34.6	33.8
SORGHUM											
World	41.6	38.8	40.8	1.32	1.36	1.32	1.32	55.0	52.7	53.7	53.7
United States	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.48	3.96	3.70	3.70	15.6	14.6	14.7	14.7
Total Foreign	37.1	35.1	36.8	1.06	1.09	1.06	1.06	39.4	38.2	39.0	39.0
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.86	3.57	3.21	3.21	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Australia	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.49	2.22	1.72	1.72	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
China	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.72	3.67	3.50	3.50	4.4	5.7	4.9	4.9
India	14.9	14.5	15.0	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.80	12.9	11.9	12.0	12.0
Mexico	1.3	1.3	0.8	2.88	2.85	2.75	2.75	3.8	3.7	2.2	2.2
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.80	0.64	0.80	0.80	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.09	2.09	1.33	0.70	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sudan	4.0	3.0	4.2	0.45	0.50	0.69	0.69	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.9
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.44	1.42	1.06	1.06	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Others	9.4	9.0	9.3	1.01	0.97	1.02	1.03	9.6	8.7	9.5	9.6

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

April 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Mar.	Apr.	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Mar.	Apr.
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	22.6	21.3	20.4	1.84	1.98	1.68	1.69	41.4	42.1	34.3	34.4
United States	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.95	2.16	1.81	1.81	5.4	5.2	3.5	3.5
Total Foreign	19.8	18.9	18.4	1.82	1.96	1.67	1.68	36.0	36.9	30.8	30.9
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.8	10.7	10.7	1.57	1.68	1.36	1.36	16.8	18.0	14.5	14.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.00	2.16	1.81	1.82	7.3	6.4	5.3	5.3
Argentina	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.44	1.34	1.29	1.29	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.51	1.43	1.15	1.15	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.08	2.34	2.14	2.14	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.9
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.54	4.42	4.09	4.13	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	5.4	5.2	4.8	2.21	2.40	2.29	2.31	11.9	12.6	11.0	11.1
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.20	1.21	1.18	1.18	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.55	2.70	2.54	2.51	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.24	4.55	4.00	4.00	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.72	2.84	2.65	2.65	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
EC-12	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.74	3.06	3.15	3.20	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.4
France	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.73	3.88	4.23	4.23	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
Germany	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.58	3.93	4.92	4.92	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.9
Finland	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.24	3.67	3.23	3.37	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.2
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.13	4.38	3.97	3.97	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Others	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.11	1.09	1.16	1.18	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
RYE											
World	16.3	15.8	13.1	2.16	2.27	2.01	2.01	35.2	35.9	26.6	26.4
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.77	1.70	1.55	1.55	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total Foreign	16.1	15.7	13.0	2.17	2.27	2.02	2.01	34.8	35.6	26.3	26.1
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.7	10.4	8.5	1.87	2.02	1.59	1.59	20.1	21.0	13.5	13.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.74	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.75	2.67	2.62	2.62	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.06	2.46	2.40	2.40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.73	2.61	2.58	2.58	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.05	4.26	3.82	3.82	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
EC-12	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.32	3.39	3.66	3.68	5.2	5.3	4.5	4.4
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.82	4.95	4.57	5.24	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Germany	1.0	1.0	0.7	3.86	3.87	4.66	4.66	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.3
Others	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.29	2.31	2.21	2.06	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR . 3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

April 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)				MILLING RATE				PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.
	—Million hectares—			—Metric tons per hectare—				—Million metric tons—				—Percent—				—Million metric tons—			
World	146.8	146.9	146.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	508.4	519.5	511.6	514.0	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.7	344.3	352.0	346.5	348.2
United States	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	72.6	72.0	70.0	72.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0
Total Foreign	145.7	145.7	145.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	501.3	512.4	504.6	507.0	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	339.2	346.9	341.6	343.1
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.8	15.7	16.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	38.5	35.8	37.7	38.1	64.0	63.8	64.0	64.1	24.6	22.8	24.1	24.4
Burma	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	13.5	13.7	12.8	12.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.1	8.2	7.7	7.7
Pakistan	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Thailand	10.0	8.8	10.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	20.2	17.2	20.0	20.5	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	13.3	11.3	13.2	13.5
Major Importers	13.9	13.9	13.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	58.6	58.4	56.9	56.9	66.1	66.0	65.9	65.9	38.7	38.5	37.5	37.5
EC-12	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	67.0	67.3	65.5	65.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
Indonesia	10.5	10.5	10.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	44.7	45.2	44.1	44.1	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.1	29.4	28.7	28.7
Nigeria	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.4	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.4
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	65.5	65.4	65.8	65.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	114.9	116.1	115.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	404.2	418.3	410.1	412.0	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	275.9	285.6	280.0	281.2
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.1	8.9	8.2	8.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	71.5	61.8	71.5	61.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Bangladesh	10.5	10.4	10.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	26.8	26.8	27.6	27.6	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.4
Brazil	4.3	4.6	5.1	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.1	7.2	9.5	10.0	10.8	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	4.9	6.5	6.8	7.3
China	32.7	33.1	32.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	180.1	189.3	186.0	186.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	126.1	132.5	130.2	130.2
India	42.2	42.6	41.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	110.4	111.9	106.5	106.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	73.6	74.6	71.0	71.0
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.9	12.9	13.1	12.0	12.0	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.4	9.6	8.7	8.7
Philippines	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.3
Fmr. USSR 2/	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Vietnam	6.1	6.1	6.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	19.4	17.9	19.9	19.9	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	12.8	11.8	13.1	13.1
Others	12.9	13.1	13.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	35.1	36.7	35.1	36.2	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.3	23.2	24.3	23.3	24.0

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

April 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	58.37	54.05	54.60	1.84	1.92	1.93	1.93	107.37	103.99	105.68	105.37
United States	24.09	22.87	23.45	2.17	2.29	2.30	2.30	52.35	52.42	54.04	54.04
Total Foreign	34.27	31.18	31.15	1.61	1.65	1.66	1.65	55.01	51.58	51.64	51.33
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.35	14.45	14.80	1.90	1.89	1.96	1.95	31.09	27.25	29.00	28.80
Argentina	4.95	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.40	2.19	2.15	10.75	11.50	10.50	10.30
Brazil	11.40	9.65	10.00	1.78	1.63	1.85	1.85	20.34	15.75	18.50	18.50
Other Foreign	17.92	16.73	16.35	1.33	1.45	1.38	1.38	23.92	24.33	22.64	22.53
Canada	0.54	0.49	0.58	2.26	2.63	2.44	2.44	1.22	1.29	1.41	1.41
China	8.06	7.56	7.05	1.27	1.46	1.36	1.36	10.23	11.00	9.60	9.60
Eastern Europe	0.70	0.34	0.25	0.97	1.07	1.35	1.35	0.68	0.36	0.33	0.33
EC-12	0.63	0.69	0.54	3.13	3.10	3.10	3.11	1.98	2.14	1.68	1.68
India	2.25	2.37	2.60	0.80	1.02	0.85	0.85	1.81	2.42	2.20	2.20
Indonesia	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.09	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.29
Paraguay	0.98	0.89	0.90	1.61	1.46	1.78	1.78	1.58	1.30	1.60	1.60
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.83	0.83	0.81	1.15	1.06	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.92
Others	2.73	2.36	2.39	1.53	1.54	1.49	1.47	4.17	3.63	3.61	3.50
COTTONSEED											
World	31.62	33.08	34.33	0.98	1.01	1.06	1.07	30.83	33.53	36.48	36.59
United States	3.86	4.75	5.20	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.18	4.24	5.42	6.13	6.13
Total Foreign	27.76	28.33	29.14	0.96	0.99	1.04	1.05	26.59	28.12	30.35	30.45
China	5.20	5.59	6.35	1.24	1.37	1.52	1.52	6.44	7.67	9.62	9.62
India	7.33	7.36	7.27	0.60	0.53	0.54	0.54	4.40	3.90	3.90	3.90
Pakistan	2.60	2.66	2.78	1.12	1.23	1.52	1.57	2.91	3.28	4.22	4.36
Fmr. USSR 1/	3.33	3.17	3.01	1.53	1.54	1.48	1.48	5.11	4.88	4.45	4.45
Others	9.30	9.55	9.74	0.83	0.88	0.84	0.83	7.74	8.40	8.15	8.12
PEANUTS											
World	19.82	19.42	20.15	1.11	1.15	1.14	1.13	22.06	22.27	22.74	22.67
United States	0.67	0.73	0.82	2.72	2.23	2.76	2.74	1.81	1.63	2.24	2.24
Total Foreign	19.15	18.69	19.33	1.06	1.10	1.07	1.06	20.25	20.64	20.50	20.44
Argentina	0.18	0.20	0.19	1.87	2.37	2.11	2.11	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.40
China	2.96	2.91	2.98	1.81	2.19	2.08	2.08	5.37	6.37	6.20	6.20
India	8.71	8.30	8.75	0.93	0.92	0.86	0.86	8.10	7.62	7.50	7.50
Senegal	0.78	0.91	0.87	1.04	0.74	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.67	0.72	0.72
South Africa	0.09	0.09	0.20	1.28	1.21	1.50	0.56	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.11
Sudan	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.73	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40
Others	5.88	5.74	5.81	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.88	5.12	5.07	5.14	5.10

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

April 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	15.64	16.36	16.45	1.40	1.38	1.30	1.26	21.89	22.63	21.52	20.75
United States	0.72	0.75	1.08	1.10	1.38	1.51	1.51	0.80	1.03	1.64	1.64
Total Foreign	14.92	15.61	15.37	1.41	1.38	1.29	1.24	21.09	21.53	19.88	19.12
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.50	1.36	1.70	1.56	1.40	3.80	3.90	3.90	3.50
China	0.72	0.71	0.75	1.49	1.88	1.47	1.47	1.06	1.34	1.10	1.10
EC-12	2.13	2.58	2.40	1.67	1.65	1.66	1.66	3.54	4.25	4.00	3.99
East Europe	1.27	1.23	1.24	1.81	1.70	1.71	1.71	2.29	2.09	2.13	2.13
Fmr. USSR 1/	4.46	4.67	4.50	1.59	1.41	1.25	1.25	7.07	6.56	5.64	5.64
Others	3.55	4.13	3.97	0.94	0.82	0.77	0.69	3.33	3.39	3.11	2.76
RAPESEED											
World	17.10	18.23	20.46	1.28	1.38	1.39	1.40	21.86	25.12	28.46	28.59
United States	0.03	0.03	0.06	1.58	1.74	1.43	1.43	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	17.07	18.19	20.40	1.28	1.38	1.39	1.40	21.81	25.06	28.38	28.51
Canada	2.90	2.58	3.27	1.07	1.27	1.32	1.32	3.10	3.28	4.30	4.30
China	4.99	5.50	6.10	1.09	1.26	1.20	1.22	5.44	6.96	7.30	7.44
EC-12	1.81	2.13	2.42	2.96	2.89	3.05	3.05	5.34	6.14	7.39	7.39
East Europe	0.81	0.74	0.69	2.66	2.38	2.30	2.30	2.15	1.75	1.58	1.58
India	4.97	5.72	6.30	0.83	0.90	0.95	0.95	4.13	5.15	6.00	6.00
Others	1.59	1.52	1.63	1.04	1.17	1.06	1.11	1.66	1.77	1.81	1.80
FLAXSEED											
World	3.68	3.74	3.42	0.50	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.84	2.27	2.10	2.10
United States	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.47	0.95	1.14	1.14	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.16
Total Foreign	3.62	3.64	3.29	0.50	0.60	0.59	0.59	1.81	2.18	1.94	1.94
Argentina	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.52	0.48	0.36	0.36
Canada	0.60	0.73	0.53	0.83	1.29	1.30	1.30	0.50	0.94	0.69	0.69
India	1.12	1.15	1.10	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.97	0.85	0.85	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.18	0.18
Others	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.67	0.77	0.94	0.94	0.24	0.26	0.36	0.36
MAJOR OILSEEDS	146.23	144.87	149.41	1.41	1.45	1.45	1.45	205.85	209.82	216.98	216.07
United States	29.44	29.23	30.74	2.01	2.08	2.09	2.09	59.29	60.72	64.29	64.28
Total Foreign	116.79	115.64	118.67	1.25	1.29	1.29	1.28	146.56	149.10	152.69	151.79
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.90	4.69	4.57	4.57
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.33	3.32	3.50	3.49
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*214.08*	*217.83*	*225.05*	*224.13*
PALM OIL 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.91	11.22	11.72	11.69

1/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

April 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.	1989/90	1990/91	Mar.	Apr.
	---Million hectares---			---Kilograms per hectare---				---Million 480-pound bales---			
World	31.6	33.0	34.3	551	573	607	606	79.9	87.0	95.5	95.4
United States	3.9	4.7	5.2	688	711	735	735	12.2	15.5	17.5	17.5
Total Foreign	27.7	28.3	29.1	532	550	584	583	67.7	71.5	77.9	77.8
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.1	13.2	14.0	725	791	849	847	43.5	48.0	54.1	54.4
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,271	1,604	1,340	1,340	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	832	810	742	742	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	5.2	5.6	6.4	728	807	891	891	17.4	20.7	26.0	26.0
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	683	719	816	816	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	891	914	704	707	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.7	2.9	560	615	761	756	6.7	7.5	9.7	10.0
Sudan	0.3	0.2	0.2	456	422	494	494	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkey	0.7	0.6	0.6	851	1,021	947	947	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.6
Fmr. USSR 2/	3.3	3.2	3.0	796	820	817	817	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.3
Major Importers 3/	0.4	0.4	0.3	887	785	855	859	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	14.3	14.7	14.7	346	327	330	326	22.6	22.1	22.4	22.0
Argentina	0.6	0.6	0.6	486	468	415	415	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Brazil	1.9	2.0	2.1	347	352	376	376	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.6
India	7.3	7.4	7.3	315	270	274	274	10.6	9.1	9.1	9.1
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	930	928	979	979	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Others	4.3	4.6	4.6	357	368	359	346	7.0	7.7	7.5	7.3

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
3/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

April 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 8

The table below presents a 10-year record of the difference between the April projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the April projection and the final estimate have averaged 2.7 million tons (0.5 percent) and ranged from -6.8 to 6.5 million tons. The April projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1990/91 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.5	2.7	-6.8	6.5	6	4
U.S.	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	4	2
Foreign	0.6	2.7	-6.8	6.5	6	4
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.6	4.4	-8.0	4.3	7	3
U.S.	0.1	0.2	-0.2	1.3	6	1
Foreign	0.8	4.5	-8.0	4.3	7	3
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.3	4.0	-9.0	1.3	9	1
U.S.	1.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1	4	1
Foreign	1.3	4.0	-9.0	1.3	9	1
SOYBEANS						
World	1.7	1.6	-2.5	1.8	5	5
U.S.	1.2	0.6	-1.1	1.8	4	5
Foreign	2.5	1.1	-2.2	1.9	8	2
		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	0.8	0.7	-3.0	0.1	7	2
U.S.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3	2
Foreign	1.0	0.7	-3.0	0.1	6	4
UNITED STATES		-------Million bushels-------				
CORN	0.1	5	-8	38	1	1
SORGHUM	0.1	1	0	4	0	2
BARLEY	0.5	2	-3	11	6	1
OATS	0.1	0	-2	0	3	0

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 10 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

April 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

APRIL 10, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES
A hard freeze damaged some winter wheat in the southern Great Plains and early blooming of fruit buds in the southeast. Wet soils slowed planting progress and crop growth in most southern States. Drought continues a concern in the west.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA
Mid-March rains benefit late-planted soybeans in Argentina, while recent dryness favors summer crop harvesting. In southern Brazil, drier weather is needed as recent heavy rains delay soybean harvesting and possibly cause flooding.

3 - EUROPE
Substantial rain in early April improves conditions for winter grain development and spring crop preparations throughout the west and south. Moisture is adequate for early spring growth in the northeast but rain is needed for crops from Hungary to Greece.

4 - FORMER USSR
Continued unseasonably mild weather promotes greening of winter grains in the south. Reports indicate winter grains are in good condition with winterkill below average.

5 - SOUTH AFRICA
Rain is generally too light for winter wheat planting.

6 - SOUTH ASIA
March rain possibly lodges some wheat in northern Pakistan. Conditions elsewhere favor maturing grains and oilseeds, but heat stresses livestock in southern India.

7 - EASTERN ASIA
Continued dryness depletes soil moisture for developing winter wheat. Moisture is needed during the next few weeks to prevent reduction in wheat yield potential. Abundant to excessive rains increase irrigation supplies for early rice, but cause flooding in portions of southern China.

8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA
Rain continues for Indonesia's rice. Hot, dry weather dominates northern Thailand, where rain is needed for corn planting.

9 - AUSTRALIA
Dry conditions in March favor eastern summer crop maturation and early harvesting. However, recent showers in northeastern sugarcane areas improve growing conditions, following below normal March rainfall.

10-NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Widespread rain since late March over Morocco eases severe drought, stabilizing conditions for winter grains. In Tunisia below-normal precipitation limits moisture for winter grains in the heading stage.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

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WEATHER BRIEFS

SOUTHERN EUROPE: SPRING RAINFALL EASES DRYNESS

Rainfall was locally heavy during the period of March 25 - April 10, 1992, across Spain, Portugal, France, and Italy. This beneficial rainfall brought some relief to winter grains affected by drought during the autumn and winter of 1991/92. However, wheat and barley in the Iberian Peninsula that had already advanced into the reproductive stage suffered irreversible damage before the substantial rainfall. Precipitation was greater than 100 millimeters across portions of Spain and Portugal during this 16-day period and about 50 millimeters across France and Italy. The improvement in soil moisture also will benefit pastures and spring-sown crops.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: RAINFALL BENEFITS WINTER GRAINS

During the period of March 22 - April 10, 1992, rainfall was widespread and frequent across most major winter grain regions of Morocco and Algeria. This rainfall, from central Morocco across Algeria, greatly improved conditions for reproductive winter grains. In Morocco, hardest hit by this winter's drought, precipitation halted further deterioration but was insufficient and the crop too far advanced to benefit yield. Widespread portions of northern Morocco and Algeria received 50-100 millimeters during this period while southern Morocco received 12-25 millimeters. Weather turned unfavorably dry for winter grains across most of Tunisia's winter grain region during March and early April 1992. Until that time, yield forecasts looked favorable for Tunisia's winter grain crop as autumn and winter precipitation levels were generally above-normal.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BRAZIL: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR SUMMER CROPS

On March 13, the Brazilian Government announced its intention to provide financial support for summer crop marketing loans and winter plantings. The objective is to support producers with fewer direct production subsidies and alter current farm policy that is perceived to encourage production for Government stocks. Soybeans will be excluded from a number of the proposed changes in order to favor the production of basic commodities, such as corn. Future policy additions may include a tax exemption for producers of basic food commodities. The main points of the new support program are as follows:

- Marketing loans will be available from rolled-over production loans of US$3.25 billion, plus new funds equal to approximately US$162.00 million.

- Producers can finance 100 percent of their crop for 180 days.

- Loans must be repaid in cash, except for small "basic food" farmers and cotton producers of any size. These producers can repay loans with their respective commodities. Soybeans can no longer be used to repay loan obligations.

- With the exception of soybeans, interest rates will be the same as for production loans. Interest rates for soybean producers will increase from 12.5 percent to 18 percent, plus monetary correction.

- Processors, traders, and exporters have access to the program, but at commercial interest rates.

- If market prices fall below minimum prices, the Government proposes that the commodity be auctioned through the local grain exchange and the difference be paid by the Government. Soybeans are not included in this portion of the program.

BRAZIL: RECENT RAINFALL MAY REDUCE COTTON QUALITY AND YIELD

The cotton producing areas of Parana and Sao Paulo have been experiencing persistent and excessive rainfall in recent weeks. The frequent rains are likely to impair crop quality and may lower yields. A reduction in quality could further reduce already low producer prices, worsening the farmers' financial situation. Currently, market prices are below the official minimum price because of the large harvest projected for 1992. The minimum price for 1991/92 seed cotton is now US$0.148 per pound.

BULGARIA: LIVESTOCK NUMBERS DOWN SHARPLY IN 1991

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Sofia, the Ministry of Agriculture's January 1, 1992 census report shows a reduction in livestock numbers at the end of 1991. The drop in inventory reflects Bulgaria's weak economic conditions, the end of State subsidies to State farms, and disruption in sales to the Soviet market. Cattle numbers declined 10 percent in 1991, to 1.31 million head, due to a 16-percent drop in the State sector. The small, private sector expanded cattle numbers by 7 percent, to 418,300 head. Hog numbers declined 25 percent, to 3.14 million head. The number of hogs on State farms dropped 26 percent. Hog numbers in the private sector decreased by 21 percent, to 820,000 head. Sheep inventories fell by 16 percent, to 6.70 million head. The State sector recorded a 28-percent decline, but the private sector finalized the year with a 3-percent increase, to 3.26 million head.

CANADA: STATISTICS CANADA FORECASTS 1992/93 PLANTED AREA

According to Statistics Canada's March 1, 1992 farmer survey, wheat area during the 1992/93 season is forecast to rise 1 percent from last year's record area. Oat sowings are expected to increase, while barley, corn, flaxseed, and soybean seedings are forecast lower. Rapeseed planted area is expected to remain unchanged, but summerfallow is projected to fall 3 percent from last year's level. Over the past ten years, Statistics Canada's wheat area forecast has been within 2 percent of the final seeded area. USDA will release its first 1992/93 Canadian production, supply, and demand estimates for grain in May and oilseeds in July.

PLANTED AREA FORECAST FOR 1992/93

Year	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rapeseed	Soybean	Flaxseed
	Million hectares						
1992/93 1/	14.8	4.6	1.0	1.5	3.3	0.5	0.4
1991/92 2/	14.5	4.9	1.0	0.9	3.3	0.6	0.5
1990/91 2/	14.4	4.7	1.0	1.2	2.6	0.5	0.7

1/ Statistics Canada planted area forecast.
2/ USDA estimated harvested area.

CHINA: MEAT PRODUCTION UP IN 1991

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture recently released data on 1991 red meat production and hog inventories. China produced 27.23 million tons of red meat during 1991, up 8 percent from 1990 and 7 percent above the March 1992 estimate (WAP 3-92). During 1991, pork production totaled 24.52 million tons, a 7-percent increase from both last year and the March estimate. Hog numbers at the start of 1992 expanded to 372.00 million head, 3 percent above 1991 starting numbers and 3 percent above the March estimate. The continued growth in hog numbers and the currently good feed supply level make it likely that 1992 pork production--currently estimated at 23.00 million tons--actually will be closer to 25.00 million tons. Beef and veal production for 1991 totaled 1.53 million tons, up 22 percent from 1990 and 12 percent above the March estimate. Sheep and goat production, at 1.18 million tons, was up 10 percent from 1991 and 4 percent above the March estimate.

CHINA: WINTER RAPESEED CONDITION BETTER THAN EXPECTED

March field travel by the U.S. agricultural attache in Beijing found winter rapeseed in better condition than earlier expected. The attache's travel itinerary included Zhejiang, Jiangsu, and Anhui provinces. Together, these provinces account for 32 percent of China's total rapeseed production. Chinese central authorities had down-graded yield expectations for the rapeseed crop due to freezing temperatures in December, but field observations and local sources confirmed that the freeze had only a slight effect on yields.

In Anhui province, the northern region sustained a hard December freeze. However, 85 percent of the rapeseed crop is grown in southern Anhui near the provincial capital of Hefei. Officials in the province of Zhejiang reported freeze damage over several days in December, but subsequent conditions have been favorable and yields are expected to be near normal.

FORMER USSR: PRODUCTION OF MEAT AND MILK DOWN IN 1991

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow, citing official sources, reported the following data for meat and milk production in the newly independent states of the former USSR. Meat production is on a slaughter weight basis and includes both red and poultry meats.

Country	1991 Production		Percent of 1990 Production	
	Meat	Milk	Meat	Milk
	(1,000 tons)			
Armenia	89	400	96	93
Azerbaijan	162	900	92	98
Byelarus	1,124	6,900	95	92
Kazakhstan	1,550	5,500	99	98
Kyrgyzstan	240	1,100	95	95
Moldova	303	1,300	83	86
Russia	9,251	52,100	91	93
Tajikistan	87	600	81	97
Turkmenistan	103	400	98	102
Ukraine	4,084	22,700	94	93
Uzbekistan	474	3,300	98	108
Total	17,465	95,200	93	94

COSTA RICA: MILK PRODUCTION UP IN 1991

Milk production during 1991 totaled 455,000 tons, 6 percent above the 1990 level, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in San Jose. Production is expected to expand again in 1992. One of the major factors contributing to the projected increase in 1992 is a recent Government decree requiring that prices for milk and milk products reflect production costs. With minimum profits guaranteed, producers have responded with increased output and surpluses are beginning to accumulate.

INDIA: TEA PRODUCTION HITS RECORD LEVEL

India's tea production during 1991 surpassed all preliminary forecasts to reach a record 742,000 tons, 4 percent above the 1990 harvest of 714,665 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi. Ideal weather conditions throughout the year in the southern growing regions boosted the south's production by 9 percent, to 185,000 tons. Production in the northeast rose by only 2 percent, to 557,000 tons, as the early onset of cold weather in the north brought plucking operations to a standstill in December.

Production of cut, tear, and curl teas totaled 578,000 tons in 1991, 2 percent above the 1990 level. Production of orthodox teas surged 10 percent, to 155,000 tons. Green tea output remained unchanged at 9,000 tons. Production of instant tea was approximately 1,000 tons.

NETHERLANDS: HORMONE USE INCREASES

The use of growth hormones on cattle remained a major problem during 1991, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in The Hague. Based on survey inspections carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture between January and May 1991, the incidence of growth hormones was three times higher than in 1990. In September 1991, the Dutch Ministry of Justice uncovered a major distribution system for the hormone, clenbuterol, and other illegal veterinary antibiotics. As a result of these incidents, a proposal was made by the Dutch Parliament to withhold payment of the EC beef premium if the cattle producer refused to permit hormone testing one week prior to slaughter. However, the proposal was not approved by the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture because the premium in question is paid by the EC, not by the Government.

SPAIN: SUNFLOWER PLANTINGS REPLACE CORN

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Madrid projects that 1992 sunflower plantings in southern Spain will replace an estimated 0.20 million hectares of corn. Seventy-five percent of sunflowers in this region are normally irrigated. The switch to sunflowers from corn is a result of the dry conditions experienced this past winter and the incentives of the new European Community oilseed price support regime. Early planting reports suggest that total sunflower area could reach 1.40 million hectares, a substantial increase from last year's estimated 1.07 million. The new area-based guaranteed threshold for Spain's sunflower support price is 1.40 million hectares. It is reported that Spain has requested an increase in its' current area threshold level to prevent a potential reduction in the producer price support.

THAILAND: SWINE PRODUCTION SITUATION

Swine production increased only 2 percent in 1991 compared to a 4-percent rate in 1990 when slaughter reached 7.25 million head, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok. Low profits in 1990 and significantly higher investment costs discouraged producers from expanding their operations in 1991. In addition, 1991 production was down on many farms that experienced flooding and outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in 1990. On several large farms in the eastern provinces, hog production was terminated when owners sold their land to developers. Swine production should resume a growth rate of 4-5 percent in 1992 due to higher prices and better supplies of vaccine to handle disease problems.

Because of the slow growth in pork production, demand outstripped supply and Bangkok wholesale hog prices rose to record levels in mid-1991. In an effort to resolve the pork shortage and stabilize prices, several control measures were introduced by the Government. In July 1991, some of the controls on both slaughter and interprovincial trade were relaxed. In August, the Government agreed to reduce the import tariff on live hogs and pork. In September, the Government granted licenses for the importation of 10,000 head of live slaughter hogs from Malaysia. Efforts to control retail prices carried over into January 1992 when the Government established ceiling prices for three of the major pork cuts.

UNITED STATES: PLANTING INTENTIONS REPORTED

The National Agricultural Statistics Service reported in the March 31, 1992 Prospective Plantings report that the intended food grains area (wheat and rice) is expected to total 29.6 million hectares, up marginally from last year. Area planted to feed grains (corn, oats, barley, and sorghum), at 43.6 million hectares, is up 3 percent from 1991. Producers intend to plant 32.0 million hectares of corn for all purposes in 1992, up 4 percent from last year and 7 percent above 1990. If realized, this would be the largest corn area since 1985. The intended 1992 oilseeds area (soybeans, cotton, peanuts, sunflowers, and flaxseed) of 30.4 million hectares is down 4 percent from last year. Soybean plantings are projected at 23.2 million hectares, 3 percent below 1991, and, if realized, will be the lowest since 1976. Flaxseed plantings in 1992 are expected to total 99,550 hectares, 30 percent below 1991 and potentially the second lowest on record.

United States Crop Summary
Area Planted and 1992 Intentions

CROP	1990	1991	1992 1/	1992/91
	(Million hectares)			Percent
Corn	30,016,260	30,736,610	31,973,340	104.0
Sorghum	4,263,410	4,457,260	4,901,610	110.0
Oats	4,218,080	3,502,190	3,373,900	96.3
Barley	3,326,960	3,618,330	3,362,970	92.9
All wheat	31,258,660	28,290,260	28,359,460	100.2
Winter	23,046,290	20,659,020	20,358,340	98.5
Durum	1,444,740	1,316,460	1,025,890	77.9
Other Spring	6,767,630	6,314,780	6,975,240	110.5
Rice	1,172,390	1,156,200	1,212,050	104.8
Soybeans	23,389,060	23,900,990	23,235,280	97.2
Peanuts	744,630	826,460	754,540	91.3
Sunflower 2/	770,930	1,110,060	892,340	80.4
Flaxseed 3/	105,220	142,050	99,550	70.1
All Cotton	4,997,150	5,723,850	5,458,660	95.4
Upland	4,903,550	5,623,980	5,357,080	95.3
Amer-Pima	93,600	99,880	101,580	101.7
Hay 4/	24,850,800	25,323,480	24,572,780	97.0
Dry Edible Beans	881,250	772,590	606,470	78.5
Sweetpotatoes	38,000	32,700	33,710	103.1
Tobacco	296,760	308,010	311,690	101.2
Sugarbeets	566,730	575,060	584,490	101.6

1/ Intended plantings in 1992 as indicated by reports from farmers.
2/ Estimates for 1990 includes only KS, MN, ND, SD, and TX.
3/ Estimates for 1990 includes only MN, ND, and SD.
4/ Area harvested.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

Agricultural Situation in South Africa and Zimbabwe

Foreign Agricultural Service personnel recently traveled in the Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe to assess the current agricultural situation. The two countries have suffered from a severe drought since January and both have experienced serious grain, oilseed, cotton, and livestock production losses. Food shortages already have started to appear in subsistence areas and some of the populace are beginning to migrate to the cities in search of food. Soil moisture conditions for winter wheat planting are far below normal and water supplies for domestic, agricultural, and industrial uses are critically short in many areas, especially in Zimbabwe. Conditions are expected to deteriorate during the dry season, which starts in April and lasts until October. The economic impact of the drought on farmers, consumers, and the national economies of both countries is expected to be heavy and long-lasting.

South Africa

The latest Ministry of Agriculture estimate for 1991/92 corn production on commercial farms is 2.1 million tons. Production on communal farms is not expected to exceed 125,000 tons. Total corn production is estimated at 2.2 million tons, down 73 percent from last year and the smallest crop in more than 20 years. The national average yield is forecast at only 0.61 tons per hectare, compared to a five-year average yield of 2.46 tons per hectare.

An official from the Maize Board said farmers are expected to retain about 1.0 million tons on the farm and sell the remainder to the Maize Board, the Agency that handles all commercial corn marketing in South Africa. An official of the National Association of Maize Producers (NAMPO) indicated that the corn production trend, over the last few years, has been toward lower area and lower inputs. The official said that corn area is expected to stabilize at 2.8 to 3.0 million hectares and production at 6.0 to 7.0 million tons, which is close to normal domestic demand. About one-half of this demand is for white corn that is used to produce a finely ground cornmeal, which is an important part of the South African diet.

The drought damage to the 1991/92 grain and oilseed crops was evident throughout South Africa's major grain-producing provinces. In eastern Transvaal and eastern Orange Free State, conditions were dry and the 1991/92 grain crop is expected to be poor. Some corn areas were in fair condition, particularly in the Transvaal near Pretoria and in northern Orange Free State near Bethel, but most of the corn in the region was stunted and shriveled. The sunflower crop was also poor and the few sorghum fields observed were only slightly better. Many of the corn fields were being cut for silage or used for grazing because yields were evidently too low to justify the cost of harvesting. Officials at the Small Grains Institute in Bethlehem said that regional soil moisture conditions were so poor for winter wheat planting, which normally occurs from May through July, that only 10 to 20 percent of a normal crop may be planted for 1992/93 unless the area gets above-normal rainfall in April.

In southern Orange Free State, where rainfall is normally lower and soils are less fertile, summer and winter crop production is combined with extensive livestock grazing. Scattered showers in March improved pasture conditions in a few areas. However, the rain was insufficient and too late to help the summer crops. Corn and sunflowers were in poor condition, stressed by low precipitation and hot temperatures in January and February. Grazing conditions were generally poor in this area and many farmers have been forced to sell off livestock because of inadequate feed supplies for the winter.

Although erratic weather in western Transvaal makes agriculture a risky undertaking, this is a prime corn-growing area. Dryland corn yields can reach 3.0 to 4.0 tons per hectare under the right conditions and commercial farmers can make a profit in good years, helping them survive the bad ones. If the rainfall is good in this area, many other crops, including peanuts and sunflowers, also can produce well. However, western Transvaal suffered from the drought this year, and the corn crop was one of the poorest in the country. In this and other areas of South Africa, many of the farmers are in financial difficulty and hundreds are going bankrupt under a heavy load of accumulated debt and high interest rates. Sales of farm machinery and agricultural inputs are down significantly and small, rural towns are starting to show the effects of the slowdown.

Zimbabwe

The agricultural situation in Zimbabwe also is bleak this year. While some parts of northern and eastern Zimbabwe received near-normal rainfall during the 1991/92 growing season, most of the country was hit by a drought that local officials said was the worst in 50 years. Total corn production in 1991/92 is forecast at 515,000 tons, down 68 percent from a year earlier. The Government is assuming that virtually all of this production will be retained on-farm and imports of corn will be necessary to meet its demand for cornmeal and feed corn. Knowledgeable sources say that unless there are unusual rains in coming weeks a severe shortage of irrigation water could reduce 1992/93 wheat area by up to 90 percent. Tobacco, Zimbabwe's most important cash crop, was not seriously affected by the drought, but the 1991/92 oilseed and cotton crops are forecast to decline by one-half.

Field travel from Harare in northern Zimbabwe to Masvingo, 270 kilometers to the south, revealed sharp agricultural differences. Harare is situated in the center of the richest agricultural region in the country. Good soils, abundant rainfall, mild temperatures, and modern agricultural methods normally allow commercial farmers to raise a wide variety of products, including corn, oilseeds, cotton, citrus, cut flowers, cattle, and tobacco. The emphasis is on high quality crops. Corn is naturally dried in the field to reduce broken kernels, cotton is hand-picked several times during the season, and tobacco is flue-cured on-farm. However, this year the region had well-below-normal rainfall and some crops suffered from drought stress, but were not a total loss. The average dryland corn yield was an estimated 2.00 tons per hectare, one-half the average yield, although some irrigated corn north of Harare was expected to yield up to 8.00 tons per hectare. The commercial farmers expect to have some financial difficulties, but most of them indicate that they have sufficient resources to last the year. The drought has had a much stronger affect on farmers in the region's over-populated communal areas, where small plots of dryland corn, tobacco, and other crops are cultivated on marginal land

with few inputs and little technical assistance. In years with good weather, communal farmers usually can grow enough to support themselves and produce a small surplus that they market in nearby towns. However, crop production this year will be much lower than normal and Government food assistance will be necessary.

South and west of Harare, the land becomes increasingly arid. Fertile cropland gradually gives way to the characteristic savannah and bush of central Zimbabwe, where livestock raising becomes the predominant agricultural activity. The pastures and dryland crops in this region clearly showed the effects of low rainfall and record-high summer temperatures that marked this year's drought. The grass was tinder-dry and sparse, especially in the communal areas where over-grazing is a persistent problem. The shortage of feed and fodder supplies will only get worse. Many farmers have started to sell their cattle to prevent them from starving during Zimbabwe's long, dry winter season. The scattered fields of dryland corn, tobacco, beans, and other row crops were in very poor condition, and most of the fields are expected to be abandoned.

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TABLE 9

South African Corn
Harvested Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Area (MHa)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (MMT)
80/81	4.34	3.38	14.66
81/82	4.28	1.95	8.36
82/83	4.07	1.00	4.08
83/84	3.95	1.12	4.41
84/85	3.91	2.08	8.14
85/86	4.05	2.00	8.08
86/87	4.03	1.77	7.15
87/88	3.66	1.93	7.08
88/89	3.78	3.28	12.38
89/90	3.48	2.56	8.90
90/91	3.03	2.74	8.30
91/92	3.25	0.69	2.23

TABLE 10

Zimbabwe Corn
Harvested Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Area (MHa)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (MMT)
80/81	1.44	1.92	2.77
81/82	1.41	1.27	1.79
82/83	1.32	0.67	0.88
83/84	1.36	1.03	1.40
84/85	1.43	2.07	2.95
85/86	1.26	2.03	2.55
86/87	1.20	0.92	1.10
87/88	1.24	1.80	2.23
88/89	1.24	1.56	1.93
89/90	1.13	1.93	2.17
90/91	1.10	1.44	1.59
91/92	0.88	0.59	0.51

April 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

1992 WINTER GRAIN PROSPECTS IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SUMMARY: Winter grains account for approximately one-third of the world's total wheat and coarse grain output. This season, winter grain prospects in the Northern Hemisphere outside the United States are varied. In the newly independent states of the former USSR there was a mild winter, with no significant reports of winterkill. In parts of Western Europe, Eastern Europe, China, Northwest Africa, and India, a drier-than-normal fall and winter stressed crops and favorable spring rains are needed to prevent yield loss. Winter grains area is estimated up from last year in the former USSR, Canada, and Western Europe, but down in India, China, Mexico, and Eastern Europe.

Western Europe: Winter grains area is expected to increase marginally from last year. Winter grains in northern Europe from Belgium to Germany had favorable fall and winter weather. However, the rest of Europe, from the United Kingdom across Spain to Greece, had below normal rainfall over the fall and winter months causing low reservoir and subsoil moisture levels. Although recent rainfall relieved some crop stress, continued precipitation is needed in coming weeks. Temperatures throughout Europe have been mild and no significant winterkill has been reported.

- **France:** Soft wheat sowings for 1992 are expected to be up 2 percent from last year, while durum area is down 12 percent and barley plantings are virtually unchanged. Area is seen stabilizing as additional plantings of oilseeds will basically offset any reductions resulting from the French and EC set-aside programs. Rainfall in northern and central France generally was favorable over the winter months. After a brief, dry period toward the end of winter, precipitation has returned and continued rainfall is necessary in the next couple months to sustain normal development.

- **United Kingdom:** Winter wheat area is expected to increase slightly from last year due, in part, to low participation in the 1-year set-aside program and a shift out of rapeseed. Feed wheat varieties are expected to account for about 80 percent of the total wheat area as producers continue to focus on high yields instead of quality. Winter barley is estimated to have declined following a trend which began in 1985 and will likely continue until prices improve. Rainfall is needed to replenish soil moisture reserves resulting from a dry, but mild winter.

- **Italy:** Winter wheat area is reported to be marginally higher than last year. The increase in area disrupts the long-term trend of lower plantings. The EC set-aside program has not significantly affected the winter grains area, even in the less productive areas of the South. Excessive rainfall in the North hampered planting. However, the weather turned dry during the winter. Recent rains have improved soil moisture conditions.

- **Germany:** Winter wheat and barley plantings are estimated to rise above last year's levels. In the fall, favorable weather encouraged plantings and the winter was mild with favorable moisture. However, subsoil moisture deficiencies in many regions, the result of 2 preceding dry years, mean favorable moisture will be needed this spring. For the 1992/93 season, farmer participation in the EC set-aside programs is estimated at 0.8 million hectares, the highest in the EC.

- **Spain/Portugal:** Winter grains area in Spain is expected to be lower due to a lack of adequate precipitation during the fall and winter months that prevented normal plantings and germination. Increased set-aside area and expected additional sunflower plantings this spring also reduced winter grains area. In Portugal, winter wheat and barley sowings are expected lower due to unfavorable weather. This caused farmers to reduce area. The lack of adequate moisture has severely stressed crops that were already planted.

- **Belgium/Luxembourg:** Winter grains area is estimated to be little changed from last year. Wheat area is continuing to increase at the expense of barley. Favorable weather has been reported throughout the growing season to date.

- **Denmark:** Winter wheat sowings are expected to remain largely unchanged this year as increased price competition from other crops has inhibited expansion. Over the last few years, Denmark has shifted from production of excellent bread-making wheat varieties to poor quality, but higher-yielding varieties. Winter barley is projected to decline significantly due to the uncertainty of EC grain policy. However, total barley area will likely be up as spring barley area rises. A mild winter has reduced winterkill, but encouraged disease and early spraying is expected.

- **Greece** Winter grains plantings are estimated up 4 percent this year. Area devoted to soft wheat varieties is expected to increase slightly from last year, reversing the downward trend of the past 5 years. However, durum plantings are expected to decline from last year's record level of 0.8 million hectares. Barley area is expected to be virtually unchanged from last year's 0.2 million hectares. Late fall planting conditions were favorable, but the winter has been dry. Recent rains relieved crop stress, but continued spring precipitation will be needed.

EASTERN EUROPE: Winter grain conditions in Eastern Europe are generally mixed owing to a pattern of winter storm systems which favored the northern areas. Well-below-normal precipitation has plagued the Balkan region since late summer. Romania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia are in the worst condition, with winter precipitation 20 percent below average. The northern countries of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary have received adequate moisture and crops are believed to have over-wintered well. Area sown to winter grains is expected to be down significantly in Eastern Europe due to continuing agro-economic disruptions, ongoing privatization efforts, and poor moisture conditions in the Balkans.

- **Poland:** Winter grains have benefited from generally favorable fall and winter showers. However, sown area has reportedly declined and crop input use has been reduced. Grain prices were sluggish throughout the past year due to faltering feed industry demand and limited exports.

- **Czechoslovakia:** Autumn and winter rainfall have been favorable this year, and will likely benefit over-wintering grains. Precipitation has averaged 100 percent of normal, or better, since early September.

- **Romania:** The outlook for winter grains is unfavorable due to poor rainfall and soil moisture conditions during the fall and winter. Reportedly, wheat area has declined slightly from last year, while planting efforts were seriously delayed owing to fuel shortages. In addition, land reform efforts, economic and political upheavals, scarce and expensive inputs, and controlled prices have all reduced producer incentives this year.

- **Yugoslavia:** Sowing conditions in the bulk of the country were favorable for winter grains. However, wheat area may be down as much as one-third from last year due to a delayed corn harvest, fuel and labor shortages, rainy weather, and the ongoing economic and political conflicts that have engulfed the country. Rainfall during the winter months has been well-below-normal in the Vojvodina heartland, but soil moisture reserves from the fall have likely prevented serious crop stress.

FORMER USSR: For the fourth consecutive year, the major winter grain producing areas have experienced a milder-than-normal winter. At planting, moisture conditions were favorable in the northern and western areas. However, below normal precipitation during September and most of October over the southern Ukraine, northern North Caucasus, parts of the Black Soils Region, and the lower Volga Valley created limited moisture at sowing time. As a result, conditions for crop establishment were less favorable than the previous 2 years. Although no total winter grain area figures have been released, by state to date, it appears that this year's winter grain area will be up at least 3 million hectares from last year's 30.4 million. In fact, the Russian Federation reported on November 2, 1991 that 19.9 million hectares of winter grains had been sown, compared to 16.5 million in the fall of 1990. Although no total area figures have been released specifying the number of hectares plowed in the fall for spring sowing, the Russian Federation did report that the area prepared for spring sowing was up 14 percent over last year. In the area comprising the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union, approximately 120 million hectares are normally plowed in the fall with an additional 20 million plowed in the spring.

Winterkill is expected to be below the long-term average and close to last year's level. Although the winter was unusually warm, cold snaps around December 9, January 15, January 21, and February 22 caused some stress on dormant winter grains. However, snow cover was adequate to protect the crop from significant damage. Moisture accumulations since last fall (September-February) have been normal or slightly below normal in Byelarus, Ukraine, the Black Soils Region, North Caucasus, and Volga Valley and normal to above normal in the Baltic States, Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, and the Urals.

In the West, unseasonably warm weather has diminished snow cover 3-4 weeks earlier than usual, prompting early spring fieldwork.

NORTHWEST AFRICA:

- **Morocco:** Despite mild temperatures and plentiful precipitation prior to planting, winter grains are in poor condition due to a prolonged dry period that followed sowing. Area planted is estimated down slightly from last year. While significant precipitation in April may have helped stabilize the crops, prolonged dryness during the growing season adversely affected the yield potential.

- **Algeria:** Winter grains in Algeria have fared better than those in Morocco, but persistent dry conditions since the early growth stages increased stress on crops. Precipitation in March relieved crop stress and even caused localized flood damage. Rainfall, which Algeria has received intermittently, is needed for the remainder of the growing season to avert widespread yield declines. Producer prices have been raised significantly in an attempt to offset the increasing cost of imported agricultural equipment and the devaluation of the dinar.

- **Tunisia:** Soil moisture levels are higher in Tunisia than in Morocco and Algeria. Although precipitation in February improved growing conditions, dryness during the reproductive period in March is expected to have caused some damage. Growing conditions in the North are better than those in the South. Area planted is expected to be down slightly from last year.

ASIA:

- **India:** Fall planting conditions for winter grains were much less favorable this year across the northern half of India, due to the early withdrawal of the summer monsoon (normally June-October). In addition, a drier-than-normal summer growing season in central India left a large portion of the rainfed wheat zone in poor condition. Soil moisture levels at planting time (October-November) were below optimum and resulted in an expected 3-percent decline in sown area for the 1992/93 crop. However, favorable December showers over a large part of the wheat belt were timely for early establishment and vegetative development. More than three-fourths of total wheat area is irrigated, but winter showers are important in supplementing irrigation supplies and maintenance of rainfed grains. The current winter growing season has exhibited a more favorable rainfall pattern than last year, with beneficial showers recorded across the northern Gangetic Plain. These showers have helped offset early season dryness and have set the stage for excellent potential crop yields in many areas. In comparison, rainfall in central India has been deficient. The drought that began in late summer has continued, contributing to a bleak outlook for winter grain production in the region. As of late March, the heavily irrigated northwest portion of the wheat belt is in the grainfill stage, while harvest operations are ongoing in the remainder of central and east India.

- **Pakistan:** Autumn planting conditions were seasonably dry in northern Pakistan's wheat zone, due to below normal rainfall in October and November. Rainfed wheat plantings have suffered and, as a consequence, overall crop area is estimated down about 1 percent from last year.

However, widespread beneficial showers during December and January, replenished soil moisture and aided germination. Normally, less than one-fourth of Pakistan's wheat crop is rainfed. Winter grain establishment has been strong in all areas outside of the main rainfed or "barani" growing region. Fertilizer shortages, which have plagued farmers during the past two wheat seasons, reportly have not been a hindrance this year. Reportedly, distribution and offtake have been higher than last year as have improved seed supplies. Overall growing conditions to date have been favorable. However, late plantings, due to early season dryness and cool winter temperatures, will postpone maturation of the 1992/93 crop into the hot spring months. Rainfall during March and April is essential to alleviate high soil temperatures and crop stress.

- **Bangladesh**: Autumn planting conditions were nearly perfect this year, with excellent post-monsoon soil moisture reserves aiding early crop establishment. Winter rainfall also played a key role in maintaining crop vigor prior to reproductive growth phases. Area is expected to be essentially unchanged from last year.

- **China**: Winter grains area is estimated down 2 percent from last year due to 2 years of lower prices and drought conditions in the North China Plain during the autumn planting season. Planted area was reported down in Henan, Shandong, Shanxi, Hunan, and Sichuan due to drought. Excessive rains in Jiangsu and Anhui delayed plantings. About one-quarter of China's seedlings were drought-stressed before winter, but were partially relieved by higher-than-normal snowfall in December 1991 and a mild winter. Favorable spring rains will be needed in the North China Plain, where winter wheat was poorly established. However, winter crop areas in the southern plains received drizzling rains in February and March and moisture conditions there are favorable. In addition, there are reports of weed problems in the area between the Yangtze and Huai rivers and a high incidence of plant diseases and insect pests in Northwest China. Input supplies are adequate and agricultural investment by local and national Governments has been good.

MIDDLE EAST:

- **Israel**: The outlook for the current wheat crop is favorable. Abundant rainfall between October and January has created excellent growing conditions. Isolated wheat growing regions experienced flooding and hail at planting. However, damage was minimal and the crop was not seriously affected. Wheat is Israel's only rainfed crop.

- **Jordan**: After 3 consecutive years of below average rainfall, Jordan has received abundant precipitation. Winter grain growing areas east of the Jordan River suffered minor damage from excessive rains. Reservoir levels and underground water supplies have been replenished and current crop conditions are average.

- **Saudi Arabia:** In spite of continued efforts by the Government to decrease wheat plantings, wheat will continue as the country's biggest crop in terms of total area. Area is expected to remain largely unchanged from last year. Unusually low temperatures during February and early March may have seriously damaged the wheat crop in several important regions.

- **Syria:** The outlook for the 1992/93 winter grains crop is favorable. Rainfall was abundant at planting allowing for much of the crop to be seeded early. Seventy percent of Syria's wheat crop and almost all of the barley are grown under rainfed conditions. Both crops are produced primarily in the northeastern and central regions where cool temperatures have slowed crop development.

- **Turkey:** After 2 consecutive years of above average production, the winter grain crop is once again receiving favorable weather. Fall and winter precipitation have been timely and adequate. Wheat and barley support prices remain high, encouraging farmers to sustain area levels.

NORTH AMERICA:

- **Canada:** The 1992/93 winter wheat area in Ontario is expected to reach a record level which is nearly double the 1991/92 area. The increase in plantings can be attributed to attractive income guarantees under the Gross Revenue Insurance Program, an early soybean harvest, and ample soil moisture at planting time. Temperature and rainfall have been near normal throughout the fall, winter, and early spring. Ontario produces about 75 percent of Canada's winter wheat. However, winter wheat accounts for about 5 percent of Canada's total wheat output.

- **Mexico:** Winter wheat area is estimated 3 percent below last year. Heavy rains in the primary growing states of Sonora and Sinaloa, which account for over 50 percent of the winter wheat, delayed planting by several weeks and washed out fields that already had been planted. In contrast, the crop in Guanajuato is in excellent condition. Uncertainty over producer prices at planting time may has prompted some farmers to shift to corn or dry beans.

Note: The initial forecast of wheat and coarse grain area, yield, and production for the 1992/93 year will appear in the May edition of the World Agricultural Production report.

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THAILAND AND INDONESIA GRAIN SITUATION

Foreign Agricultural Service personnel traveled to Thailand's Central Plain Region and Indonesia's western Java and southern Sumatra during March. In Thailand, total rice production for 1991/92 is estimated at 13.5 million tons (milled basis), up 19 percent from last year. The main season crop is revised upward this month, to 11.9 million tons, while the second season crop is unchanged at 1.6 million. Presently, the second season rice crop is being harvested from an area about the same as last year, but yields are expected to be higher. Corn area has continued its recent decline and is estimated at 1.3 million hectares, down 2 percent from last year. Yields were also slightly off the 1990/91 pace and production is estimated at 3.6 million tons, a decline of 5 percent from last season. In Indonesia, 1992/93 main season rice is in varying stages of development. The crop condition in western Java is good, although a few areas have had excessive moisture which has hampered the harvest. If weather remains normal throughout the season, a better-than-average crop is anticipated. The corn crop, harvested earlier, is estimated at a record level. An expansion in area and use of hybrid seed increased 1991/92 corn production to 5.3 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous year.

THAILAND

The 1991/92 rice crop (milled basis) is estimated at 13.5 million tons, up 19 percent from last year's insect-damaged crop. A larger-than-anticipated main season harvest resulted in an increase in the production estimate from last month. The second season rice crop, that is currently being harvested, is in good condition and better-than-average yields are expected. The main season rice crop is estimated at 11.9 million tons, while the second season crop is placed at 1.6 million.

Favorable rainfall improved yield prospects during the last quarter of the main rice growing season. Since about two-thirds of the main season crop is not irrigated, timely rainfall is crucial for normal crop development. Dry weather was experienced throughout the harvest and a good quality crop is expected. The main season rice crop recovered from last year's insect infestations since new, brown planthopper-resistant seed, RD23, was made available by the Government. This year, Thai farmers relied upon the Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) for loans, which are 1 percent below the commercial rate of 13.5 percent. The Bank is expanding its role so that small-scale farmers can reduce their dependence on informal loans. About 60 percent of the loans from the Bank are short-term, 1-year loans used for agricultural inputs. These BAAC loans, favorable weather, and use of the Extension Agent Training and Visit System allowed farmers to capitalize on the new high-yielding varieties (HYV) to produce a potentially near record crop. Nearly 80 percent of the farmers use HYV seeds, an increase of 55 percent from 10 years ago.

The second season crop, of which nearly 70 percent is irrigated, represents about 10 percent of total rice production. Although farmers were urged to reduce rice plantings during the dry season because of low reservoir levels, it is uncertain at this time if producers actually planted less. Favorable weather, availability of inputs, and no significant reports of disease or insect problems indicate improved yield prospects for the 1991/92 crop. Increased fertilizer use and more intensive farming practices should result in yields for the second crop that are double those of the main season crop.

Corn, which is grown under rainfed conditions, is estimated at 3.6 million tons for 1991/92, down 5 percent from last year due to lower yields and a continuing decline in area. Even though corn prices are strengthening on demand from the feed industry, producers are increasing plantings of sugarcane and soybeans at the expense of corn. However, in the coming years, corn area is expected to stabilize as feed use expands. The first-season crop, grown from April to August, accounts for about 90 percent of production. The remaining 10 percent is grown from August to January. Corn yields have increased 12 percent over the past ten years as farmers doubled their consumption of fertilizer, switched to HYV seed, and mechanized their farming operations.

INDONESIA

Rice production in Indonesia for 1992/93 is expected to be above last year's drought-reduced crop of 28.7 million tons (milled basis). For 1992/93, favorable weather since January has allowed the main season crop to be planted and develop normally. Although some reservoirs are below the average level, there should be enough water available for irrigation during the dry season.

Rice in western Java was observed in varying stages of development. Some fields were noticeably too wet for optimal harvesting. However, the crop was in generally good condition. Farmers reported no insect problems and yields were much better than last year. Producers were optimistic about their first crop and millers corroborated the producer's claims of improved yields. About 60 percent of Indonesia's rice is grown on Java. However, with a rapid expansion of industry, highly-productive, irrigated cropland is being displaced. In order for Indonesia to expand rice output, yields must be improved through considerable investment in research for HYV seed and continued development of irrigation systems. Over 90 percent of the rice produced in Indonesia is irrigated. In the coastal Java lowlands, extensive canals, developed over the past 30 years, follow the road systems. Producers maximize their output by continually planting and harvesting rice in close proximity to these canals. In the higher altitudes, crops are terraced along the mountainsides and where spring water is available, farmers produce multiple crops. The average farmer owns 0.5 hectares and, with labor intensive farming, achieves yields that are the second highest in Asia after Japan.

Corn production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 5.3 million tons, up 0.1 million from last month and 2 percent above last year. Producers are planting more HYV seed and committing more area to corn than in previous years. Nearly 20 percent of the farmers use HYV seed. In southern Sumatra's Lampung Province, which is a major corn producing area, the harvest has been completed. Dry weather during harvesting helped to quickly dry down the crop. Grain company and Government officials noted that the average on-farm moisture content was 30-40 percent. Subsequently the corn was either dried on the producers' cement patios or sold to private traders who sun-dryed the corn or use mechanical dryers to reduce the moisture content to 15 percent. The corn was then sold to feedmills.

A rapidly expanding feed industry, increasing use of fertilizers, and adoption of HYV seed has resulted in continued growth of corn output. Over the last five years, area has increased annually and this trend is expected to continue in the short-term. Most of the expansion will take place in Sumatra, since it is not overly developed as in the case of Java. Private companies and estates are preparing land and infrastructure for food crop development. All the corn is rainfed and any irrigation canals developed will probably be used for rice production.

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* U.S. G.P.O.:1992-311-338:60147/FAS

TABLE 11

THAILAND & INDONESIA GRAIN PRODUCTION

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Corn											
AREA HARVESTED					(million hectares)						
Thailand	1.75	1.85	1.83	1.96	2.27	1.82	1.75	1.60	1.40	1.35	1.32
Indonesia	2.96	2.06	3.00	3.09	2.44	3.05	2.68	2.85	2.70	2.85	2.90
YIELD					(metric tons per hectare)						
Thailand	2.49	1.86	2.16	2.23	2.36	2.37	1.56	2.63	2.93	2.81	2.73
Indonesia	1.53	1.57	1.69	1.71	1.77	1.64	1.79	1.82	1.85	1.82	1.83
PRODUCTION					(million metric tons)						
Thailand	4.35	3.45	3.95	4.35	5.35	4.31	2.74	4.20	4.10	3.80	3.60
Indonesia	4.51	3.24	5.09	5.29	4.33	5.00	4.80	5.20	5.00	5.20	5.30
Rice (Milled)											
AREA HARVESTED					(million hectares)						
Thailand	9.11	8.94	9.61	9.63	9.83	9.66	9.24	9.92	9.99	8.80	10.00
Indonesia	9.38	8.99	9.16	9.76	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.80	10.53	10.50	10.14
YIELD					(metric tons per hectare)						
Thailand	1.29	1.25	1.34	1.36	1.36	1.29	1.32	1.42	1.33	1.29	1.35
Indonesia	2.38	2.54	2.62	2.66	2.68	2.68	2.76	2.81	2.76	2.80	2.83
PRODUCTION					(million metric tons)						
Thailand	11.73	11.14	12.90	13.14	13.37	12.45	12.16	14.03	13.32	11.35	13.53
Indonesia	22.29	22.84	24.01	25.93	26.54	26.50	27.00	27.50	29.07	29.37	28.68

April 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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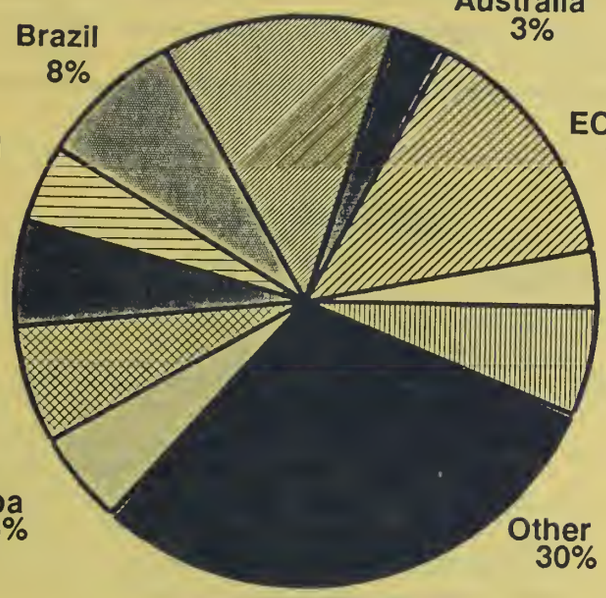
World Centrifugal Sugar Production

Top Producers



Production Articles This Month...

- World Sugar
- World Flaxseed
- World Cotton
- Bulgarian Grains
- Mexican Tomatoes
- Former USSR Grains
- Dairy in Selected Countries
- Dried Fruit in Selected Countries
- Pineapple in Selected Countries

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

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This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-266), May 11, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m.
* Eastern time on June 11, 1992.
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels		Metric tons to 480-lb. bales	
		Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Wheat & soybeans	= MT*36.7437		
Corn, sorghum, rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric tons to hundredweight	
		Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres		
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 Newly Independent States of the Former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

May 1992

SUBJECT | PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

Wheat..... 5
Coarse Grains..... 6
Rice..... 7
Oilseeds..... 7
Cotton..... 7

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

Wheat..... 8
Coarse Grains..... 8
Rice..... 8
Oilseeds..... 8
Cotton..... 10

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 11
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 12
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 13
Table 4. Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 14
Table 5. Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 17
Table 6. Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 18
Table 7. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 20
Table 8. Reliability of May Production Projections..... 21

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 22

WEATHER BRIEFS

Northwest Africa: Grains Receive Beneficial Rain..... 23
Southeast Europe: Dryness Continues..... 23
Former Soviet Union: Adequate Soil Moisture for Winter Grains..... 23

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Argentina: Planting Intentions for Wheat..... 24
Brazil: Estimate for 1990/91 Orange Crop Revised Upward..... 24
Brazil: Tobacco Crop Forecast at Record Level in 1992..... 24
China: Tobacco Production at Record Level in 1991..... 25
Costa Rica: Poultry Meat Production Increases in 1991..... 25
Malawi/Zimbabwe: Tobacco Production Forecasts for 1992..... 25
Poland: Production Continues to Decline in Poultry Sector..... 25
Spain: Citrus Production Declines in 1991/92..... 26

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World Centrifugal Sugar Production..... 27
Beet Sugar Production in Selected Countries..... 34
Cane Sugar Production in Selected Countries..... 39
World Flaxseed Production..... 46
World Cotton Production Outlook for 1992/93..... 52
Bulgarian Grain Situation Overview..... 56
Mexican Tomato Production..... 61
Harvest Results for 1991 in the Former Soviet Union..... 63
Dairy Production in Selected Countries..... 65
Dried Fruit Production in Selected Countries..... 73
Pineapple Production in Selected Countries..... 76

FEATURE TABLES

Table 9. World Centrifugal Sugar Production..... 31
Table 10. Sugarbeet Area, Yield, and Production..... 37
Table 11. Sugarcane Area, Yield, and Production..... 43
Table 12. World Flaxseed Harvested Area..... 49
Table 13. World Flaxseed Yields..... 50
Table 14. World Flaxseed Production..... 51
Table 15. World Cotton Area, Yield, and Production..... 55
Table 16. Bulgarian Grains: Area, Yield, and Production..... 59
Table 17. Milk Cow Numbers in Selected Countries..... 67
Table 18. Cow Milk Production in Selected Countries..... 68
Table 19. Butter Production in Selected Countries..... 69
Table 20. Cheese Production in Selected Countries..... 70
Table 21. Nonfat Dry Milk Production in Selected Countries..... 71
Table 22. Casein Production in Selected Countries..... 72
Table 23. Raisin/Sultana Production in Selected Countries..... 74
Table 24. Dried Prune Production in Selected Countries..... 75
Table 25. Fresh Pineapple Production in Selected Countries..... 78

CHARTS

Chart 1. Bulgaria: Major Grains Area..... 60
Chart 2. Bulgaria: Major Grains Production..... 60

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

May 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 548.6 million tons, up 7.0 million or 1 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is projected at 486.9 million tons, down 0.8 million or marginally lower from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is projected at 61.7 million tons, up 7.8 million or 15 percent from 1991/92.

- **FSU-12** — Production is projected at 83.7 million tons, up 11.4 million or 16 percent from 1991/92. Expanded plantings, lower-than-average winterkill, and favorable weather account for the increase in estimated output.

- **Eastern Europe** — Production is projected at 31.1 million tons, down 7.2 million or 19 percent from 1991/92. The decline is primarily the result of significant area reductions in Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

- **EC-12** — Production is projected at 89.0 million tons, down 0.9 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Lower estimates for Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece more than offset increases in Germany and France.

- **India** — Production is projected at 54.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Area is estimated lower due to high relative oilseed prices favoring winter rapeseed. Yield is estimated to surpass the previous record set last season. Most northern states benefited from ideal winter weather.

- **Turkey** — Production is projected at 16.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 3 percent from 1991/92. Although estimated area is slightly higher, yield is forecast lower than the 1991 record level.

- **Canada** — Production is projected at 30.0 million tons, down 2.8 million or 9 percent from 1991/92. Although Statistics Canada reported a record sown area for the 1992/93 season, yields are not expected to match the high levels of the last two years.

- **China** — Production is projected at 94.0 million tons, down 2.0 million or 2 percent from 1991/92. Dry weather at planting and spring drought in the Northern Plains are expected to reduce winter wheat harvested area and yield.

- **Pakistan** — Production is projected at 14.5 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from 1991/92. Area is estimated lower due to dry planting conditions and a late autumn cotton harvest.

- **Australia** — Production is projected at 15.5 million tons, up 5.5 million or 55 percent from 1991/92. Both area and yield are estimated to be higher than the 1991/92 drought-reduced levels.

- **Argentina** — Production is projected at 10.0 million tons, up 1.0 million or 11 percent from 1991/92. After 1991's lowest area in 10 years, harvested area is expected to increase by 22 percent due to better wheat price prospects.

- **Brazil** — Production is projected at 3.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 17 percent from 1991/92. Area planted is forecast to make a modest recovery over last year's level, which was the lowest in nearly 10 years.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 834.0 million tons up 35.3 million or 4 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is projected at 585.0 million tons, up 4.8 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is projected at 249.0 million tons, up 30.5 million or 14 percent from 1991/92.

- **FSU-12** — Production is projected at 87.5 million tons, up 14.6 million or 20 percent from 1991/92. A slightly higher area estimate and a rebound in yields are expected to boost production over the 1991 level.

- **Eastern Europe** — Production is projected at 55.7 million tons, down 8.8 million or 14 percent from 1991/92. A significant decline in barley area is expected in Romania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. Corn area, however, is projected to increase slightly in these same countries. Coarse grain yields are expected to decline due to lower input use and dry conditions for winter barley.

- **China** — Production is projected at 107.7 million tons, down 2.5 million or 2 percent from 1991/92. Corn production is projected to drop 3 percent to 92.[illegible] million tons due to a small decline in area and yield. Barley and sorghum production are estimated to increase slightly.

- **EC-12** — Production is projected at 87.1 million tons, down 2.2 million or 3 percent from 1991/92. A decrease in corn output from France and Spain more than offset increases in Germany and Italy. Barley production is projected to be lower in Spain, the United Kingdom, and Greece, but higher in Germany and France.

- **Canada** — Production is projected at 22.3 million tons, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from 1991/92. Lower harvested area is expected for barley, corn, and rye, while oats area is expected to increase.

- **Turkey** — Production is projected at 9.4 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from 1991/92. A decrease in estimated barley output is expected to more than offset higher expected corn production.

- **Brazil** — Production is projected at 29.3 million tons, virtually unchanged from 1991/92. A decrease in estimated sorghum production is expected to be offset by an increase in barley output. Corn production is projected unchanged from the 1991/92 level.

- **South Africa** — Production is projected at 8.5 million tons, up 5.6 million or 193 percent from 1991/92. Corn output, projected at 8.0 million tons, is expected to rebound from the drought-reduced 1991/92 crop. A slight increase in area and yield is expected for corn.

- **India** — Production is projected at 33.0 million tons, up 1.5 million or 5 percent from 1991/92. Both corn and millet yields are expected to improve from last year's drought-reduced levels.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 352.3 million tons, up 3.9 million or 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 347.0 million tons, up 3.6 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. U.S. output is projected at 5.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from last season.

OILSEEDS: World oilseed production for 1992/93 is forecast at 223.0 million tons, down 0.9 million or less than 1 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at a record 161.4 million tons, up 2.0 million or 2 percent from last year. U.S. oilseed production is forecast at 61.6 million tons, down 2.8 million or 4 percent from 1991/92.

COTTON: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 94.0 million bales, down 1.2 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 76.8 million bales, 0.8 million below the 1991/92 record. U.S. production is forecast at 17.2 million bales, down 2 percent from 1991/92.

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

WHEAT: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 541.6 million tons, down 5.2 million or 1 percent below last month's estimate. Most of the decline is attributed to the new method of calculating the estimates for the Newly Independent States of the former USSR (see note at the bottom of page 2). Other downward revisions include the EC-12 and East Europe, while Turkey is revised upward.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 798.7 million tons, down 2.7 million or marginally below last month's estimate. A reduced estimate for the Newly Independent States of the Former USSR, resulting from the change in calculating the estimates (see note at bottom of page 2), more than offset higher estimates for Argentina, Eastern Europe, South Africa, and EC-12.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1991/92 is projected at 348.4 million tons, up 0.3 million or marginally above last month's estimate. Upward revisions are made for Argentina, Iran, and Cambodia, but estimates for Thailand, Cuba, Nigeria, and Laos are lower.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 223.9 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from 1990/91. Foreign production during 1991/92 is forecast to be a record 159.4 million tons, down 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1990. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 64.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from a season earlier.

* **Soybeans**: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 105.4 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 1 percent from 1990. Total foreign soybean output is estimated at 51.4 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down slightly from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** Production is estimated at 54.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 3 percent from 1990. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, estimates yield at 2.3 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 23.5 million hectares.

* **Cottonseed**: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 36.6 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 9 percent from 1990. Total foreign production is forecast at 30.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 8 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** Production is estimated at 6.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month and up 16 percent from 1990/91. Official estimates by the National Agricultural Statistics Service increased harvested area by 48,000 hectares or 1 percent and raised average yield from 1.18 tons per hectare to 1.20 tons per hectare.

- o **Fmr. USSR** — Production is estimated at 4.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and down 11 percent from 1990/91. Both area and yield were reduced to reflect a downward adjustment in the cotton lint estimate.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 22.6 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last season. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is estimated at a record 2.2 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 37 percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates yield at 2.74 tons per hectare from a record harvested area of 0.8 million hectares.

* **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 20.6 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 9 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is estimated at 18.9 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 12 percent from a season earlier. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 59 percent from 1990/91. NASS estimates yield at 1.51 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 1.081 million hectares.
- o **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 3.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 6 percent from last month and down 15 percent from 1990/91. Yield is expected to be down due to heavy rains at the pollination stage.

* **Rapeseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 28.7 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 14 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is estimated at 28.6 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 14 percent from 1990. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is estimated at 83,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 53 percent from 1990/91. NASS estimates yield at 1.4 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 58,000 hectares.

* **Flaxseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, down marginally from last month and down 8 percent from 1990/91. The production estimate for United States for the 1991/92 was unchanged this month at an estimated 155,000 tons, up 60 percent from 1990. Total foreign production is pegged at 1.9 million tons, down marginally from last month and down 11 percent from 1990/91. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Copra:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 4.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and down 7 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

  o **Philippines** Copra production is estimated at 1.8 million tons, down 76,000 or 4 percent from last month and down 12 percent from 1990/91. Copra collection was adversely affected by dry conditions, particularly on the island of Mindanao which accounts for more than 50 percent of copra output.

* **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 3.5 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 5 percent from a season earlier. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Oil:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 11.7 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 4 percent from 1990/91. There were no significant country changes this month.

COTTON: World cotton production for 1991/92 is projected at a record 95.2 million bales. This estimate is down 0.2 million bales or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 9 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is projected at a record 77.6 million bales, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but is an increase of 8 percent over 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

  o **United States** Production is estimated at 17.6 million bales, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 14 percent from 1990/91. Area estimates were raised, offsetting lower estimated yield.

  o **Fmr. USSR** Production is estimated at 11.0 million bales, down 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month and down 7 percent from 1990. Area and yield estimates were lowered.

  o **Australia** Production is estimated at 1.8 million bales, up 0.1 million or 6 percent from last month, but down 12 percent from 1990/91. Yield estimates were increased due to excellent harvest conditions.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	May	1990/91	1991/92	May
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--			--Million bushels--		
All Wheat	77.2	69.9		69.3	57.7		39.5	34.3		2,736	1,981	2,268
Winter	56.9	51.0	50.2	49.9	39.4	43.3	40.7	34.8	37.3	2,031	1,372	1,618
Other	20.3	18.9		19.4	18.3		36.4	33.3		706	609	650
Rye	1.6	1.7		0.4	0.4		27.1	24.6		10	10	10
Soybeans	57.8	59.1		56.5	58.0		34.0	34.3		1,926	1,986	1,915
Corn	74.2	76.0		67.0	68.8		118.5	108.6		7,934	7,474	8,575
Sorghum	10.5	11.0		9.1	9.8		63.1	59.0		573	579	700
Barley	8.2	8.9		7.5	8.4		56.1	55.2		422	464	420
Oats	10.4	8.7		5.9	4.8		60.1	50.6		358	243	275
							--Pounds per acre--			--Million CWT--		
Rice	2.9	2.9		2.8	2.8		5,529	5,617		156.1	154.5	166.0
										--Million 480-pound bales--		
All Cotton	12.4	14.1		11.7	13.0		614	652		15.5	17.6	17.2

1/ Estimates from National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for 1990/91, 1991/92 and winter wheat forecast for 1992/93. All other 1992/93 projections are from USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committees.

May 1992

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TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Fmr. USSR 3/	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1990/91	588.8	514.3	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.7	5.1	40.8	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	18.5
1991/92 prel.	541.6	487.7	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.0	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.0	3.0	10.0	2.2	16.5	18.0
1992/93 proj.																				
May	548.6	486.9	61.7	30.0	3.5	89.0	3.9	31.1	83.7	94.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	10.0	3.5	15.5	1.5	16.0	17.7
Coarse Grains																				
1990/91	822.2	591.5	230.7	25.4	18.4	84.3	13.7	50.8	99.4	113.5	32.9	5.2	2.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.7	8.9	9.3	81.0
1991/92 prel.	798.7	580.3	218.5	22.7	17.2	89.4	12.3	64.5	72.9	110.3	31.5	5.3	2.4	3.8	14.1	29.3	6.9	2.9	9.6	85.2
1992/93 proj.																				
May	834.0	585.0	249.0	22.3	16.8	87.1	11.6	55.7	87.5	107.7	33.0	5.3	2.2	4.0	13.0	29.3	6.9	8.5	9.4	84.6
Rice (Milled)																				
1990/91	352.3	347.2	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	24.0
1991/92 prel.	348.4	343.4	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	130.2	71.0	28.7	3.2	13.4	0.4	7.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	24.2
1992/93 proj.																				
May	352.3	347.0	5.3																	
Total Grains 1/																				
1990/91	1,763.3	1,453.0	310.3	58.1	22.5	170.6	18.7	91.7	201.1	344.2	157.3	34.6	20.5	15.4	22.0	33.9	22.2	10.6	25.5	204.0
1991/92 prel.	1,688.8	1,411.4	277.4	55.5	21.1	180.8	16.3	102.9	146.5	336.5	157.1	34.0	20.1	17.2	23.5	39.6	17.6	5.2	26.2	211.4
1992/93 proj.																				
May	1,734.9	1,418.9	316.0																	
Oilseeds 2/																				
1989/90	214.3	155.0	59.3	4.9	1.4	11.5	0.7	5.2	13.8	28.5	19.4	2.2	3.3	0.9	15.8	21.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	21.8
1990/91 prel.	217.8	157.2	60.6	5.6	1.0	13.1	0.7	4.3	13.0	33.3	20.3	2.2	3.7	0.8	16.8	17.1	1.9	0.9	2.0	20.4
1991/92 proj.																				
April	224.1	159.9	64.3	6.5	1.1	13.7	0.7	4.1	11.7	34.0	21.0	2.2	4.7	0.7	15.0	20.1	1.0	0.4	1.7	21.2
May	223.9	159.4	64.4	6.5	1.2	13.7	0.7	4.2	11.6	34.0	21.0	2.2	4.7	0.7	14.8	20.1	1.0	0.4	1.7	21.0
	—Million 480-pound bales—																			
Cotton																				
1989/90	79.9	67.7	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.2	17.4	10.6	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	3.0	1.4	0.3	2.8	9.5
1990/91 prel.	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.1
1991/92 proj.																				
April	95.4	77.8	17.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.0	9.1	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.2	3.6	1.7	0.2	2.6	9.8
May	95.2	77.6	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	26.0	9.1	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.2	3.6	1.8	0.1	2.6	9.8

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.
3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR for oilseeds and cotton. Wheat, coarse grains, and rice estimates represent FSU-12 only. See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing FSU-12.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

May 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---			---Million metric tons---		
World	231.8	222.1		2.54	2.44		588.8	541.6	548.6
United States	28.0	23.3		2.66	2.31		74.5	53.9	61.7
Total Foreign	203.7	198.7	199.4	2.52	2.45	2.44	514.3	487.7	486.9
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.8	43.6	47.1	3.13	3.25	3.07	143.4	141.8	144.5
Argentina	5.7	4.5	5.5	1.91	2.00	1.82	10.9	9.0	10.0
Australia	9.2	7.8	10.2	1.63	1.28	1.52	15.1	10.0	15.5
Canada	14.4	14.5	14.8	2.27	2.26	2.03	32.7	32.8	30.0
EC-12	16.5	16.8	16.7	5.14	5.35	5.35	84.7	90.0	89.0
Major Importers	97.9	94.9	93.2	2.59	2.36	2.39	253.3	223.5	222.8
Brazil	3.3	2.1	2.3	0.94	1.43	1.52	3.1	3.0	3.5
China	30.8	30.8	30.5	3.19	3.12	3.08	98.2	96.0	94.0
Eastern Europe	9.7	9.8	8.4	4.19	3.89	3.72	40.8	38.3	31.1
Egypt	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.79	5.90	5.90	4.3	4.5	4.6
Other N. Africa 1/	5.4	5.6	5.2	1.04	1.55	0.97	5.7	8.6	5.1
Japan	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.66	3.18	3.58	1.0	0.8	0.9
FSU-12 2/	47.7	45.6	45.8	2.10	1.59	1.83	100.3	72.3	83.7
Other Foreign	60.0	60.2	59.2	1.96	2.03	2.02	117.6	122.5	119.6
India	23.5	24.0	23.4	2.12	2.27	2.31	49.9	54.5	54.0
Iran	6.5	6.7	6.8	1.26	1.34	1.25	8.2	8.9	8.5
Mexico	1.0	0.9	0.9	4.11	4.20	4.12	3.9	3.7	3.5
Non-EC W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.8	5.41	5.14	5.20	5.1	4.1	3.9
Pakistan	7.8	7.9	7.8	1.84	1.84	1.86	14.4	14.6	14.5
South Africa	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.10	1.58	1.36	1.7	2.2	1.5
Turkey	8.8	8.8	8.8	1.83	1.87	1.82	16.0	16.5	16.0
Others	10.0	9.8	9.7	1.85	1.84	1.83	18.5	18.0	17.7

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.
2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 1.6, 0.9, and 1.3 million metric tons, respectively.

May 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---			---Million metric tons---		
World 1/	316.1	323.4		2.60	2.47		822.2	798.7	834.0
United States	36.4	37.3		6.34	5.85		230.7	218.5	249.0
Total Foreign	279.7	286.0	283.9	2.11	2.03	2.06	591.5	580.3	585.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	20.2	21.1	21.2	2.76	2.39	2.58	55.8	50.4	54.7
Argentina	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.33	3.71	3.08	10.8	14.1	13.0
Australia	4.1	4.9	4.5	1.64	1.40	1.53	6.7	6.9	6.9
Canada	7.6	6.9	7.0	3.32	3.29	3.20	25.4	22.7	22.3
South Africa	3.7	3.9	4.0	2.40	0.74	2.13	8.9	2.9	8.5
Thailand	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.64	2.54	2.65	4.1	3.8	4.0
Major Importers	98.5	99.8	99.7	2.72	2.58	2.61	268.1	257.7	260.1
Eastern Europe	15.9	16.6	16.2	3.19	3.88	3.44	50.8	64.5	55.7
EC-12	19.4	19.0	18.5	4.36	4.70	4.71	84.3	89.4	87.1
Other W. Europe	3.0	2.9	2.8	4.49	4.29	4.15	13.7	12.3	11.6
Mexico	8.2	8.8	9.1	2.23	1.95	1.84	18.4	17.2	16.8
FSU-12 2/	51.6	52.1	52.8	1.93	1.40	1.66	99.4	72.9	87.5
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.84	3.77	3.87	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	161.0	165.2	162.9	1.66	1.65	1.66	267.6	272.2	270.2
Brazil	13.4	14.1	14.1	1.82	2.08	2.08	24.4	29.3	29.3
China	29.1	29.0	28.8	3.90	3.80	3.74	113.4	110.3	107.7
India	36.6	36.7	36.6	0.90	0.86	0.90	32.9	31.5	33.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3
Nigeria	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.67	0.85	0.86	6.3	8.1	8.2
Philippines	3.9	3.6	3.9	1.32	1.28	1.26	5.1	4.6	4.9
Turkey	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.10	2.17	2.12	9.3	9.6	9.4
Others	61.3	64.9	62.7	1.16	1.13	1.15	70.9	73.6	72.3
BARLEY									
World	74.1	78.4		2.41	2.16		178.9	169.0	166.9
United States	3.0	3.4		3.02	2.97		9.2	10.1	9.1
Total Foreign	71.1	75.0	71.0	2.39	2.12	2.22	169.7	158.9	157.8
Australia	2.5	2.8	2.7	1.62	1.43	1.48	4.1	4.0	4.0
Canada	4.7	4.5	4.4	2.96	2.78	2.73	13.9	12.5	12.0
China	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.73	1.73	1.78	5.7	5.7	5.8
Eastern Europe	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.99	3.69	3.57	14.3	14.8	13.4
EC-12	12.3	12.0	11.7	4.12	4.26	4.31	50.8	51.3	50.5
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.37	4.06	3.97	6.4	6.3	6.0
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.94	2.00	1.91	6.6	6.8	6.5
FSU-12 2/	25.2	27.5	25.8	1.98	1.32	1.62	50.0	36.3	41.9
Others	14.6	16.0	14.4	1.23	1.33	1.22	17.9	21.2	17.5

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

May 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May
CORN	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---			---Million metric tons---		
World	127.1	130.6		3.76	3.67		477.6	479.7	509.2
United States	27.1	27.9		7.44	6.82		201.5	189.9	217.8
Total Foreign	100.0	102.7	104.3	2.76	2.82	2.79	276.1	289.9	291.3
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.3	7.0	7.4	3.11	2.40	2.88	19.7	16.7	21.2
Argentina	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.90	4.38	3.52	7.6	10.5	9.5
South Africa	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.74	0.80	2.39	8.3	2.6	8.0
Thailand	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.81	2.73	2.82	3.8	3.6	3.7
Major Importers	19.7	21.4	22.3	3.44	4.01	3.67	67.9	86.0	81.7
Eastern Europe	6.4	6.7	6.8	3.06	5.01	4.12	19.7	33.7	27.8
EC-12	3.5	3.9	3.7	6.27	6.87	6.89	21.9	26.5	25.6
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.98	8.31	8.07	1.8	1.8	1.7
Mexico	6.6	7.7	8.0	2.14	1.88	1.75	14.1	14.5	14.0
FSU-12 2/	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.46	3.18	3.46	9.9	9.0	12.1
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.99	4.54	4.78	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	73.9	74.3	74.7	2.55	2.52	2.52	188.5	187.2	188.4
Brazil	12.9	13.6	13.6	1.84	2.10	2.10	23.7	28.5	28.5
Canada	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.91	6.75	6.60	7.2	7.3	7.0
China	21.4	21.5	21.4	4.52	4.41	4.30	96.8	95.0	92.0
Egypt	0.8	0.7	0.9	5.47	6.24	5.75	4.6	4.4	5.0
India	6.0	5.7	5.8	1.52	1.47	1.55	9.1	8.4	9.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3
Philippines	3.9	3.6	3.9	1.32	1.28	1.26	5.1	4.6	4.9
Zimbabwe	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.44	0.59	1.60	1.6	0.5	1.6
Others	24.0	24.3	24.1	1.47	1.37	1.45	35.3	33.2	35.1
SORGHUM									
World	38.7	40.7		1.35	1.32		52.4	53.6	56.9
United States	3.7	4.0		3.96	3.70		14.6	14.7	17.8
Total Foreign	35.1	36.7	36.0	1.08	1.06	1.09	37.9	38.9	39.1
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.33	3.47	3.07	2.3	2.5	2.3
Australia	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.22	1.72	2.00	0.9	1.1	1.2
China	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.67	3.50	3.52	5.7	4.9	5.1
India	14.5	15.0	14.8	0.82	0.80	0.81	11.9	12.0	12.0
Mexico	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.85	2.75	2.93	3.7	2.2	2.2
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.64	0.80	0.84	2.8	3.5	3.7
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.09	0.70	2.00	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sudan	3.0	4.2	4.1	0.50	0.69	0.68	1.5	2.9	2.8
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.42	1.06	1.39	0.3	0.2	0.3
Others	8.9	9.3	8.9	0.97	1.02	1.05	8.7	9.5	9.3

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

May 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---			---Million metric tons---		
World	21.1	20.4		1.88	1.59		39.6	32.5	33.7
United States	2.4	1.9		2.16	1.81		5.2	3.5	4.0
Total Foreign	18.7	18.5	18.0	1.84	1.56	1.65	34.4	28.9	29.7
FSU-12 2/	10.4	10.5	10.3	1.46	1.15	1.30	15.1	12.1	13.4
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.16	1.80	1.97	6.4	5.3	5.8
Argentina	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.34	1.14	1.29	0.4	0.4	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.43	1.15	1.36	1.5	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.34	2.14	2.18	2.9	1.9	2.4
Sweden	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.42	4.13	3.73	1.6	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	5.4	5.1	4.8	2.41	2.28	2.19	13.0	11.5	10.5
China	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.21	1.18	1.19	0.7	0.7	0.6
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.68	2.40	2.22	3.3	3.0	2.6
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.55	4.00	3.57	0.4	0.4	0.3
Poland	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.84	2.65	2.50	2.1	1.9	1.8
EC-12	1.6	1.4	1.3	3.05	3.20	3.15	5.0	4.4	4.1
France	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.88	4.23	4.12	0.8	0.7	0.7
Germany	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.93	4.92	4.61	2.4	1.9	1.8
Finland	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.67	3.37	3.36	1.7	1.2	1.1
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.38	3.97	3.50	0.6	0.5	0.4
Others	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.30	1.32	1.26	1.8	1.9	1.7
RYE									
World	16.0	13.1		2.31	1.94		37.0	25.5	29.2
United States	0.2	0.2		1.70	1.55		0.3	0.2	0.3
Total Foreign	15.8	13.0	14.8	2.32	1.95	1.95	36.7	25.3	28.9
FSU-12 2/	10.2	8.3	10.2	2.08	1.49	1.64	21.2	12.3	16.7
Maj. Foreign Exporter									
Canada	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.70	1.86	1.72	0.7	0.4	0.3
Other Foreign									
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.67	2.60	2.47	7.2	6.8	6.2
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.46	2.38	2.86	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.61	2.58	2.44	6.0	5.9	5.5
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.26	3.80	3.80	0.7	0.5	0.4
EC-12	1.6	1.2	1.1	3.40	3.68	3.54	5.3	4.4	4.1
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.95	5.24	4.71	0.5	0.4	0.4
Germany	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.87	4.66	4.48	4.0	3.3	3.0
Others	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.44	1.97	1.99	2.3	1.4	1.6

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain. 2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Total coarse grains production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 3.9, 4.0, and 4.0 million metric tons, respectively. 3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

May 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)				MILLING RATE				PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. April	May	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. April	May	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. April	May	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. April	May
	—Million hectares—			—Metric tons per hectare—				—Million metric tons—				— Percent—				—Million metric tons—			
World	146.7	147.0	146.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	508.0	520.0	514.0	514.4	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.7	344.1	352.3	348.2	348.4
United States	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	72.6	72.0	72.0	72.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
Total Foreign	145.6	145.9	145.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	501.0	512.9	507.0	507.4	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	339.0	347.2	343.1	343.4
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.8	15.7	16.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	38.5	35.8	38.1	37.9	64.0	63.8	64.1	64.1	24.6	22.8	24.4	24.3
Burma	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	13.5	13.7	12.8	12.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.1	8.2	7.7	7.7
Pakistan	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Thailand	10.0	8.8	10.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	20.2	17.2	20.5	20.3	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	13.3	11.3	13.5	13.4
Major Importers	14.0	14.1	13.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	58.6	59.5	56.9	57.4	66.1	66.0	65.9	66.0	38.7	39.2	37.5	37.9
EC-12	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	67.0	67.1	65.5	65.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
Indonesia	10.5	10.5	10.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	44.7	45.2	44.1	44.1	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.1	29.4	28.7	28.7
Nigeria	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.4	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.4
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.2	2.9	65.5	65.6	65.8	66.0	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.9
Other Foreign	114.8	116.1	114.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	403.8	417.7	412.0	412.1	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	275.6	285.2	281.2	281.2
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.1	8.9	8.2	8.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	71.5	61.8	61.9	61.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
Bangladesh	10.5	10.4	10.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	26.8	26.8	27.6	27.6	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.4
Brazil	4.3	4.6	5.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	7.2	9.5	10.8	10.8	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	4.9	6.5	7.3	7.3
China	32.7	33.1	32.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	180.1	189.3	186.0	186.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	126.1	132.5	130.2	130.2
India	42.2	42.6	41.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	110.4	111.9	106.5	106.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	73.6	74.6	71.0	71.0
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.9	12.9	13.1	12.0	12.0	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.4	9.6	8.7	8.7
Philippines	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.3
FSU-12 2/	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	65.0	64.3	65.0	65.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Vietnam	6.1	6.1	6.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	19.4	17.9	19.9	19.9	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	12.8	11.8	13.1	13.1
Others	12.8	13.1	13.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	35.1	36.3	36.2	36.5	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.2	23.2	24.0	24.0	24.2

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.
2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12.

May 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	April	May	1989/90	1990/91	April	May
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	58.37	54.05	54.59	1.84	1.92	1.93	1.93	107.37	103.99	105.37	105.42
United States	24.09	22.87	23.45	2.17	2.29	2.30	2.30	52.35	52.42	54.04	54.04
Total Foreign	34.27	31.18	31.14	1.61	1.65	1.65	1.65	55.01	51.58	51.33	51.38
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.35	14.45	14.80	1.90	1.89	1.95	1.95	31.09	27.25	28.80	28.80
Argentina	4.95	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.40	2.15	2.15	10.75	11.50	10.30	10.30
Brazil	11.40	9.65	10.00	1.78	1.63	1.85	1.85	20.34	15.75	18.50	18.50
Other Foreign	17.92	16.73	16.34	1.33	1.45	1.38	1.38	23.92	24.33	22.53	22.58
Canada	0.54	0.49	0.58	2.26	2.63	2.44	2.44	1.22	1.29	1.41	1.41
China	8.06	7.56	7.05	1.27	1.46	1.36	1.36	10.23	11.00	9.60	9.60
Eastern Europe	0.70	0.34	0.25	0.97	1.06	1.35	1.34	0.68	0.36	0.33	0.34
EC-12	0.63	0.69	0.54	3.13	3.10	3.11	3.11	1.98	2.14	1.68	1.68
India	2.25	2.37	2.60	0.80	1.02	0.85	0.85	1.81	2.42	2.20	2.20
Indonesia	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.09	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.29
Paraguay	0.98	0.89	0.90	1.61	1.46	1.78	1.78	1.58	1.30	1.60	1.60
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.83	0.83	0.81	1.15	1.06	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.92
Others	2.73	2.36	2.37	1.53	1.54	1.47	1.49	4.17	3.63	3.50	3.55
COTTONSEED											
World	31.62	33.08	34.45	0.97	1.01	1.07	1.06	30.83	33.50	36.59	36.59
United States	3.86	4.75	5.25	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.20	4.24	5.42	6.13	6.28
Total Foreign	27.76	28.33	29.21	0.96	0.99	1.05	1.04	26.59	28.09	30.45	30.30
China	5.20	5.59	6.35	1.24	1.37	1.52	1.52	6.44	7.67	9.62	9.62
India	7.33	7.36	7.27	0.60	0.53	0.54	0.54	4.40	3.90	3.90	3.90
Pakistan	2.60	2.66	2.88	1.12	1.23	1.57	1.51	2.91	3.28	4.36	4.36
Fmr. USSR 1/	3.33	3.17	3.00	1.53	1.54	1.48	1.45	5.11	4.88	4.45	4.35
Others	9.30	9.56	9.71	0.83	0.88	0.83	0.83	7.73	8.37	8.12	8.08
PEANUTS											
World	19.82	19.40	20.07	1.11	1.15	1.13	1.13	22.06	22.26	22.67	22.59
United States	0.67	0.73	0.82	2.72	2.23	2.74	2.74	1.81	1.63	2.24	2.24
Total Foreign	19.15	18.67	19.25	1.06	1.10	1.06	1.06	20.25	20.63	20.44	20.36
Argentina	0.18	0.20	0.19	1.87	2.37	2.11	2.11	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.40
China	2.96	2.91	2.98	1.81	2.19	2.08	2.08	5.37	6.37	6.20	6.20
India	8.71	8.30	8.75	0.93	0.92	0.86	0.86	8.10	7.62	7.50	7.50
Senegal	0.78	0.91	0.87	1.04	0.74	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.67	0.72	0.72
South Africa	0.09	0.09	0.20	1.28	1.21	0.56	0.56	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11
Sudan	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.73	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40
Others	5.88	5.73	5.73	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.12	5.06	5.10	5.02

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

May 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	April	May	1989/90	1990/91	April	May
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	15.64	16.36	16.45	1.40	1.38	1.26	1.25	21.89	22.56	20.75	20.59
United States	0.72	0.75	1.08	1.10	1.38	1.51	1.51	0.80	1.03	1.64	1.64
Total Foreign	14.92	15.61	15.37	1.41	1.38	1.24	1.23	21.09	21.53	19.12	18.95
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.50	1.36	1.70	1.40	1.32	3.80	3.90	3.50	3.30
China	0.72	0.71	0.75	1.49	1.88	1.47	1.47	1.06	1.34	1.10	1.10
EC-12	2.13	2.58	2.40	1.67	1.65	1.66	1.66	3.54	4.25	3.99	3.99
East Europe	1.27	1.23	1.27	1.81	1.71	1.71	1.73	2.29	2.10	2.13	2.19
Fmr. USSR 1/	4.46	4.67	4.50	1.59	1.41	1.25	1.25	7.07	6.56	5.64	5.64
Others	3.55	4.13	3.96	0.94	0.82	0.69	0.69	3.33	3.38	2.76	2.73
RAPESEED											
World	17.11	18.24	20.52	1.28	1.38	1.40	1.40	21.87	25.15	28.59	28.66
United States	0.03	0.03	0.06	1.58	1.74	1.43	1.43	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	17.08	18.21	20.46	1.28	1.38	1.39	1.40	21.82	25.10	28.51	28.57
Canada	2.90	2.58	3.27	1.07	1.27	1.32	1.32	3.10	3.28	4.30	4.30
China	4.99	5.50	6.10	1.09	1.26	1.22	1.22	5.44	6.96	7.44	7.44
EC-12	1.81	2.13	2.42	2.96	2.89	3.05	3.05	5.34	6.14	7.39	7.39
East Europe	0.81	0.74	0.71	2.66	2.39	2.30	2.28	2.15	1.76	1.58	1.63
India	4.97	5.72	6.30	0.83	0.90	0.95	0.95	4.13	5.15	6.00	6.00
Others	1.60	1.54	1.66	1.04	1.17	1.07	1.10	1.68	1.81	1.80	1.82
FLAXSEED											
World	3.68	3.74	3.40	0.50	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.84	2.28	2.10	2.09
United States	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.47	0.95	1.14	1.14	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.16
Total Foreign	3.62	3.64	3.27	0.50	0.60	0.59	0.59	1.81	2.18	1.94	1.94
Argentina	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.52	0.48	0.36	0.36
Canada	0.60	0.73	0.53	0.83	1.29	1.30	1.30	0.50	0.94	0.69	0.69
India	1.12	1.15	1.10	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.97	0.85	0.85	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.18	0.18
Others	0.36	0.34	0.37	0.67	0.77	0.94	0.97	0.24	0.26	0.36	0.36
MAJOR OILSEEDS	146.25	144.88	149.49	1.41	1.45	1.45	1.44	205.85	209.74	216.07	215.93
United States	29.44	29.23	30.79	2.01	2.07	2.09	2.09	59.29	60.65	64.28	64.43
Total Foreign	116.80	115.65	118.70	1.25	1.29	1.28	1.28	146.57	149.09	151.79	151.50
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.13	4.74	4.57	4.43
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.33	3.32	3.49	3.50
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*214.32*	*217.80*	*224.13*	*223.86*
PALM OIL 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.92	11.23	11.69	11.69

1/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

May 1992

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TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Apr.	May	1989/90	1990/91	Apr.	May
	---Million hectares---			---Kilograms per hectare---				---Million 480-pound bales---			
World	31.6	33.0	34.3	551	573	606	605	79.9	87.0	95.4	95.2
United States	3.9	4.7	5.2	688	711	735	731	12.2	15.5	17.5	17.6
Total Foreign	27.7	28.3	29.0	532	550	583	582	67.7	71.5	77.8	77.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.1	13.2	14.0	725	790	847	845	43.5	48.0	54.4	54.3
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,271	1,604	1,340	1,422	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.8
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	832	810	742	742	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	5.2	5.6	6.4	728	807	891	891	17.4	20.7	26.0	26.0
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	683	719	816	816	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	891	914	707	707	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.7	2.9	560	615	756	756	6.7	7.5	10.0	10.0
Sudan	0.3	0.2	0.2	456	422	494	494	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkey	0.7	0.6	0.6	851	1,021	947	947	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.6
Fmr. USSR 2/	3.3	3.2	3.0	796	818	817	800	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.0
Major Importers 3/	0.4	0.4	0.3	887	785	859	859	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	14.3	14.7	14.7	346	327	326	325	22.6	22.1	22.0	22.0
Argentina	0.6	0.6	0.6	486	468	415	404	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Brazil	1.9	2.0	2.1	347	352	376	376	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.6
India	7.3	7.4	7.3	315	270	274	274	10.6	9.1	9.1	9.1
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	930	928	979	979	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Others	4.3	4.6	4.6	357	368	346	347	7.0	7.7	7.3	7.3

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

3/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

May 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 10-year record of the difference between the May projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the May projection and the final estimate have averaged 14.5 million tons (2.8 percent) and ranged from -25.1 to 20.6 million tons. The May projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	2.8	14.5	-25.1	20.6	6	5
U.S.	4.4	2.6	-4.3	9.8	5	6
Foreign	2.9	12.8	-23.9	20.0	6	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	3.5	26.4	-31.9	75.3	5	6
U.S.	12.7	23.4	-30.2	70.3	5	6
Foreign	2.1	11.8	-21.2	28.1	3	8
RICE (Milled)						
World	3.0	9.5	-21.8	11.4	8	3
U.S.	6.2	0.3	-1.0	0.5	6	5
Foreign	3.1	9.5	-22.0	11.2	8	3
SOYBEANS						
World	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	8.1	3.9	-4.7	12.0	6	5
Foreign	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	4.6	3.8	-13.7	5.9	8	3
U.S.	10.5	1.4	-2.8	1.3	6	5
Foreign	4.0	2.8	-12.2	4.6	7	4
UNITED STATES		-------Million bushels-------				
CORN	13.4	787	-990	2,379	4	7
SORGHUM	16.0	116	-228	171	6	5
BARLEY	12.8	51	-73	206	6	5
OATS	21.4	67	-77	231	3	8

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

May 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

MAY 11, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES

Unseasonably warm, drier weather aids fieldwork in the southwest and Gulf Coastal States. Highly variable temperatures and rainfall limit early fieldwork in the east. Dryness stresses wheat in the west-central Great Plains, but the soft red winter wheat crop improves.

2 - CANADA

Soils are too dry in the southwestern Prairies for spring planting. Planting is just beginning elsewhere.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

Recent drier weather improves soybean harvest progress in southern Brazil, after earlier rain delays. Favorable harvest weather exists in Argentina.

4 - EUROPE

Beneficial April rains help winter crops in England, France and Italy. Below normal rain aggravates low moisture supplies in Spain. Moisture is favorable for crop development in the north. In Hungary, crops have inadequate moisture going into weather-sensitive growth phases.

5 - FSU: WEST

Winter grains break dormancy. Adequate moisture favors vegetative wheat and emerging spring grains.

6 - FSU: NEW LANDS

Topsoil moisture is adequate for spring grain planting. Subsoil moisture remains limited following last summer's drought.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Winter harvests progress across India but rain slows fieldwork in Pakistan. Pre-planting showers develop in southern and eastern rice areas of India and Bangladesh.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Early May showers help vegetative to reproductive winter wheat in the North China Plain, following below normal April rainfall. Drier weather eases flooding across southern China.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers develop over Thailand but hot weather persists in corn areas. Soils are too dry for Philippine grains. The rainy season is winding down over Java.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Near to below normal April rainfall promotes eastern summer crop harvesting. Soil moisture for the upcoming winter wheat planting season is low in the southeast and favorable in the west.

11 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Above-normal April rainfall in northern Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia benefits immature crops.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

NORTHWEST AFRICA: GRAINS RECEIVE BENEFICIAL RAIN

Rainfall during the period of April 1 - May 10, 1992 was frequent and timely across central and eastern Algeria and the northern half of Tunisia. This precipitation continued the trend for beneficial rainfall seen during March in Algeria and reversed a drying trend in Tunisia, helping winter grains in the filling stage. Rainfall was generally 5-25 millimeters per week since April 1. North African winter grain harvesting normally begins in May and extends into July.

During the first and third weeks of April 1992, Morocco received light-to-moderate rainfall. Rainfall was heaviest in the north where winter grains were least advanced and could benefit most. However, due to dryness throughout much of the winter, yield potential likely has already been reduced from normal due to low tiller counts.

SOUTHEAST EUROPE: DRYNESS CONTINUES

Precipitation has been well below normal across portions of southeast Europe from November 1, 1991 - May 10, 1992. Eastern Hungary, eastern Yugoslavia, western Romania, and all but southern Bulgaria are the driest areas. Eastern Hungary last received normal monthly precipitation during October, 1991. Winter and spring dryness stressed winter grains which are in the boot or pre-heading stage, and low soil moisture caused concern for summer crop planting. Areas of Romania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia are undergoing similar dryness. However, the driest areas of these countries received some precipitation in mid-April (10-25 millimeters). This precipitation provided temporary relief for winter grains and moistened top soils for summer crop planting.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: ADEQUATE SOIL MOISTURE FOR WINTER GRAINS

As of May 10, 1992, soil moisture was adequate for continued favorable growth and development of winter grains across the western portion of the former Soviet Union. Dry conditions, seen during planting across parts of Ukraine, the lower Volga Valley, and the North Caucasus ended with normal-to near-normal seasonal precipitation during November 1, 1991 - May 5, 1992. Timely precipitation maintained favorable growing conditions for winter grains. However, below normal precipitation for April across southern Ukraine and portions of the Volga Valley warrants monitoring.

Temperatures across the west were mild and above normal during much of the winter. Therefore, losses of winter grains due to "winterkill" were below avearage. Temperatures fell below-normal across eastern Ukraine, the Black Soils, the North Caucasus, and the Volga Valley during April 19 - May 5, 1992. This cooling trend slowed the development of winter grains. During this same period, weather in western Ukraine was warmer than normal.

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PRODUCTION BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: PLANTING INTENTIONS FOR WHEAT

Argentine farmers are expected to increase the planted area of winter wheat and increase production for the 1992/93 crop, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires. Harvested area is expected to increase by over 20 percent, rebounding to the level of 1989/90. Winter grain growing areas of Argentina reportedly have favorable soil moisture for winter wheat planting, germination, and development. Planting has started and will continue through July; the crop will be harvested November through January.

Several factors have improved since last year. Argentina's current macroeconomic situation is stable. World wheat prices are higher than last year and input prices have decreased relative to wheat prices. However, there are negative factors. The biggest obstacle to increasing area is the overvalued Argentine peso. Last year, the rate of exchange was fixed by law at a maximum of 1 peso to 1 US$1.00. Inflation continues to be a problem, although not at the hyperinflation rate of a few years ago. Inflation has eroded 30 to 45 percent of wheat's sale value since last year. The overvalued currency has made imports of seed, fertilizer, and agrochemicals less expensive, but has made Argentina's agricultural exports more expensive.

The current government policy is to minimize intervention in the grain market. In addition, the continued privatization of grain storage and transport bodes well for decreasing production costs. The Government has long-term trade agreements with Brazil and Algeria, but there are no direct price support programs. Export taxes for wheat were eliminated in November 1990.

BRAZIL: ESTIMATE FOR 1990/91 ORANGE CROP REVISED UPWARD

The U.S. agricultural officer in Sao Paulo has increased the estimate for Brazil's 1990/91 orange crop to 12.36 million, tons, a 3-percent increase over the December 1991 estimate of 11.95 million. The revision reflects a 430,000 ton increase in the Sao Paulo crop, currently estimated at 10.20 million tons (250 million 90-pound boxes).

BRAZIL: TOBACCO CROP FORECAST AT RECORD LEVEL IN 1992

According to the U.S. agricultural officer in Sao Paulo, the 1992 tobacco crop is forecast at 523,000 tons (farm sales weight), up 24 percent from last year's weather-damaged crop and 4 percent above the December estimate. Area planted is reportedly up 11 percent, to 320,000 hectares. Production of flue-cured, light air-cured, and burley tobaccos in the South region is projected at a record 450,000 tons, due to a 15-percent increase in plantings and higher yields. Grower prices paid for the 1992 crop in the South region increased 30 percent over the 1991 level, to US$1.47 per kilogram. Production of dark air/sun-cured and cigar tobaccos in the North region is forecast at 73,000 tons, down slightly from last year because of a decline in yields.

CHINA: TOBACCO PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL IN 1991

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing reports that tobacco production totaled a record 2.94 million tons (farm sales weight) in 1991. Current assessments indicate output will expand again in 1992. However, the percentage increase is not expected to be as large because stricter grade standards have been implemented in order to limit the production of low quality cigarettes.

Estimates for tobacco area and production (farm sales weight) are as follows in million of hectares and million of tons:

Year	Area planted	Production
1990	1.592	2.627
1991	1.660	2.940
1992	1.680	3.057 1/

1/ Preliminary.

COSTA RICA: POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION INCREASES IN 1991

Production of poultry meat totaled 47,500 tons in 1991, a 10-percent increase from 1990, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in San Jose. The two large companies that control most of the country's production have utilized advertising, expanded the availability of high-value processed products, and integrated smaller companies into the production process in an effort to expand the market for poultry meat.

MALAWI/ZIMBABWE: TOBACCO PRODUCTION FORECASTS FOR 1992

According to a report by the International Tobacco Growers Association, there are no alternatives to tobacco farming in Malawi and Zimbabwe because most of the potential replacement crops would take several years to yield returns and are difficult to market. Commercial tobacco production was established in Malawi and Zimbabwe during colonial rule. Tobacco production in Zimbabwe reached current production levels in the 1960's. The tobacco sector in Malawi began expanding during the 1970's, from less than 30,000 tons per year to over 100,000 by 1990. Malawi's 1992 tobacco crop is forecast at 126,900 tons, 1 percent above 1991, but 3 percent below the December forecast. Production in Zimbabwe for 1992 is estimated at a record 195,250 tons, up 10 percent from 1991, but 3 percent less than the December forecast of 201,060 tons because of drought.

POLAND: PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO DECLINE IN POULTRY SECTOR

Poland's production of poultry meat declined to 320,000 tons in 1991, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Warsaw. This is the third consecutive decline since 1988 when the industry produced 351,000 tons of poultry meat. Output of eggs in 1991 totaled 6.5 billion eggs, approximately 15 percent below the 1990 level. The continuing slump in poultry meat and egg production primarily is due to low prices stemming from a lack of consumer purchasing power.

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SPAIN: CITRUS PRODUCTION DECLINES IN 1991/92

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Madrid has revised the 1991/92 citrus crop estimate to 4.43 million tons, 53,000 tons above the December forecast, but 8 percent below the revised estimate for the 1990/91 crop. Last year's cold spring weather caused below normal fruit set for the 1991/92 crop. Current blooming conditions for the 1992/93 crop in the major citrus producing areas are only fair to average due to unusually high temperatures. Orange production for 1991/92 remains unchanged from the December forecast of 2.49 million tons, but the estimate for 1990/91 has been revised upward by 1 percent, to 2.59 million tons. Tangerine production for 1991/92 has been increased 5 percent, to 1.40 million tons. The 1990/91 production estimate has been raised 4 percent, to 1.57 million tons. Lemon production in 1991/92 has been reduced 3 percent, to 510,000 tons. The 1990/91 crop estimate has been increased almost 2 percent, to 630,000 tons.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The preliminary forecast for 1992/93 world centrifugal sugar production is 113.4 million tons (raw value), 1 percent above the 1991/92 revised total of 112.6 million, but slightly below the 1990/91 record of 113.6 million. In Asia, the world's largest producing region accounting for 32 percent of world production, sugar outturn is forecast to increase 2 percent during the 1992/93 season, to 36.1 million tons. In the European Community and in South America, the 1992/93 forecast is up less than 1 percent from a year ago, to 16.0 and 14.8 million tons, respectively. Production in the Caribbean is expected to increase marginally, to 7.2 million tons. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the 1992/93 forecast is 5.2 million tons, down 15 percent from 1991/92.

The European Community (EC) accounts for 14 percent of the world's total sugar production. EC output is forecast at nearly 16.0 million tons, an increase of 1 percent from 1991/92. In France, the largest producer in the EC, sugar outturn is forecast at 4.4 million tons, about the same level as last season. Several industrial projects to produce fuel ethanol have been announced in recent months, following the Government's decision to encourage the production of "biofuels". French sugarbeet and grain producers have obtained a tax exemption for this fuel. Germany, one of western Europe's most important sugar manufacturers, is expected to produce 4.3 million tons in 1992/93, up 1 percent from 1991/92. Sugar production is one of the most lucrative enterprises for German farmers. In 1991, average gross margins were 3 times higher than those for wheat. For this reason, German officials have heavily lobbied their counterparts on the EC Commission to grant farmers in eastern Germany a relatively high sugar quota that significantly exceeds domestic demand. The

German sugar industry is becoming increasingly concentrated as companies merge and smaller, older facilities in western Germany are closed. At the same time, the renovation of and investment in the sugar industry in eastern Germany continues unabated. The objective is to build modern, efficient facilities ready for operation by 1994/95.

India, the world's largest sugar producer, is expected to produce a record 1992/93 crop of 14.8 million tons (including 828,000 tons of Khandsari), 1 percent more than last season's record harvest. India's sugar sector has had to cope with complex industrial and agricultural policies as well as weather anomalies. Record production has led to a stock buildup because growth in domestic consumption has not kept pace. While exports have increased significantly, the industry will have a hard time sustaining greater levels of exports since world prices are currently below both domestic prices and the average mill's cost of production. Mills are trapped between the Central Government's authority over marketing to prevent basic price inflation and State Government control of pricing, which favors growers. Some industry observers forecast a virtual collapse of sugar production in 1993/94, precipitated by the mills' inability to make full payment to farmers for sugarcane harvested in 1991/92.

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In the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union (FSU-12; excludes the Baltic States), the 1992/93 forecast of 6.8 million tons is up 1 percent from last season, but down 25 percent from the level produced in the FSU-12 in 1990/91. Although the outlook for the 1992/93 season is not especially favorable, some improvement is expected over the poor 1991/92 outturn. Many of the usual problems--notably shortages in input supplies--continue to hamper producers. The dismemberment of the USSR shattered many of the intertwining economic ties among the FSU-12. For the short run, the output of the individual economies will be less than the whole economy of the former Soviet Union. This phenomenon results from the breakdown in distribution of goods from producing zones located in one State to processing and marketing areas situated in a different State. While interest generally seems high, private farmers appear to be off to a rocky start in most States. Private farmers continue to face difficulties in accessing suitable machinery and other farm inputs. Given the size of their holdings and lack of access to appropriate inputs, private farmers, in all likelihood, will not contribute significantly to overall sugar output in 1992/93.

The 1992/93 Brazilian sugar crop is essentially unchanged from last year's output, but is 15 percent larger than the 1990/91 crop. Sugarcane milling for both the 1992/93 sugar and alcohol crops is scheduled to begin about mid-May in the Center-South region and in September in the North-Northeast region. Sugar and ethanol production limits are set annually by the Government. Although not specifically expressed in the annual production plan, these limits should always be considered minimal rather than actual or maximum, since they are almost always revised upward during the milling season, provided sugarcane is available. If there is excess sugarcane and world market prices are depressed, the Government likely will chose to produce ethanol rather than sugar. The Government of Brazil is not expected to announce its 1992/93 (June-May) sugar and alcohol production plan in the near future because of recent changes in Cabinet members. The Secretary for Regional Development, under whose jurisdiction sugar and alcohol policy fall, had not been appointed as of late April.

In China, the third largest sugar producer in the world, output is forecast up by 9 percent, to 7.6 million tons, exceeding the 1991/92 record crop by 600,000 tons. The most important development in China's sugar industry is the Government's recent decision to liberate the marketing, procurement, and internal distribution of sugar. Quotas, rationing, and set prices have been eliminated. Within the Government, there is growing concern that sugar production is expanding too rapidly. However, falling prices are likely to limit the rate of expansion, at least until demand in rural areas can be tapped. Despite the temporary concerns of overproduction, mills are attempting to increase milling capacity and extraction rates. Continued improvements in irrigation and fertilizer distribution, crop management, and the increased use of sophisticated crushing and refining equipment is expected to contribute to expanded production in 1992/93. Some officials are questioning the wisdom of pursuing the 10.7 million ton production target set for the year 2000 because of procurement, storage, and distribution problems experienced with the 1991/92 record crop.

Sugar production in Asia is forecast to increase in four of the six major producing countries. India and China, as discussed above, are expected to increase production. In Thailand, the 1992/93 forecast is unchanged from the record 5.0 million tons produced during 1991/92. The Ministry of Industry is responsible for setting production quotas for the individual mills based on the past 3 years' crushing performance, an assessment of the sugarcane crop, local demand for white sugar, long-term export contracts, and the residual sugar available for export. The Royal Thai Government (RTG) provides a credit program under which farmers can borrow, at below market interest rates, an amount equivalent to their advance payment from the mills. It also provides "packing credits" to the sugar industry. These credits are discount-rate financing provided by the Bank of Thailand to interested millers and exporters, allowing them to offer credit terms to buyers.

Philippine sugar production for 1992/93 is forecast at 1.9 million tons, up 1 percent from 1991/92 and 9 percent above 1990/91. The forecast depends, in part, on the vagaries of the annual monsoon rains, typhoons, and conditions during the dry season which create the potential for highly variable crop conditions. The outlook reflects the likelihood of expanded area in regions where idled mills were restarted during the 1991/92 season. There were 39 out of a total of 42 sugar mills grinding sugarcane in 1991/92, operating at an estimated 60 to 70 percent of rated capacity. However, it is still uncertain what impact low sugar prices will have on planting decisions of small-scale sugarcane growers for the 1992/93 crop. The Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) and major Luzon mills report that, despite some sugarcane area lost to Mount Pinatubo ash and mud flows, south-central Luzon actually was helped by the ash which enhanced soil fertility. Most of the modernization plans for the milling industry have stalled despite the fact that 70 percent of the 39 operating mills are 1920's vintage or earlier. The industry's modernization plans have been hampered mostly by the cost of financing which, in 1991/92, varied from 25 to 30 percent. Both the sugar industry and the SRA are now projecting a domestic consumption need that will soon outstrip production. The industry forecasts domestic demand at 2.5 million tons by the year 2000. Policies regarding sugar pricing and land reform will clearly have to be addressed in order to achieve a production target that will meet both growing domestic needs and export opportunities.

In Indonesia, the sugar production forecast of 2.1 million tons for the 1992/93 season is 5 percent less than in 1991/92. The decline is due to the delayed impact of the drought in producing areas of Java and Lampung. The effect of dry conditions on sugar production in 1991/92 is expected to be less severe than originally projected because the industry increased its production capacity through limited expansion of existing mills and the opening of a new sugar mill in North Sulawesi. The Government of Indonesia (GOI) adheres to a policy of achieving self-sufficiency in sugar production. Helping to attain this goal are efforts to rehabilitate and increase capacity at existing mills. Recent investment in new mills and plantations in Lampung (southern Sumatra) and North Sulawesi could add about 400,000 tons of sugar, per year, over the next four years. Attainment of self-sufficiency will probably be delayed for several years because of the conversion of prime agricultural land on Java to other uses and higher demand resulting from population increases and improved incomes. Aside from the drought, the two most important factors affecting sugar production in Indonesia are the conversion of irrigated land from agricultural to non-agricultural use and the development of the sugar industry on islands other than Java. The pace of land conversion from agriculture to industrial development and urban sprawl is estimated at 30,000 hectares per year.

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The Mexican sugar production forecast for 1992/93 is 3.6 million tons, up 3 percent from 1991/92. Mexico is expected to continue to experience production shortages because of population growth and expansion of the economy. The Mexican sugar industry is still in the process of restructuring. Domestic sugar prices continue to be controlled and are currently adjusted monthly according to a formula that pegs the Peso exchange rate to the U.S. dollar.

Recent land reforms may have a significant impact on the sugar industry in Mexico. In an attempt to address some of the shortcomings of the domestic sugar market, there is an effort underway to create several private, regional trading entities to oversee the sale and distribution of sugar throughout Mexico.

Sugar production in the Republic of South Africa for 1992/93 is forecast at 1.8 million tons, a 24-percent decrease in output from last year due to drought since the beginning of January 1992. Although there were beneficial rains from October through December 1991, during the important growth period from January to March there was no rainfall to offset the damaging affects of seasonally high temperatures. To date, irrigation water supplies have been sufficient for those areas that are irrigated, but the important Crocodile river irrigation area in the Eastern Transvaal has begun to develop water supply shortages.

Australian sugar production for 1992/93 is forecast at 3.5 million tons, up 10 percent from a year ago, reflecting a return to more favorable growing conditions following last year's drought in New South Wales and Queensland. The Australian sugar industry is currently in an expansion phase. Sugarcane area is increasing substantively for the first time since 1981 and new growers are entering the industry for the first time since 1965.

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TABLE 9

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 3/
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	121	138	160	135
Mexico	3,100	3,600	3,500	3,620
United States 2/ 4/	6,008	6,273	6,532	6,804
Total	9,229	10,011	10,192	10,559
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	944	1,300	1,570	1,500
Bolivia	180	225	230	230
Brazil	7,793	7,900	9,133	9,100
Chile	448	370	360	460
Colombia	1,611	1,595	1,653	1,690
Ecuador	331	355	349	360
Guyana	130	162	217	230
Paraguay	120	100	110	120
Peru	620	585	500	500
Surinam	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	75	70	80	80
Venezuela	495	510	540	545
Total	12,748	13,173	14,743	14,816
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Belize	102	104	102	100
Costa Rica	245	265	290	300
El Salvador	211	270	349	300
Guatemala	875	1,015	1,149	1,200
Honduras	199	191	199	200
Nicaragua	198	217	250	270
Panama	114	126	127	115
Total	1,944	2,188	2,466	2,485
CARIBBEAN				
Barbados	69	65	50	50
Cuba	8,000	7,620	6,000	6,000
Dominican Republic	636	580	600	625
Guadeloupe	60	60	35	40
Haiti	35	30	30	30
Jamaica	219	237	230	240
Martinique	2	2	2	3
Puerto Rico	62	67	64	65
St. Kitts and Nevis	25	15	20	20
Trinidad and Tobago	121	104	116	110
Total	9,229	8,780	7,147	7,183
EC-12				
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,039	1,116	967	960
Denmark	529	591	508	500
France 5/	4,204	4,736	4,423	4,400
Germany	4,087	4,672	4,245	4,300
Greece	421	315	310	300
Ireland	233	227	230	220
Italy	1,803	1,587	1,640	1,750
Netherlands	1,241	1,341	1,137	1,150
Portugal	2	2	2	2
Spain	1,037	1,036	1,024	1,040
United Kingdom	1,322	1,360	1,330	1,350
Total	15,918	16,983	15,816	15,972
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE				
Austria	457	451	466	500
Finland	168	176	161	150
Sweden	401	419	252	360
Switzerland	152	160	136	150
Total	1,178	1,206	1,015	1,160

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 9 (Continued)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 3/
EASTERN EUROPE				
Albania	16	14	15	10
Bulgaria	60	80	70	70
Czechoslovakia	878	700	780	800
Hungary	630	550	700	600
Poland	1,865	2,214	1,642	1,500
Romania	499	334	430	500
Yugoslavia	930	885	850	900
Total	4,878	4,777	4,487	4,380
FSU-12 6/	9,425	9,043	6,725	6,800
Baltics 7/	135	117	125	125
NORTH AFRICA				
Algeria	10	10	10	10
Egypt	957	982	950	1,010
Morocco	494	519	519	460
Sudan	420	480	500	500
Tunisia	35	37	27	40
Total	1,916	2,028	2,006	2,020
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA				
Angola	35	35	35	35
Benin	4	5	5	5
Burkina	20	20	20	20
Burundi	8	10	10	10
Cameroon	40	40	40	40
Chad	20	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	35	35	35
Cote d' Ivorie	164	180	180	180
Ethiopia	183	190	200	200
Gabon	20	20	20	20
Ghana	10	5	5	5
Guinea	25	25	25	25
Kenya	441	430	434	440
Madagascar	125	125	125	125
Malawi	175	200	200	200
Mali	20	20	20	20
Mauritius	602	661	648	650
Mozambique	30	35	40	30
Nigeria	53	59	60	75
Reunion	178	200	221	235
Rwanda	5	5	5	5
Senegal	60	60	60	60
Sierra Leone	6	6	7	6
Somalia	35	40	40	40
South Africa	2,289	2,152	2,429	1,840
Swaziland	504	527	515	490
Tanzania	95	112	115	115
Togo	4	5	5	5
Uganda	30	30	30	30
Zaire	60	60	60	60
Zambia	142	133	140	140
Zimbabwe	502	493	348	0
Total	5,920	5,938	6,097	5,161
MIDDLE EAST				
Iran	600	700	750	750
Iraq	10	10	5	5
Lebanon	6	6	6	8
Syria	41	43	50	50
Turkey	1,380	1,944	1,900	1,820
Total	2,037	2,703	2,711	2,633

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 9 (Continued)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 3/
OTHER ASIA				
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	196	262	240	240
Burma	35	25	30	30
China	5,618	6,648	7,000	7,600
India 8/	12,575	13,748	14,650	14,750
Indonesia	2,080	2,120	2,200	2,100
Japan	988	922	990	915
Malaysia	105	95	100	100
Nepal	35	40	45	45
Pakistan	1,987	2,067	2,280	2,330
Philippines	1,750	1,718	1,850	1,875
Sri Lanka	35	35	35	35
Taiwan	511	409	500	520
Thailand	3,502	3,954	5,000	5,000
Vietnam	450	500	500	550
Total	29,877	32,553	35,430	36,100
OCEANIA				
Australia	3,797	3,637	3,180	3,500
Fiji	461	420	420	420
Papua New Guinea	35	45	50	50
Total	4,293	4,102	3,650	3,970
WORLD TOTAL	108,727	113,485	112,485	113,239

1/ One-half of the crop years are on a September/August basis. Crop years for Southern Hemisphere countries begin prior to September. Factors for converting from refined to raw sugar are 1.087 for refined beet sugar and 1.07 for refined cane sugar.
2/ Preliminary. Revised U.S. production estimates will be released on May 29, 1992.
3/ Forecast.
4/ United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane sugar, but exclude Puerto Rico cane sugar which is listed separately.
5/ French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.
6/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.
7/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
8/ Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar. Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in million tons is as follows: 1989/90 - .818; 1990/91 - .859; 1991/92 - 1.035; 1992/93 - .828.

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BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Sugar production from sugarbeets for 1992/93 is forecast at 38.4 million tons, up 2 percent from 37.5 million produced in 1991/92, but 7 percent less than the 1990/91 record of 41.3 million. The expected increase in sugar production is based on a projected 1-percent increase in harvested area, to 8.6 million hectares, and a 2-percent improvement in recovery rates. The European Community (EC) accounts for 42 percent of the world's total sugar production from sugarbeets. EC sugar output for 1992/93 is forecast at 16.0 million tons, an increase of 1 percent from last year. In the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic States), the production forecast of 6.8 million tons is up 1 percent from the volume produced last season. China's 1992/93 forecast of 2.0 million tons is up 33 percent from a year ago and, if realized, will be the largest increase among all the major sugarbeet growing countries. In Poland, the 1992/93 forecast of 1.5 million tons is down 9 percent from last year and 32 percent less than the record 2.2 million ton outturn in 1990/91.

The European Community (EC) accounts for 14 percent of the world's total sugar production and 42 percent of the sugar produced from sugarbeets. The EC 1992/93 beet area is forecast to increase 1 percent, to 2.0 million hectares. In France, the largest producer in the EC, the 1992/93 area forecast is up 3 percent from last year, but 1 percent below the 1990/91 record. However, sugar outturn is forecast at virtually the same tonnage as a year ago because of lower-than-expected yields and a return to more normal recovery rates. The depressed situation of the world sugar market is the principal reason for the downturn in sugar production.

In Germany, the 1992/93 area forecast is down 3 percent from last year. Improvements in production techniques coupled with production per hectare increases averaging 1.5 percent per year, will necessitate a reduction in sugarbeet area in order to keep sugar output within the limits of the sugar quota. Reductions are taking place mainly in eastern Germany where only 166,381 hectares will be planted to sugarbeets in 1992/93 compared with 201,337 hectares in 1991/92. In order to keep the sugar industry within the quota limits, the ultimate planting goal in eastern Germany is about 140,000 hectares. In western Germany, the planting density for beets has risen over the past 20 years from approximately 62,000 plants per hectare in 1970 to 79,000 plants per hectare in 1991. The sugar industry advises farmers to opt for planting densities of 80,000 to 90,000 plants per hectare. Sugarbeet breeding is closely coordinated between breeding companies and sugar refiners, who make recommendations to farmers regarding seed varieties. However, the farmer still makes the final decision about which of the 26 registered varieties will be planted.

In Italy, the 1992/93 area forecast is up 6 percent, or 16,000 hectares, from last year. The expected increase in area stems from sugar production shortfalls with respect to Italy's quota. Thus, sugar outturn for 1992/93 is expected to approach or exceed the level of the country's quota. Favorable weather at planting in March bodes well for the 1992/93 season. Germination rates and stand establishments have been good in all regions. During the period 1985 to 1989, average yields grew by a modest 1.2 percent compared to 12 percent in other EC countries. Factors accounting for the low Italian sugar yields are: less favorable climatic conditions because the amount of rainfall in Italy is less than in other EC producing countries and it is concentrated within a shorter time period; a plant cycle that is shorter than in northern

Europe which prevents the plant from producing as much sugar; a high incidence of parasitic fungi that reduce the sugar content; and, the Italian soils which tend to have more clay and thus become easily water-logged making it necessary for farmers to complete harvesting before the fall rains commence on or about October 1.

In the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union (FSU-12), the 1992/93 harvested area forecast is expected to be slightly lower than last year. The variable inputs necessary for a successful beet harvest are not in place. The distribution of petroleum and other natural resources has been disrupted, with predictable consequences. Despite a somewhat pessimistic outlook for the 1992/93 beet harvest, crop conditions seem favorable in terms of soil moisture.

In Poland, the 1992/93 area forecast of 340,000 hectares is 6 percent less than last year. Although yields are expected to be up 3 percent from 1991/92, the recovery rate is expected to be down 6 percent near the average of the past two seasons. Unattractive producer prices are the reason for the expected decline in area. Even with a sharp draw-down in stocks, the 1.5 million ton sugar outturn is viewed as insufficient to service domestic needs. Prices at all levels have been decontrolled since 1990 and Poland's sugar industry continues to move slowly towards privatization. The Agriculture Market Agency has allocated US$24.0 million to help stabilize prices through intervention buying, but has abandoned costly export subsidies.

In China, 1992/93 sugarbeet area is forecast at 0.8 million hectares, 7 percent above last year. Raw material is expected to be 20 percent above last year's flood-damaged crop. Because only 20 percent of beet and cane fields are irrigated, weather remains the dominant factor affecting production. China is trying to expand sugar production gradually in the economically less-developed regions, where the land is generally poor and lacks sufficient soil moisture. Most of China's investments in the sugar industry are designed to improve irrigation systems and crop management, reclaim wastelands, expand production capacity, and ensure a stable supply of fertilizers. The Government's policy of gradually eliminating controls on sugar prices means many of these investments will have to be underwritten by the sugar mills and individual farmers. China's sugarbeet yields during the 1980's averaged 16.0 tons per hectare. In 1992/93, beet yields are expected to average about 22.5 tons per hectare. Because of improved varieties, better crop management, and the widespread use of higher quality inputs, beet area has more than doubled in China's northwestern provinces. In Xinjiang, officials estimate that, from 1990/91 to 1991/92, yields increased 25 to 30 percent. The increase was attributed to changes in beet varieties, higher planting densities, improved irrigation methods, and an increase in the survival rate of young plants--from 60 to 80 percent--because the seedlings were protected by paper bags until transplanted. Extraction rates also have improved.

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In Turkey, the 1992/93 area forecast is unchanged from last season. Yield per acre is expected to return to a more normal level resulting in a 4-percent decline in sugar production. The State Sugar Corporation of Turkey encourages farmers to increase sugar production for both domestic consumption and for export. Farmers are motivated to plant more beets because of support prices and other incentives. The State Sugar Corporation buys the entire beet crop from farmers at predetermined support prices. Farmers bring their beets to the purchasing centers of each plant in their region. The beets are then hauled to factories for storage and processing. There are 27 sugar factories in Turkey, of which 22 are wholly owned by the State Sugar Corporation. The other 5 processing plants are owned by public and private banks and other state institutions. A regional boundary is established for each factory. Farmers who have land within any of these regions apply to the factory officials for permission to grow sugarbeets. Contracts signed between farmers and factory authorities specify the acreage to be planted, the kind of seed to be used, the type of crop rotation, and other technical and legal aspects. The support price paid depends upon the beet requirements of the State Sugar Corporation, production costs, and the farmers' willingness to grow beets. Farmers are free to switch to other crops and not sign contracts with the corporation.

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TABLE 10

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Austria						
1990/91	50	49.9	2,494	451	18.1	9.02
1991/92	51	49.5	2,522	466	18.5	9.14
1992/93 MAY	54	52.8	2,850	500	17.5	9.26
Belgium-Luxembourg						
1990/91	112	61.2	6,857	1,116	16.3	9.96
1991/92	106	57.0	6,043	967	16.0	9.12
1992/93 MAY	105	57.1	6,000	960	16.0	9.14
China						
1990/91	670	21.7	14,526	1,387	9.5	2.07
1991/92	750	20.0	15,000	1,500	10.0	2.00
1992/93 MAY	800	22.5	18,000	2,000	11.1	2.50
Czechoslovakia						
1990/91	170	31.2	5,308	700	13.2	4.12
1991/92	168	34.9	5,857	780	13.3	4.64
1992/93 MAY	170	35.3	6,000	800	13.3	4.71
Denmark						
1990/91	66	55.8	3,685	591	16.0	8.95
1991/92	65	200.4	13,027	508	3.9	7.82
1992/93 MAY	65	50.8	3,300	500	15.2	7.69
France						
1990/91	474	53.8	25,520	4,736	18.6	9.99
1991/92	453	53.6	24,282	4,423	18.2	9.76
1992/93 MAY	468	53.0	24,800	4,400	17.7	9.40
Germany						
1990/91	620	49.0	30,366	4,672	15.4	7.54
1991/92	574	45.2	25,926	4,245	16.4	7.40
1992/93 MAY	557	48.5	27,000	4,300	15.9	7.72
Hungary						
1990/91	115	38.3	4,400	550	12.5	4.78
1991/92	115	43.5	5,000	700	14.0	6.09
1992/93 MAY	115	43.5	5,000	600	12.0	5.22
Italy						
1990/91	270	43.0	11,600	1,587	13.7	5.88
1991/92	274	41.6	11,400	1,640	14.4	5.99
1992/93 MAY	290	43.1	12,500	1,750	14.0	6.03
Japan 2/						
1990/91	72	55.5	3,994	700	17.5	9.72
1991/92	72	57.2	4,115	780	19.0	10.83
1992/93 MAY	72	54.0	3,890	685	17.6	9.51
Netherlands						
1990/91	125	69.7	8,707	1,341	15.4	10.73
1991/92	123	58.5	7,200	1,137	15.8	9.24
1992/93 MAY	123	56.9	7,000	1,150	16.4	9.35
Poland						
1990/91	440	38.0	16,721	2,214	13.2	5.03
1991/92	361	31.6	11,412	1,642	14.4	4.55
1992/93 MAY	340	32.4	11,000	1,500	13.6	4.41

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 10 (Continued)

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Romania						
1990/91	163	19.1	3,114	334	10.7	2.05
1991/92	202	22.4	4,516	430	9.5	2.13
1992/93 MAY	220	23.2	5,110	500	9.8	2.27
Spain						
1990/91	160	45.4	7,265	1,020	14.0	6.38
1991/92	150	44.7	6,710	1,009	15.0	6.73
1992/93 MAY	150	45.3	6,800	1,025	15.1	6.83
Turkey						
1990/91	378	37.0	13,986	1,944	13.9	5.14
1991/92	398	38.9	15,500	1,900	12.3	4.77
1992/93 MAY	398	37.2	14,800	1,820	12.3	4.57
FSU-12 3/						
1990/91	3,239	24.8	80,379	9,043	11.3	2.79
1991/92	3,113	20.9	64,980	6,725	10.3	2.16
1992/93 MAY	3,100	22.6	70,000	6,800	9.7	2.19
Baltics 4/						
1990/91	47	28.7	1,351	117	8.7	2.49
1991/92	42	33.3	1,400	125	8.9	2.98
1992/93 MAY	42	33.3	1,400	125	8.9	2.98
United Kingdom						
1990/91	192	41.7	8,000	1,360	17.0	7.08
1991/92	170	46.2	7,850	1,330	16.9	7.82
1992/93 MAY	172	46.5	8,000	1,350	16.9	7.85
United States 2/						
1990/91	557	44.8	24,959	3,497	14.0	6.28
1991/92	562	45.0	25,263	3,402	13.5	6.05
1992/93 MAY	574	44.4	25,492	3,674	14.4	6.40
Yugoslavia						
1990/91	158	37.4	5,915	885	15.0	5.60
1991/92	139	44.7	6,219	850	13.7	6.12
1992/93 MAY	158	40.2	6,350	900	14.2	5.70
MAJOR BEET PRODUCERS						
1990/91	8,078	34.6	279,147	38,245	13.7	4.73
1991/92	7,888	33.5	264,222	34,559	13.1	4.38
1992/93 MAY	7,973	33.3	265,292	35,339	13.3	4.43
OTHERS						
1990/91	599	39.6	23,732	3,075	13.0	5.13
1991/92	586	38.2	22,397	2,899	12.9	4.95
1992/93 MAY	600	39.5	23,684	3,023	12.8	5.04
WORLD						
1990/91	8,677	34.9	302,879	41,320	13.6	4.76
1991/92	8,474	33.8	286,619	37,458	13.1	4.42
1992/93 MAY	8,573	33.7	288,976	38,362	13.3	4.47

1/ Refined beet sugar is converted to raw value by a forecast of 1.087.
2/ Produces cane sugar as well as beet sugar.
3/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.
4/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

MAY 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Sugar production from sugarcane during the 1992/93 season is forecast at 75.0 million tons, slightly below the 1991/92 record of 75.2 million, but 4 percent above the 72.3 million produced in 1990/91. India is the world's largest sugarcane producer, accounting for 20 percent of the world's total sugar produced from sugarcane. India's cane sugar production (including Khandsari) is forecast at a record 14.8 million tons for 1992/93, 1 percent above the previous high of 14.7 million in 1991/92. In Zimbabwe, usually the fourth largest producing country in Sub-Saharan Africa, no sugar is expected to be produced during the 1992/93 season because of a severe drought.

In India, the forecast for sugarcane area of 2.3 million hectares is up 2 percent from the previous season and is expected to yield 145.0 million tons of raw material for use in centrifugal sugar. The total area under cane cultivation in the major producing states has increased in recent years in response to higher sugarcane prices and profitable returns from the sugar crop. Per hectare yields tend to vary considerably on a state-by-state basis. Most of the cane in Maharashtra is harvested after 15 months, while cane cutting in Uttar Pradesh usually commences 9 to 10 months after planting. If farmers receive delayed or only partial payment from mills for their 1991/92 crop and are forced to harvest ratoon crops when normally they would have replanted, cane yields will be somewhat lower in 1992/93. This pattern of late payment to farmers by mills burdened with large unsold inventories of sugar is expected to confine 1992/93 planting increases to areas near new mills in Maharashtra, Punjab, and Haryana. Defaults by the mills could lead to a cutback in sugarcane production in the future.

Mills producing centrifugal white sugar compete for raw material with producers of khandsari and gur. Gur, a crystallized brown-type sugar, is produced and consumed by the rural population. Khandsari, a native semi-white centrifugal sugar, is popular with Indian consumers because it is somewhat less expensive than milled sugar. Central Government policymakers advocate the gradual elimination of the khandsari sector, arguing that larger mills with recovery rates of about 10 percent should crush the nation's cane, rather than khandsari mills whose recovery rates average 6 percent. Khandsari sugar production goes up in years when refined sugar prices are high because khandsari producers can sell all of their output at market rates, while mills producing refined sugar must sell 45 percent of their output at controlled prices. Khandsari sugar is included in total centrifugal production; gur production is excluded. Total sugarcane area, including that used for Gur production and other uses, is forecast at 3.9 million hectares, up 3 percent from 1991/92.

The 1992/93 Brazilian sugarcane crop is forecast at 75.0 million tons from a harvested area of 1.2 million hectares. Total area planted to sugarcane remains unchanged at 4.3 million hectares. Among annual crops, sugarcane has the longest production cycle--18 months--which constrains the growers' ability to quickly expand or reduce planted area in response to changes in market price levels. The area planted to sugarcane is greatly influenced by alcohol production and consumption policies because approximately two-third's of milled cane is used in the production of ethanol. Currently, Brazil has a fleet of 4.8 million vehicles burning hydrated ethanol. In Brazil, gasoline is mixed with 12 to 14 percent anhydrous ethanol, except in the city of Sao Paulo where gasoline contains 22 percent ethanol. The Association of Ethanol Producers is pressing the Government to extend the use of gasoline with 22 percent ethanol nationwide and increase the production of ethanol-fueled vehicles to 40 percent of total vehicle production.

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China's 1992/93 sugarcane area is expected to increase 14 percent, to 1.2 million hectares and yield a record sugarcane crop of 61.0 million tons and total refined sugar output of 5.6 million tons. Continued improvements in crop management, irrigation, and fertilizer distribution coupled with relatively high grower returns, are the principal reasons for China's continued expansion. The following factors are primarily responsible for the expansion in planted area for both sugarbeets and cane: significant increases in procurement prices; implementation of planned area expansion in Xinjiang province in far northwestern China; and, three bumper grain harvests that depressed grain prices and made beets and cane more profitable alternatives. Despite the procurement price increases, cane production in the wealthier, more-developed coastal regions can not begin to compete with revenues from vegetables, fruits, and fish. Cane area is continuing to decline in these regions, while gaining in western Guangdong, Guangxi, and Yunnan. However, the Government's general policy is to increase production through improved yields rather than expanded area.

In Thailand, harvested area for the 1992/93 season is expected to increase 1 percent from 1991/92, to 870,000 hectares. Although cane area has increased in the Central region, it has not kept pace with the rate of expansion in the Lower North and Northeast regions. Several sugar mills have relocated from the Central Plains to the Lower North and Northeast regions because cane production prospects are better and the source of supply more reliable. Many farmers in the North and Northeast have switched from cassava, corn, and soybeans to sugarcane which has proven to be a more profitable crop. The growing period for sugarcane is about 10 to 14 months depending on the variety of cane. Since cane is primarily harvested by hand, there are often labor shortages at harvest time because much of the crop is cut simultaneously. Since 1990, several large cane fields have been developed to facilitate machine harvesting.

In the Philippines, the sugarcane area forecast for 1992/93 is up 3 percent from last season due to the conversion of some rice lands to sugarcane as well as to provide additional raw material to mills opened during 1992. Cane yields also are expected to be above average because of higher input use. The area loss caused by the eruption of Mount Pinatubo reportedly was not as severe as as the early projections indicated and some traditional rice areas which were removed from production due to ash cover were successfully replanted to cane. To meet projected high demand by the year 2000, the The Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) expects new areas to be planted to sugarcane in Mindanao, in the Bicol region, and in Negros Oriental. Harvested area would have to increase by at least 35 percent, to roughly 480,000 hectares in the next 8 years, to produce 2.5 million tons of refined sugar to meet domestic and export needs. The SRA expects 1992/93 sugarcane yields to be 5 percent higher than in 1991/92. Higher domestic sugar prices vis-a-vis lower input prices and increased production financing resulted in greater input use. The highest yielding plantation in the Philippines harvests 100 to 120 tons per hectare on sprinkler-irrigated land. Small-scale growers average 45 tons or less. Potential cane yields continue to be severely constrained by the relative dearth of higher-yielding sugarcane varieties available to small and medium-scale growers. The SRA and large milling corporations are striving to overcome this disparity through the Sugarcane Crush Program, a promising venture presently in operation to identify and distribute higher-yielding varieties developed through micro-propogation. This new method, adopted in 1991/92 from Hawaii, reportedly will enable researchers to identify improved varieties within 6 months as opposed to the current 7-year process.

Indonesia's 1992/93 harvested area is expected to decline by 6 percent due to the effects of protracted drought on the ratoon crops mainly in southern East Java. About 135,000 hectares of cane receive irrigation water throughout the year. More than 70 percent of the total sugarcane area is grown on the most fertile land in Java. Most of the cane in Java is cultivated under smallholder management. On the other islands where smallholders account for less than 10 percent of sugarcane area, cane is grown on non-irrigated land of generally low fertility. There is a general policy among government agencies that irrigated cane area in Java will be maintained at about 120,000 to 130,000 hectares in support of Indonesia's effort to become self-sufficient in sugar. At some point in the future, the Government will have to choose between sugar and rice, Indonesia's most important food crop. Another important factor affecting sugarcane production in Indonesia is the development of the sugar industry on islands other than Java. The high costs of relocating sugarcane production to largely unimproved land of low fertility has resulted in relatively slow progress. Selection of cane varieties also will play an important role in attaining self-sufficiency in sugar. Of the 19 cane varieties, more than 65 percent of cane production comes from the Mauririus 445 variety which has a lower sugar content than some of the other varieties grown commercially. The Government recently released several high-yielding varieties that are resistant to pests and drought and which are expected to yield higher levels of cane and sugar.

In Mexico, the forecast for 1992/93 sugarcane area is up 2 percent from last year, to 530,000 hectares. This increase reflects additional recovery since the winter freeze in 1989. Even with relatively stable area, sugar production is expected to continue to increase due to substantial gains in cane yield. However, it is unlikely that sugar recovery rates will increase during 1992/93 due to the severe financial problems currently facing the industry. The Mexican sugar industry is still in the process of restructuring, but recent land reforms could have a significant impact on the future of the industry.

The Republic of South Africa's sugarcane area for 1992/93 is expected to increase by 2,000 hectares, less than 1 percent over the previous season. In contrast, raw material production is expected to decline by 18 percent due to drought. Prospects for the 1992/93 season are poor because the summer rainfall season is nearing an end, the rains needed to promote crop growth are no longer expected, and mature cane is no longer being irrigated. The eventual size of the cane crop as well as the final level of sugar production will depend upon the amount of cane that dies prior to cutting, the sucrose content of the remaining cane, and the volume of late-season rainfall.

The number of small farmers growing sugarcane in South Africa has increased from 31,442 in 1990 to about 40,000 in 1992 due to deregulation of the industry and the lifting of quota restrictions on small growers farming less than 30 kilometers from a mill. The proposed opening up of a new cane area and the establishment of a new mill in the Underber area of the Eastern Transvaal is the most significant expansion project undertaken by the industry in the last 20 years. The new cane area includes 14,000 hectares under irrigation to be developed over the next 2 seasons.

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In Australia, sugarcane area is forecast at 358,000 hectares, up 5 percent from 1991/92. Sugarcane is grown between Maclean in northern New South Wales and Mossman in northern Queensland. Recently, there has been renewed interest in developing a sugarcane industry in the Ord River irrigation area in Western Australia. The Australian industry currently is undergoing its first major area expansion in the last decade. Since 1989, existing growers have had the opportunity to expand their land assignments and new growers have entered the industry. The amount of land sown to sugarcane is currently determined by a highly regulated system. The Queensland Sugarcane Prices Board annually sets the maximum amount of sugar that each mill can deliver to the Queensland Sugar Corporation. Each mill has committees, comprised of mill and grower representatives, that determine the assignment of land, i.e. the amount of sugarcane that each farmer can grow in the coming season. Individual farms are mapped out and can only grow cane on land so designated. Each farm has a 15-percent roaming provision which is, in effect, enforced fallowing. If cane is grown on unassigned land, mills are not obligated to accept the surplus production.

Franklin Hokana (202) 720-0875

TABLE 11

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Argentina						
1990/91	265	47.2	12,520	1,300	10.4	4.91
1991/92	280	51.1	14,320	1,570	11.0	5.61
1992/93 MAY	275	50.9	14,000	1,500	10.7	5.45
Australia						
1990/91	339	74.2	25,140	3,637	14.5	10.73
1991/92	341	62.5	21,300	3,180	14.9	9.33
1992/93 MAY	358	69.8	25,000	3,500	14.0	9.78
Brazil						
1990/91	1,170	64.1	75,000	7,900	10.5	6.75
1991/92	1,220	61.5	75,000	9,133	12.2	7.49
1992/93 MAY	1,220	61.5	75,000	9,100	12.1	7.46
China 2/						
1990/91	1,009	57.1	57,620	5,261	9.1	5.21
1991/92	1,050	55.2	58,000	5,500	9.5	5.24
1992/93 MAY	1,200	50.8	61,000	5,600	9.2	4.67
Colombia						
1990/91	117	122.9	14,375	1,595	11.1	13.63
1991/92	119	122.3	14,550	1,653	11.4	13.89
1992/93 MAY	120	122.5	14,700	1,690	11.5	14.08
Cuba						
1990/91	1,350	50.0	67,500	7,620	11.3	5.64
1991/92	1,200	45.0	54,000	6,000	11.1	5.00
1992/93 MAY	1,200	45.0	54,000	6,000	11.1	5.00
Dominican Republic						
1990/91	210	32.6	6,845	580	8.5	2.76
1991/92	212	32.5	6,900	600	8.7	2.83
1992/93 MAY	212	32.5	6,900	625	9.1	2.95
Egypt 2/						
1990/91	90	97.8	8,800	891	10.1	9.90
1991/92	89	93.3	8,300	850	10.2	9.55
1992/93 MAY	87	97.7	8,500	900	10.6	10.34
Fiji						
1990/91	60	67.0	4,020	420	10.4	7.00
1991/92	60	67.0	4,020	420	10.4	7.00
1992/93 MAY	60	67.0	4,020	420	10.4	7.00
Guatemala						
1990/91	120	81.6	9,797	1,015	10.4	8.46
1991/92	125	81.3	10,161	1,149	11.3	9.19
1992/93 MAY	125	84.8	10,600	1,200	11.3	9.60

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

LIBRARY U. OF I. URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TABLE 11 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
India 3/						
1990/91	2,117	64.3	136,119	13,748	10.1	6.49
1991/92	2,200	64.5	142,000	14,650	10.3	6.66
1992/93 MAY	2,250	64.4	145,000	14,750	10.2	6.56
Indonesia						
1990/91	365	76.9	28,074	2,120	7.6	5.81
1991/92	385	73.0	28,100	2,200	7.8	5.71
1992/93 MAY	360	72.2	26,000	2,100	8.1	5.83
Mauritius						
1990/91	80	75.0	6,000	661	11.0	8.26
1991/92	80	80.0	6,400	648	10.1	8.10
1992/93 MAY	80	81.3	6,500	650	10.0	8.13
Mexico						
1990/91	525	68.6	36,000	3,600	10.0	6.86
1991/92	519	68.0	35,300	3,500	9.9	6.74
1992/93 MAY	530	68.3	36,200	3,620	10.0	6.83
Pakistan						
1990/91	555	40.7	22,600	2,042	9.0	3.68
1991/92	624	39.3	24,500	2,250	9.2	3.61
1992/93 MAY	625	40.8	25,500	2,300	9.0	3.68
Peru						
1990/91	32	130.8	4,186	585	14.0	18.28
1991/92	30	133.3	4,000	500	12.5	16.67
1992/93 MAY	30	133.3	4,000	500	12.5	16.67
Philippines						
1990/91	341	54.5	18,600	1,718	9.2	5.04
1991/92	350	55.7	19,500	1,850	9.5	5.29
1992/93 MAY	360	58.3	21,000	1,875	8.9	5.21
South Africa						
1990/91	265	68.2	18,083	2,152	11.9	8.12
1991/92	276	72.7	20,078	2,429	12.1	8.80
1992/93 MAY	277	59.6	16,500	1,840	11.2	6.64
Sudan						
1990/91	50	100.0	5,000	480	9.6	9.60
1991/92	50	100.0	5,000	500	10.0	10.00
1992/93 MAY	50	100.0	5,000	500	10.0	10.00
Swaziland						
1990/91	36	106.9	3,850	527	13.7	14.64
1991/92	37	106.5	3,941	515	13.1	13.92
1992/93 MAY	37	102.7	3,800	490	12.9	13.24

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

MAY 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Taiwan						
1990/91	55	76.7	4,219	409	9.7	7.44
1991/92	58	93.1	5,400	500	9.3	8.62
1992/93 MAY	59	88.1	5,200	520	10.0	8.81
Thailand						
1990/91	820	49.5	40,563	3,954	9.7	4.82
1991/92	860	53.5	46,000	5,000	10.9	5.81
1992/93 MAY	870	54.0	47,000	5,000	10.6	5.75
U.S. (Hawaii) 4/						
1990/91	29	204.5	5,931	657	11.1	22.66
1991/92	27	195.0	5,266	680	12.9	25.19
1992/93 MAY	26	212.8	5,534	680	12.3	26.15
U.S. (Mainland) 2/						
1990/91	265	68.3	18,087	2,119	11.7	8.00
1991/92	318	68.9	21,899	2,450	11.2	7.70
1992/93 MAY	328	65.4	21,455	2,450	11.4	7.47
Venezuela						
1990/91	105	62.1	6,519	510	7.8	4.86
1991/92	105	63.8	6,700	540	8.1	5.14
1992/93 MAY	105	65.7	6,900	545	7.9	5.19
Zimbabwe						
1990/91	35	106.6	3,732	493	13.2	14.09
1991/92	20	139.7	2,793	348	12.5	17.40
1992/93 MAY	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.00
Major Cane Producers						
1990/91	10,405	61.4	639,180	65,994	10.3	6.34
1991/92	10,635	60.5	643,428	68,615	10.7	6.45
1992/93 MAY	10,844	59.9	649,309	68,355	10.5	6.30
OTHERS						
1990/91	1,210	56.8	68,671	6,288	9.2	5.20
1991/92	1,244	57.3	71,322	6,537	9.2	5.25
1992/93 MAY	1,294	55.6	71,895	6,647	9.2	5.14
WORLD						
1990/91	11,615	60.9	707,851	72,282	10.2	6.22
1991/92	11,879	60.2	714,750	75,152	10.5	6.33
1992/93 MAY	12,138	59.4	721,204	75,002	10.4	6.18

1/ Refined cane sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07.
2/ Produces beet sugar as well as cane sugar.
3/ Includes Khandsari (native type semi-white centrifugal sugar).
4/ Hawaiian cane is harvested once every 24 months. Consequently, yields per hectare are much higher than in countries where cane is harvested every year.

MAY 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

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WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION

World flaxseed production for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, down 183,000 tons or 8 percent from 1990/91. Just 4 countries account for 76 percent of total world flaxseed output. These include Canada, Argentina, India, and the former Soviet Union. Last year's crop was down due to reduced area in two major producers, Canada and Argentina, which together harvested 364,000 tons fewer than in 1990/91. This decline was offset somewhat by the United Kingdom and the United States which increased production by 150 percent and 60 percent, respectively.

Flaxseed Production By Major Producers
1975/76 and 1991/92

Country	1975/76 Production	1975/76 Percent	1991/92 Production	1991/92 Percent
	(1,000 Metric tons)			
Canada	445	18.1	691	33.0
Argentina	377	15.3	360	17.2
India	598	24.3	350	16.7
EC-12	45	1.8	218	10.4
Former USSR	340	13.8	180	8.6
United States	395	16.1	155	7.4
Others	257	10.6	138	6.7
Total	2,457	100.0	2,092	100.0

CANADA: Canadian flaxseed production in 1991 (1991/92 crop) is estimated at 691,000 tons, down 244,000 or 26 percent from last year. More than any other country, Canada experiences significant swings in year-to-year flaxseed production. Producers are fortunate to have alternative crops such as wheat and rapeseed to plant in response to market prices. The 1991 flaxseed harvest reflected a down turn in area resulting from rotation requirements and better price prospects in rapeseed. However, good growing conditions resulted in the best average flaxseed yield since 1986. As shown in the table above, Canada produced 33 percent of the world's flaxseed in 1991/92, a sizable decline from last year's 41 percent share. Official Canadian estimates project 1992 flaxseed area (1992/93 crop) down 25 percent.

ARGENTINA: Argentina, the world's second largest flaxseed producer, harvested an estimated 360,000 tons in 1991/92, down 25 percent from a year ago and down for the second consecutive year. After two years of excellent yields and strong international prices, Argentine producers in 1990/91 suffered a combination of poor weather and a 50-percent drop in international prices. As a result, farmers lowered 1991/92 flax area to an estimated 420,000 hectares, down 27 percent. Flaxseed area and production have been trending downward at a very modest rate in Argentina. Flaxseed prices, so far this year, have continued near or below US$200 (Rotterdam) per metric ton. This is the lowest price in over 10 years and will not encourage farmers to plant additional flax area in 1992/93.

INDIA: Flaxseed production in India in 1991/92 is estimated at 350,000 tons, up slightly from last year. Flaxseed has slowly trended downward in India as farmers switch to more profitable, high-yielding alternative crops, such as new varieties of cereals. Flaxseed's main domestic demand comes from the industrial sector for linseed oil, although nearly 20-percent of linseed oil is consumed as a food product. Nearly all linseed meal is used as an animal feed protein source, particularly as a compound feed additive for cattle. Two-thirds of India's flaxseed is grown in the Provinces of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Other important Provinces include Maharashtra and Bihar. Most of the flaxseed is produced as a companion crop to paddy rice (referred to as a paira or utera flaxseed crop system). The crop uses residual moisture during the rabi (winter) season in which the seed is broadcast in the standing kharif (summer) rice paddy fields; sowing is best during rice flowering or dough stages. Under this system, little or no management practices are followed. This is a major constraint to higher flaxseed productivity. No significant increase in flaxseed area or production is projected for the near future as domestic supplies fully satisfy industrial linseed oil demand.

THE FORMER USSR: The 1991/92 flaxseed crop is estimated at 180,000 tons, slightly above last year's output of 160,000 tons. Yield was close to the 5-year average, up somewhat from 1990/91. This estimate includes only flaxseed produced for oil and meal uses. A much larger area under flax production is harvested for the garment industry's need for linen. In the next few years, flax production will not change dramatically, but with the new economic freedom to produce and price consumer-goods at competitive prices, the demand for linen, and therefore flax, has positive potential. The following table illustrates the level of estimated flaxseed production by the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union.

Flaxseed Production in the Former USSR
by State for 1991/92

Country	Production	Percent
	(1,000 Metric tons)	
Russia	88	48.9
Ukraine	43	23.9
Belarus	32	17.8
Others	17	9.4
Total	180	100.0

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: The countries that comprise the European Community (EC-12) have increased the total output of flaxseed from just 45,000 tons 5 years ago to an estimated 218,000 tons in 1991/92 and nearly double the 120,000 tons produced in 1990/91. At least 6 countries grow flax, including Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. It is the United Kingdom where the real growth in area and production has occurred. The United Kingdom's flaxseed output has risen steadily, due to a combination of area and yield increases, from 8,000 tons produced in 1986/87 to an estimated 170,000 tons in 1991/92. This is a significant increase over the EC-12's next largest flaxseed producer France, with 22,000 tons. Flaxseed production in the EC-12 likely will increase at a modest rate for 1992/93. Domestic self-sufficiency in flaxseed during 1991/92 (for the seed equivalent of seed, meal, and oil consumption) would be fulfilled with production of about 1.0 million tons. At current yields, this level of output would require an area of approximately 650,000 hectares. This is 490,000 hectares more than the 160,000 hectares harvested in 1991.

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Reports from U.S. agricultural counselors stationed at Embassies in the major flaxseed producing countries indicate that plantings and production in 1992/93 will not change significantly from 1991/92. The USDA will release it's initial flaxseed production forecast for 1992/93, along with other oilseed forecasts, in July 1992.

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TABLE 12

World Flaxseed Harvested Area

	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92f
Units in 1,000 hectares: Countries sorted by largest area in 1991/92.																
India	1,888	2,010	2,092	1,614	1,673	1,820	1,404	1,487	1,395	1,420	1,155	1,151	1,199	1,124	1,148	1,100
Former USSR	1,361	1,362	1,339	1,212	1,266	1,057	1,126	1,173	1,159	1,100	1,053	1,069	1,039	965	850	850
Canada	324	596	526	931	554	466	631	431	720	740	755	591	501	598	725	530
Argentina	674	884	817	978	726	740	864	770	732	688	745	655	535	575	575	420
United States	386	501	278	355	268	234	297	235	218	236	276	187	91	66	102	136
EC-12	57	62	66	61	57	39	51	50	61	77	63	69	82	93	112	160
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	11	8	14	18	37	100
France	43	46	54	50	46	30	38	39	47	53	41	47	52	56	55	37
Belg-Lux	9	10	7	7	7	6	9	7	10	11	8	10	11	12	12	10
Netherlands	5	6	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	6	7	8
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Italy	5	10	10	7	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Romania	85	80	75	84	82	83	80	75	50	77	75	75	70	79	50	43
Bangladesh	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	75	66	71	70	70
Czechoslovakia	30	33	33	30	31	29	28	30	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Egypt	25	25	25	29	22	16	32	13	12	18	15	15	15	17	13	15
Poland	87	62	84	101	82	59	48	44	43	39	30	28	30	30	30	10
Pakistan	8	10	13	10	11	11	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Turkey	12	9	5	8	9	8	2	5	8	10	7	8	8	8	8	8
Hungary	19	20	20	15	9	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Australia	15	44	13	17	10	7	5	5	6	10	8	8	3	2	4	6
Uruguay	74	79	61	98	36	10	13	13	10	8	4	1	4	4	4	4
Iran	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mexico	12	12	11	8	6	10	1	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
World Total	5,080	5,817	5,486	5,576	4,865	4,621	4,618	4,377	4,491	4,491	4,254	3,985	3,696	3,684	3,743	3,404

Note: (f) denotes preliminary estimate or forecast.

May 1992

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TABLE 13

World Flaxseed Yields

	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92f
Units in metric tons per hectare																
Argentina	0.92	0.92	0.73	0.76	0.84	0.81	0.89	0.86	0.86	0.67	0.84	0.82	0.86	0.90	0.84	0.86
Australia	1.13	0.64	1.00	0.82	0.70	0.86	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.13	1.00	2.33	1.00	1.50	1.00
Bangladesh	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.54	0.57	0.57
Belg-Lux	0.89	0.70	1.00	1.00	0.86	0.83	0.78	0.86	0.80	0.73	0.75	0.80	0.73	0.58	0.67	0.80
Canada	0.86	1.10	1.09	0.88	0.80	1.00	1.19	1.03	0.96	1.22	1.36	1.23	0.75	0.83	1.29	1.30
Czechoslovakia	0.33	0.33	0.30	0.40	0.48	0.41	0.54	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Egypt	1.20	1.20	1.24	1.17	1.23	1.13	1.19	1.23	1.67	1.22	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.35	1.39	1.33
France	0.84	0.94	0.57	0.84	0.76	0.60	0.82	0.56	0.62	0.64	0.59	0.47	0.60	0.54	0.64	0.60
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.00
Hungary	0.90	0.45	0.60	0.60	1.11	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.00	1.17	1.00	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
India	0.22	0.26	0.26	0.17	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.34	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.32
Iran	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	0.80	0.60	0.30	0.43	0.60	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mexico	0.67	1.50	1.36	1.25	1.33	1.20	1.00	1.11	1.11	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Netherlands	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.25	1.00	1.17	1.14	1.13
Pakistan	0.50	0.60	0.54	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.75	0.56	0.56	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Poland	0.56	0.61	0.62	0.35	0.35	0.41	0.35	0.43	0.42	0.46	0.50	0.39	0.50	0.37	0.37	0.20
Romania	0.59	0.53	0.81	0.56	0.54	0.46	0.54	0.31	0.70	0.47	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.62	0.56	0.61
Former USSR	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.50	0.50	0.50
Turkey	0.58	0.67	0.60	0.38	0.33	0.25	0.50	0.40	0.38	0.50	0.57	0.50	0.50	0.24	0.19	0.21
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.78	0.73	1.25	1.86	1.67	1.84	1.70
United States	0.50	0.73	0.79	0.86	0.73	0.79	0.88	0.75	0.82	0.89	1.06	1.01	0.45	0.47	0.95	1.14
Uruguay	0.62	0.51	0.51	0.66	0.58	0.60	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
World Average	0.42	0.51	0.45	0.48	0.43	0.45	0.54	0.49	0.52	0.52	0.62	0.57	0.45	0.50	0.61	0.61

Note: (f) denotes preliminary estimate or forecast.

TABLE 14

World Flaxseed Production

	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92f
Units in 1,000 metric tons: Countries sorted by largest production in 1991/92.																
Canada	277	653	572	815	442	468	752	444	694	902	1,026	729	373	498	935	691
Argentina	617	810	600	743	610	600	765	660	626	460	622	535	460	516	480	360
India	419	527	535	269	423	483	375	444	389	380	317	393	361	326	339	350
Former USSR	337	300	250	254	196	165	150	259	248	201	233	228	220	227	160	180
United States	193	363	219	305	196	185	261	175	178	211	293	189	41	31	97	155
EC-12	49	56	43	53	45	27	42	31	41	53	43	45	70	75	120	218
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	8	10	26	30	68	170
France	36	43	31	42	35	18	31	22	29	34	24	22	31	30	35	22
Netherlands	5	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	7	8	9
Belg-Lux	8	7	7	7	6	5	7	6	8	8	6	8	8	7	8	8
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Italy	4	6	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bangladesh	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	40	36	38	40	40
Romania	50	42	61	47	44	38	43	23	35	36	32	33	30	49	28	26
Egypt	30	30	31	34	27	18	38	16	20	22	19	19	19	23	18	20
Czechoslovakia	10	11	10	12	15	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Hungary	17	9	12	9	10	11	11	11	9	7	6	7	7	7	7	7
Australia	17	28	13	14	7	6	3	4	6	12	9	8	7	2	6	6
Pakistan	4	6	7	6	7	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Poland	49	38	52	35	29	24	17	19	18	18	15	11	15	11	11	5
Turkey	7	6	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mexico	8	18	15	10	8	12	1	10	10	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Uruguay	46	40	31	65	21	6	9	9	7	6	3	1	3	3	3	3
Iran	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
World Total	2,144	2,953	2,467	2,687	2,096	2,078	2,501	2,139	2,316	2,350	2,658	2,270	1,674	1,837	2,275	2,092

Note: (f) denotes preliminary estimate or forecast.

May 1992

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WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION OUTLOOK FOR 1992/93

Important factors that influence world cotton production include the current cotton market situation, domestic and world economic conditions, government policies, and weather. Of these factors, this season's lower world cotton prices, which are associated with relatively high stock/use ratios, are providing the biggest downward stimulus for influencing next season's cotton output.

Preliminary indications are that world cotton production for 1992/93 will drop to 94.0 million bales, 1 percent below this year's record harvest. Harvested area also is expected to fall slightly below this year's level. Foreign production is predicted at 76.8 million bales, 1 million below the record produced in 1991/92. The forecast implies that government policies in several major producing countries will support production in the face of lower world cotton prices. This forecast bars catastrophic, weather-related losses and financial problems.

Production in the United States for 1992/93 is projected at 17.2 million bales, down 2 percent from 1991/92. However, the current crop is advanced over last year with fewer of the uncertainties that affected last year's crop. At this time last year, factors affecting the cotton crop included dry soil conditions in West Texas, excessive soil moisture in the Mississippi Delta, and reduced reservoir levels in California. This year, conditions are much more favorable in Texas and the Delta and reservoir levels have improved, but continue to remain low in California.

Government policy in China continues to emphasize the need for large cotton supplies in order to maintain its role as a major exporter of both raw cotton and textiles, while meeting its rapidly rising domestic consumption requirements. The Government indicates that the goal for the eighth, 5-year plan (1991-95) is to produce 21 to 23 million bales per year. China is expected to continue its push to maintain production at a relatively high level in 1992/93. A strong government-supported cotton procurement price, combined with subsidized production inputs, prompted larger plantings in 1991. This emphasis should continue for 1992 with cotton output approximating last year's level. Lower world prices are expected to have little affect on domestic production policies. This spring's dry weather is another plus for the expansion of cotton. China planted less wheat, leaving more land for cotton and other spring planted crops. This could boost area planted to cotton above last year's estimated 6.4 million hectares.

Production in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union will be affected by 3 opposing forces: the need to earn hard currency, provide more food production, and protect the environment. The strongest argument for area expansion revolves around pressure to earn hard currency by means of cotton exports. The pressure to reduce cotton plantings comes from the newly independent states' need to increase the area dedicated to food and forage crop production. In addition to their food concerns, these states have experienced an increase in land salinity from cotton irrigation. Area is expected to continue its decline from last season's estimated 3.0 million hectares, continuing the trend of the past 4 years.

In Mexico, producers have limited access to production credit since bankers are aware of the cost-price squeeze on the farmer. Defaults on production credit by cotton producers have been higher over the past couple of years than for producers of other agricultural commodities. Bad weather at harvest reduced the quality and price of cotton, thereby placing producers in financial difficulty. This year's low world cotton price, together with high domestic production costs, has given the Mexican farmer little incentive to plant cotton at the same level as last season.

South American cotton plantings for 1992/93, which will begin in about 4 to 5 months, remain uncertain. In Brazil, the largest South American producer, area sown will be influenced by the current season's larger than expected crop, probable competition for area from grain and soybeans, and the level and availability of rural credit. In Argentina, cotton farmers are going through a difficult period financially as domestic cotton prices are lower than the cost of production. Nevertheless, cotton has remained the best alternative in recent years. This situation indicates only minor downward adjustments in area for 1992/93. In Paraguay, the lack of governmental support, weak international cotton prices, and an over-valued local currency have combined to seriously reduce ginning and export margins. This situation has reduced prices ginners are willing to pay producers. If the Government continues its lack of support for production credits and industry forecasts prove correct, i.e. prices are lower at planting time later this year, then 1992/93 plantings are likely to remain near this year's reduced level.

In South Asia and Oceania, cotton production levels will be highly variable in 1992/93. Planting in Pakistan is currently underway in the south. Area intentions for the 1992/93 season are being influenced by this year's lower world cotton prices. However, recent agricultural policy changes, designed to keep land in cotton, will likely offset the effect of lower world prices. In India, current domestic price signals are expected to encourage additional production despite the lower world price. However, prices of many other commodities within India are also rising, precluding a major shift into cotton. Most of the increased output is expected to come from higher yields as compared to last season's drought-affected crop. In Australia, cotton production is likely to be near, to slightly below, this year's drought-reduced level as low world prices influence planting intentions. Due to falling returns, it is likely that the dryland area will decline while plantings in the more profitable irrigated areas will increase.

In Turkey, cotton production is expected to be unchanged or up only slightly from last season. Planting is under way in the Aegean and Antalya regions and nearly complete in Cukurova. Higher cotton plantings are expected for 1992/93 since domestic prices remain higher than world prices despite surplus domestic stocks. The 1992/93 Syrian crop may face the constraint of rising production costs as prices for diesel fuel increases. Diesel prices may increase production costs by as much as 50 percent. However, if the guaranteed procurement price for the 1992/93 cotton crop allows for these increases, production may repeat this year's level. The Syrian Agricultural Council has maintained a policy of promoting continuous increases in cotton production to provide a larger crop for export. This policy traditionally has been implemented through yearly increases in the procurement price for seed cotton. It is not certain if the increased cost of production will be covered by an increase in the procurement price.

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The Egyptian Government would like to expand cotton production in 1992/93. The major constraint to increased output continues to be the low government procurement price relative to the world price. Because of the poor returns on investment, Egyptian farmers have focused on the production of alternative commodities. For 1992, the Egyptian Government has pledged to make prices for next season's cotton crop, of all varieties, equivalent to 66 percent of world market rates.

In Greece, the largest EC producer, abundant rains and snow cover this winter should result in enough water supplies for irrigation. Offsetting this, however, is the dry weather that has occurred so far this spring.

NOTE: Information in this article is based on field reports received from U.S. agricultural counselors and attaches, together with input from USDA Washington analysts. Actual production could vary from the estimated world total for a number of reasons, including government policy changes, weather during the crop season, and price changes for cotton and competing crops. The first official USDA individual country forecasts for area, yield, and production will be released on July 9, 1992.

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TABLE 15

World Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)	Yield (Kg/Ha)	Production (1,000 480-Bales)
1982/83	31,393	477	68,715
1983/84	30,838	465	65,854
1984/85	33,859	571	88,757
1985/86	31,670	553	80,431
1986/87	29,492	521	70,548
1987/88	31,021	569	81,159
1988/89	33,700	547	84,649
1989/90	31,571	551	79,893
1990/91	33,041	573	87,000
Estimate 1991/92	34,264	605	95,176
5-Year Avg.	32,719	569	85,575
Forecast 1992/93			94,000

May 1992

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BULGARIAN GRAIN SITUATION OVERVIEW

The Bulgarian agricultural sector, like the entire economy, is in crisis, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Belgrade. The transition to a market economy, which has been vigorously pursued by the Government, has caused serious upheavals. The effect on agriculture has, in many ways, been more pronounced than in other sectors. Crop production costs have been driven up by the removal of most price controls and government subsidies. Agricultural inputs are both scarce and expensive. Importation of farm machinery and agricultural chemicals has dropped precipitously because of low foreign exchange reserves. In addition, the land reform process has yet to begin in Bulgaria. The longer this step is delayed, the greater the uncertainty in rural communities. Therefore, the grain production scenario for the country is deteriorating with 1992/93 total grains output expected to decline by approximately 19 percent, to 7.1 million tons. The following information was provided by the U.S. agricultural counselor.

PRODUCTION OVERVIEW

Total grain production reached 8.8 million tons in 1991/92, up 13 percent from the poor harvest a year earlier. Growing conditions were mixed resulting from variable weather which affected the major crops. The timely end of a 4-year drought in Bulgaria increased overall grain output, despite poor economic conditions and a lack of appropriate crop inputs. Although the 1991/92 winter wheat crop was seriously affected by heavy, harvest rainfall, summer corn yields benefited from the ample moisture. Wheat production declined 12 percent, to 4.5 million tons in 1991/92, while corn output rose 119 percent, to 2.7 million tons. Barley production rose nearly 11 percent, to 1.5 million tons due to a rise in both crop area and yield. Barley yield was less affected by heavy rainfall during the harvest period than wheat.

Grain production in 1992/93 is expected to decline significantly because of deteriorating economic conditions, land reform delays, and a shortage of fertilizers and pesticides. Sown area and crop yields are expected to suffer from the overriding problems in the agricultural economy. Winter grains area is forecast down across-the-board, including wheat, barley, rye, and oats. Poor planting conditions and continuing delays in land reform decreased winter grain area as farmers began focusing less attention on cooperative efforts at State Farms. Wheat production in 1992/93 is estimated at 3.5 million tons, down 1.0 million or 22 percent from last year. Wheat area is estimated to have declined by 17 percent from last year, to 1.0 million hectares. Barley area in 1992/93 is estimated at 0.3 million hectares, a drop of 19-percent from the previous year. Barley output is estimated at 1.2 million tons, or a decline of 20 percent from last year. Rye and oat production are estimated down slightly, to 35,000 and 30,000 tons, respectively. The corn crop is expected to exhibit a less dramatic decline this year as it becomes a favored crop for small farmers. Corn area is expected to increase 7 percent, to 0.6 million hectares in 1992/93, but yields are expected to decline due to lower input use. Corn production in 1992/93 is estimated at 2.3 million tons, down 0.4 million or 15 percent from last year.

PROBLEMS AND POLICY

The limited progress made in implementing land reform in Bulgaria amplifies existing problems in the agricultural sector. Land reform is the most important factor influencing farmers planting decisions and has played a major role in causing a lower winter grain area this year. According to the "Land Law" passed in March 1990, land is to be returned to former owners, and State Cooperatives are to be abolished in two years. To date, only 15 land claimants have come forward and no land titles have been issued. For most potential claimants, the move away from Government-supported State Farms is a frightening prospect. Independent farmers are faced with a crumbling economy, scarce crop inputs, unaffordable credit (near 60% annual interest rate), inoperable or inappropriate farm machinery, no extension services, no marketing news services, and little farm enterprise, decision-making experience. In addition, many land claimants are from urban areas and have no intention of returning to farming. Despite these difficulties, land reform is expected to proceed, albeit slowly, over the next 3 to 5 years.

The Government is reportedly still trying to clarify it's agricultural policy, particularly with respect to land reform. Popular sentiment among many members of the National Assembly favors the replacement of large State Farms and Cooperatives with small private farms. The process of evolution to a privately-owned farm economy, however, would require enormous change in the overall economy and social structure. It would entail an unprecedented reverse migration from urban to rural communities, abundant availability of farm equipment appropriate for small land holdings, and a change in crop selection and focus.

In the meantime, a number of State Farms have provisionally distributed land parcels among their members. These newly-independent, small farmers are expected to change their crop rotations to favor corn production over the long term. Individuals taking advantage of the land reform also are expected to follow this pattern, as corn is the preferred grain crop for small producers. Private households can harvest it without machinery, store the ears on the farm, and feed the grain to their own livestock. Therefore, it is an optimal commodity for the rural transformation period. The State Farms had traditionally focused on large-scale wheat cultivation, utilizing cooperative labor and equipment. Wheat production is expected to decline in importance, with the growth of private farms and small-holding agriculture in the country.

CROP INPUTS AND PRICES

During the 1991/92 growing year, all crop inputs were in short supply. Domestic production of agricultural chemicals significantly declined in recent years, with virtually all fertilizer, pesticide, and fuel being imported in 1991/92. Potassium and phosphatic fertilizer imports in 1991/92 declined to 75,200 tons, from a level of 419,000 tons the previous year. Pesticide imports similarly declined from 96,000 tons in 1990/91 to 9,000 tons in 1991/92, a difference of 90 percent. The lack of foreign exchange has led the Ministry of Agriculture to report that no fertilizers or pesticides will be imported for the 1992/93 season. Grain yields are expected to suffer as a consequence. In addition, most farm equipment already in the country is inefficient and poorly maintained. Tractor imports declined by 87 percent in 1991/92, to a level of 400 vehicles. Only 80 combines were imported last year, down from about 1,250 in 1990/91.

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In addition to the deteriorating supply and burgeoning cost of crop inputs, farmgate prices for grain were set too low to encourage significant sales. The Government controls farmgate prices through the Ministry of Agriculture and the "State Fund" for grains. Grain sales essentially ceased in August after domestic prices dropped below the level of imported grain prices on the local market. State Farms and Cooperatives simply refused to sell at the government price, and the producers kept the grain on-farm.

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TABLE 16

BULGARIAN GRAINS: Area, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	AREA (1,000 Ha)	YIELD (Ton/Ha)	PRODUCTION (1,000 Metric Tons)
BARLEY			
1988/89	345	3.81	1,313
1989/90	360	4.36	1,568
1990/91	360	3.74	1,345
1991/92	383	3.90	1,495
1992/93	310	3.87	1,200
CORN			
1988/89	490	3.18	1,557
1989/90	563	4.30	2,421
1990/91	400	3.10	1,241
1991/92	560	4.85	2,718
1992/93	600	3.83	2,300
MILLET			
1988/89	1	1.00	1
1989/90	1	1.00	1
1990/91	1	1.00	1
1991/92	1	1.00	1
1992/93	1	1.00	1
OATS			
1988/89	27	1.96	53
1989/90	26	1.73	45
1990/91	26	1.73	45
1991/92	26	1.35	35
1992/93	20	1.50	30
RYE			
1988/89	30	1.67	50
1989/90	30	1.50	45
1990/91	30	1.50	45
1991/92	30	1.33	40
1992/93	25	1.40	35
WHEAT			
1988/89	1,182	4.01	4,743
1989/90	1,138	4.75	5,402
1990/91	1,163	4.38	5,095
1991/92	1,200	3.75	4,500
1992/93	1,000	3.50	3,500
TOTAL GRAINS			
1988/89	2,091	3.71	7,767
1989/90	2,132	4.46	9,512
1990/91	1,991	3.91	7,792
1991/92	2,200	3.99	8,789
1992/93	1,956	3.61	7,066

May 1992

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CHART 1

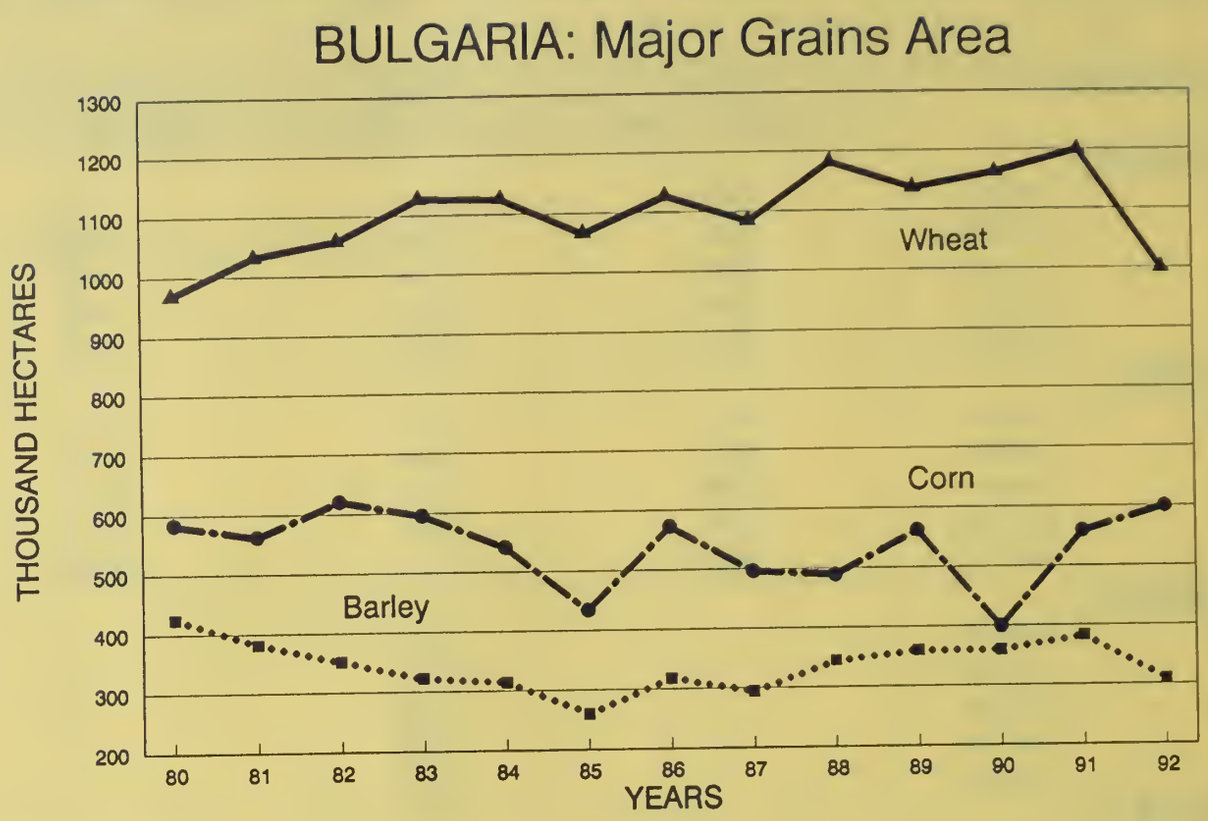
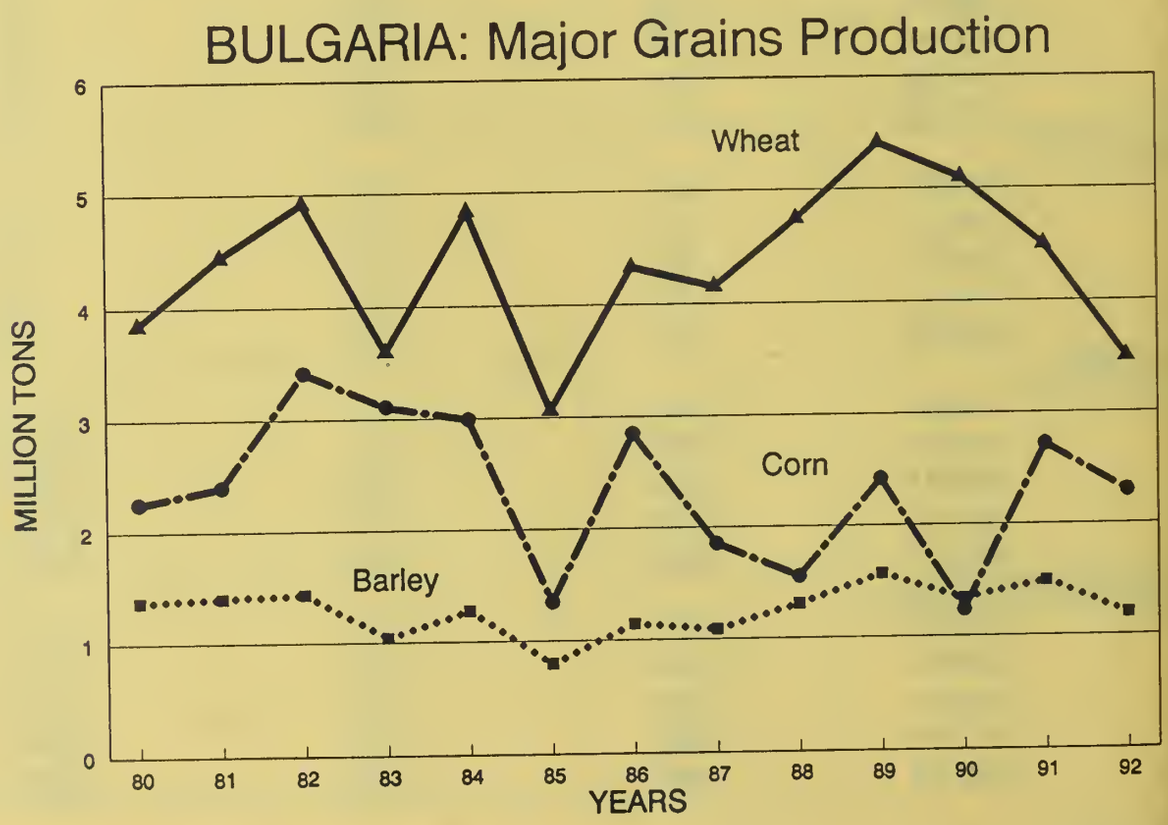


CHART 2



MEXICAN TOMATO PRODUCTION

Mexico's 1991/92 output of fresh market tomatoes is estimated at 1.0 million tons, 24 percent below the December 1991 forecast and 29 percent below last season. Production of tomatoes for processing, estimated at 317,000 tons, is down 21 percent from 1990/91, but up 6 percent from the December estimate. Extremely heavy rains in December, January, and February adversely affected tomato crops throughout Mexico, particularly in the state of Sinaloa where the major producing regions are located. In addition, a larger-than-normal amount of substitution occurred between the fresh market and processing sectors due to harvesting problems and wide price differentials.

MEXICO: FRESH AND PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/	
				Dec 1991	Mar 1992
Fresh					
Area Harvested (1,000 Ha)	66.8	64.0	69.0	64.0	57.0
Production (1,000 MT)	1,348.0	1,279.0	1,400.0	1,320.0	1,000.0
Yield (MT/Ha)	20.2	20.0	20.3	20.6	17.5
Processing					
Area Harvested (1,000 Ha)	7.4	7.8	8.2	6.0	6.5
Production (1,000 MT)	317.0	365.0	400.0	300.0	317.0
Yield (MT/Ha)	42.8	46.8	48.8	50.0	48.8

1/ Preliminary.

FRESH MARKET TOMATOES

Harvested area of tomatoes for the fresh market is estimated at 57,000 hectares for 1991/92, down 12,000 from 1990/91 and 7,000 below the December estimate. Heavy rains prevented some growers from completing their 1991/92 plantings. In addition, the rains and subsequent flooding destroyed approximately 4,000 hectares that already had been planted.

The yield estimate for fresh tomatoes has been reduced from 20.6 tons per hectare to 17.5 tons per hectare, also as a result of the weather. Yields would have been even lower, but some harvesting was completed before the rains began.

Since early March, weather patterns have been relatively normal, allowing for the planting of the summer crop and harvesting of the remaining winter crop. In addition, the quality of tomatoes reaching wholesale markets since the beginning of April has shown some improvement, compared to the poor quality of fresh market tomatoes offered for sale during the first 3 months of 1992.

The steep decline in the 1991/92 crop estimate greatly affected domestic prices for fresh tomatoes. Wholesale prices in Mexico City increased sharply earlier this year, rising from 3,500 pesos per kilogram (US$0.55 per pound) in the second week of January to 6,300 pesos per kilogram (US$0.95 per pound) during the second week of March. In late March, retail prices for fresh tomatoes averaged about 12,000 pesos per kilogram (US$1.80 per pound), but, by the end of April, prices had plummeted to 1,625 pesos per kilogram (US$0.25 per pound).

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Most of Mexico's fresh tomato exports are shipped from January through April. Preliminary assessments indicate that over 40 percent, or 175,000 tons of expected exports, were lost due to the heavy rains during December, January, and February. Some of the tomatoes that normally would have been exported were diverted to the domestic market because the quality did not meet export standards and domestic prices were favorable.

TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING

Output of tomatoes for processing during 1991/92 is estimated at 317,000 tons, down 21 percent from a year ago. The crop of tomatoes destined for processing was not affected as much by the inclement weather as were tomatoes cultivated specifically for fresh market sale. Most of Mexico's processing tomatoes are harvested late in the season and are grown north of Culiacan, near the city of Los Mochis, where the rains were less damaging. Prior to the rains, producers were expected to reduce planted area due to a surplus of tomato paste. Because of the rains, some areas were not planted at all and an estimated 500 hectares already planted were destroyed. The yield estimate for 1991/92, which takes into account the rain damage, has been reduced from the December projection of 50.0 tons per hectare to 48.8 tons per hectare.

Tomato paste production for the 1992/93 season (March/February) is forecast at 47,600 tons, down substantially from the 60,000 produced in 1991/92. The decline primarily is due to low international prices for tomato paste.

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HARVEST RESULTS FOR 1991 IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Final grain production figures for 1991 for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) has been reported by the State Statistical Committee of the former USSR at 154.7 million tons (clean-weight). (Note: This estimate includes pulses and miscellaneous grains.) The CIS includes 11 of the 15 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union; not included are the Baltics (Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia) and Georgia. The three major grain-producing states--Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan--all reported significant declines in grain production. The harvest in the Russian Federation fell from 116.7 million tons in 1990 to 89.7 million in 1991. Production in Ukraine dropped 12.4 million tons to 38.6 million, the lowest level since 1983. Grain production fell most dramatically in Kazakhstan, where the harvest reached only 11.9 million tons compared to 28.5 million in 1990. Clean-weight grain production in the Baltic States for 1991 has been estimated at 5.0 million tons and production in Georgia at 0.5 million tons. This brings the combined clean-weight 1991 grain production for the former Soviet Union to approximately 160.2 million tons (including pulses and miscellaneous grains), a 27-percent drop from the 218.3 million harvested in 1990. [The USDA combined estimate of 151.5 million tons for 1991 total grain production in both the Baltics and the remaining 12 former states of the Soviet Union (FSU-12) does not include pulses and miscellaneous grains, which totaled approximately 8.7 million tons.]

Several factors contributed to the decline in 1991 grain production. Unusually wet weather during the autumn of 1990 delayed harvest, which in turn reduced the area sown to higher-yielding winter grains. A crippling drought in Kazakhstan lowered (clean-weight) grain yields from 1.2 tons per hectare in 1990 to 0.5 tons in 1991, a decrease of almost 60 percent. Western areas of the Russian Federation, particularly the Volga Valley, also suffered from a lack of rainfall during the 1991 growing season. Officials stated that cereal crops were left uncut on nearly 7 million hectares of seeded area. Another problem cited by agricultural officials throughout the former Soviet Union was the lack of plant-protection agents. Imports of chemical pesticides were down 30 percent from the previous year, and the Government was able to satisfy only one-half of the orders from State and Collective Farms.

Prospects for the 1992 crop year are mixed, but generally point toward an improvement over last year's grain crop. The area seeded to winter grains has increased considerably from the low levels of last year. In the Russian Federation, 19.9 million hectares of winter grains had been sown as of November 2, 1991, up 3.4 million hectares from the previous year. Officials reported that the winter-grain crop in both the Russian Federation and Ukraine experienced lower-than-normal winterkill for the third year in a row. Reports in the Russian press indicate that quantity and quality of seed for spring-planted crops are adequate. Despite familiar alarms in the press concerning aging equipment and shortages of fuel, spare parts, and herbicides, officials in the newly independent states of the Soviet Union are optimistic about the upcoming crop season, and generously estimate 1992 total grain production at 220.0 million tons. While the U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow agrees that early indicators suggest a rebound in 1992 grain production, he cites persistent shortages of agrochemicals, petroleum, mineral fertilizers, quality seed, and other key farm inputs. He also states that the supply and distribution of these inputs have been adversely affected by the disintegration of the agricultural infrastructure of the former Soviet Union. Contribution to grain production by new private farmers in the newly independent states is likely to be insignificant, due to limited access to necessary means of production.

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State and Collective Farms sold a total of about 40.0 million tons of grain to State procurement centers in 1991. Procurements were down considerably from the 67.0 million tons purchased by the State in 1990. Producers became increasingly reluctant to sell grain to the State for rubles, preferring instead to barter their grain for hard-to-obtain goods such as construction materials, or electing to hold on to their grain in the hopes of selling it on the open market.

The combination of inadequate rainfall and high temperatures during the 1991 growing season also was responsible for a decline in the production of sunflowerseed, the number-one oilseed in the former Soviet Union. Sunflower fields in eastern Ukraine, Rostov oblast in the Russian North Caucasus region, and the lower Volga Valley experienced dry, extremely hot weather during the critical flowering stage. Production fell from 6.55 million tons in 1990 to 5.62 million in 1991, including 2.90 million in the Russian Federation and 2.44 in Ukraine. The combined yield of 1.25 tons per hectare was the lowest since 1984, when sukhovei conditions forced yields down. Sunflowerseed yields were highest in Ukraine, where producers gathered 1.53 tons per hectare. Yields in Moldova, where the highest yields are usually achieved, dropped almost 30 percent in 1991, to 1.34 tons per hectare.

In striking contrast to the production of grains and oilseeds, 1991 was a relatively good year for cotton production, with 7.8 million tons of seed cotton harvested. Although a 5-percent reduction in seeded area pulled 1991 production below the previous year's level, 1991 seed-cotton yields of 2.58 tons per hectare almost matched the excellent yields achieved in 1990. As usual, Uzbekistan was the leading cotton producer witn 4.6 million tons. Turkmenistan, the second-largest producer, harvested 1.4 million tons, and yields surpassed those of the previous year. Combined lint production is expected to total approximately 2.4 million tons, or 11.0 million 480-pound bales.

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DAIRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Revised production forecasts for 18 selected countries, accounting for about three-quarters of world dairy production, indicate prospects for 1992 are slightly less favorable than projected in November 1991. Milk production in the 18 countries is estimated at 332.8 million tons, down from the preliminary forecast of 333.2 million in November and 339.2 million in 1991. The November estimates for milk output in France and Germany have been revised downward, while estimates for the United States, Australia, and New Zealand have been raised.

The 1992 forecast for butter production in the 18 countries has been revised downward to 4.6 million tons. This is 2 percent below both the November projection and the volume produced in 1991. Cheese output is forecast at 9.3 million tons, 1 percent below the November forecast, but marginally above the 1991 production level of 9.2 million. Production of nonfat dry milk is expected to total 2.8 million tons, a 3-percent increase from the November projection, but 2 percent less than was manufactured in 1991.

In the United States, 1992 milk production is forecast at 68.2 million tons, up 1 percent from 1991 and the November forecast. Canadian milk production and cow numbers are expected to decline again in 1992 reflecting another cut in the quota for deliveries of processing milk. Mexico's 1992 milk output is now estimated at 10.7 million tons, unchanged from the November forecast, but 5 percent above 1991. Growth in the general economy is keeping milk demand strong.

Milk output in Germany is forecast at 28.3 million tons, down 4 percent from the November forecast and 2 percent less than in 1991. The decline mainly reflects the problems eastern Germany is experiencing trying to adapt to market conditions and EC quotas. Current assessments indicate that dairy output in eastern Germany will stabilize in 1992 or 1993. French milk production is forecast at 25.8 million tons, down 2 percent from the November forecast, but essentially unchanged from a year ago. Milk output in Italy is forecast at 11.1 million tons, slightly above the November forecast, but down 2 percent from 1990.

In the newly independent states of the the former USSR, short feed supplies and a smaller number of milk cows at the beginning of 1992 are expected to result in a 5 to 7 percent decline in milk output. Milk production in Poland is forecast at 14.3 million tons, down from 14.9 million in 1991. Prospects for growth continue to be limited by low prices that make it difficult for Poland's small dairy farms to make a profit.

Japan's milk production is expected to show a marginal increase in 1992, a turnaround from the decline forecast in November. Milk cow numbers remained constant during 1991. In Australia and New Zealand, prospects for milk production in 1992 have improved since November due to favorable rainfall and good pasture growth this season in the major dairy regions in both countries.

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The mix of dairy product output in 1992 will continue to be influenced by relative prices which, so far this year, generally have favored cheese production. Cheese output in the 18 selected countries is estimated at 9.3 million tons, 1 percent above 1991, but slightly below the November forecast. The most significant changes, since the November forecasts, occurred in Germany and the newly independent states of the USSR. Estimates for Germany declined by 10 percent, to 760,000 tons. In Germany, the decline in dairy manufacturing in the eastern region was steeper than expected. The estimate for the newly independent states of the former USSR is down 7 percent, to 715,000 tons. The decline in milk production appears to have affected the manufacturing sector more than the fresh milk sector.

Butter production for 1992 in the 18 specified countries is estimated at 4.6 million tons, down from both 1991 and the November forecast. Significant changes from the November forecasts include an upward adjustment in the United States and downward adjustments in the newly independent states of the former USSR and Germany. In the United States, much of the 1992 increase in milk production is expected to be used for butter production. Butter production in Germany and the newly independent states of the former USSR is being hurt by the same factors that are affecting cheese production--i.e. a decline in milk processing due to unfavorable price relationships and an uncompetitive industry structure.

Output of nonfat dry milk in the 18 countries reviewed has been revised to 2.8 million tons, 2 percent below the 1991 level, but 3 percent above the November forecast. Estimates were increased for the United States, Germany, and Australia. The higher estimate for the United States reflects the likely increase in butter output, while increased German and Australian estimates are due to improved prices.

Revised forecasts for casein put 1992 production at 219,000 tons, 12 percent above 1991 and 5 percent above the November forecast. Poland is expected to record the largest year-to-year increase as improved export prospects helped the industry recover.

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TABLE 17

MILK COW NUMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Head)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 2/	1992 3/	1992 4/
Canada	1,467	1,449	1,429	1,410	1,390	1,380
Mexico	6,200	6,300	6,410	6,440	6,470	6,470
United States	10,262	10,126	10,127	9,990	9,893	9,835
Denmark	774	764	770	769	765	746
France	5,841	5,574	5,489	5,400	5,350	5,350
Germany	7,071	6,960	6,680	5,800	5,700	5,550
Ireland	1,444	1,387	1,400	1,387	1,370	1,364
Italy	3,020	2,973	2,925	2,800	2,750	2,750
Netherlands	1,946	1,888	1,855	1,819	1,830	1,785
Portugal	402	414	398	403	405	405
Spain	1,882	1,880	1,834	1,586	1,500	1,500
United Kingdom	3,166	3,142	3,220	3,206	3,159	3,149
Poland	4,806	4,994	4,900	4,707	4,500	4,363
Former USSR 5/	42,000	41,809	41,716	41,481	40,500	39,900
Japan	1,046	1,066	1,081	1,081	1,085	1,080
China	2,164	2,222	2,691	2,800	2,900	2,900
Australia 6/	1,697	1,663	1,631	1,618	1,555	1,555
New Zealand 7/	2,280	2,236	2,269	2,300	2,300	2,399
SUBTOTAL	97,468	96,847	96,825	94,997	93,422	92,481
OTHERS	61,342	61,393	64,422	62,953	63,888	63,888
TOTAL	158,810	158,240	161,247	157,950	157,310	156,369

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast November 1991.
4/ Forecast May 1992.
5/ Former USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
6/ Year beginning July 1.
7/ Year beginning June 1.

May 1992

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TABLE 18

COW MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 2/	1992 3/	1992 4/
Canada	8,229	7,980	7,975	7,900	7,900	7,850
Mexico	8,830	8,970	9,330	10,200	10,700	10,700
United States	65,840	65,424	67,276	67,370	67,560	68,150
Denmark	4,739	4,747	4,742	4,640	4,640	4,600
France	26,000	26,150	26,400	25,880	26,250	25,800
Germany	32,000	32,400	31,100	28,900	29,400	28,300
Ireland	5,573	5,575	5,595	5,527	5,512	5,467
Italy	10,671	10,828	11,491	11,300	11,000	11,100
Netherlands	11,406	11,321	11,285	11,050	11,250	10,890
Portugal	1,346	1,420	1,519	1,550	1,580	1,580
Spain	5,950	6,000	6,200	6,100	5,950	5,950
United Kingdom	14,880	14,647	14,952	14,710	14,490	14,750
Poland	15,450	16,371	15,801	14,906	14,300	14,300
Former USSR 5/	106,800	108,529	108,384	101,720	95,000	95,000
Japan	7,607	8,059	8,190	8,260	8,250	8,300
China	3,660	3,813	4,157	4,626	4,800	5,000
Australia 6/	6,297	6,465	6,435	6,578	6,474	6,680
New Zealand 7/	7,936	7,406	7,746	7,973	8,119	8,334
SUBTOTAL	343,214	346,105	348,578	339,190	333,175	332,751
OTHERS	85,845	88,763	93,395	90,053	92,003	92,003
TOTAL	429,059	434,868	441,973	429,243	425,178	424,754

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast November 1991.
4/ Forecast May 1992.
5/ Former USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
6/ Year beginning July 1.
7/ Year beginning June 1.

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TABLE 19

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 2/	1992 3/	1992 4/
Canada	105	99	100	97	100	100
Mexico	32	33	34	34	35	35
United States	547	588	591	606	560	610
Denmark	94	92	93	71	70	66
France	521	518	527	480	500	500
Germany	700	711	640	554	530	500
Ireland	139	156	159	151	138	144
Italy	71	74	80	80	75	75
Netherlands	214	213	209	198	175	175
Portugal	10	12	15	17	19	19
Spain	27	30	46	38	35	35
United Kingdom	140	130	138	113	125	120
Poland	293	325	300	220	300	220
Former USSR 5/	1,724	1,726	1,738	1,565	1,550	1,500
Japan	68	78	76	76	76	77
Australia 6/	98	96	111	111	111	122
New Zealand 7/	276	246	276	269	267	267
SUBTOTAL	5,059	5,127	5,133	4,680	4,666	4,565
OTHERS	1,509	1,594	1,689	1,713	1,685	1,685
TOTAL	6,568	6,721	6,822	6,393	6,351	6,250

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast November 1991.
4/ Forecast May 1992.
5/ Former USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
6/ Year beginning July 1.
7/ Year beginning June 1.

May 1992

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TABLE 20

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 2/	1992 3/	1992 4/
Canada	252	247	255	260	250	260
Mexico	370	373	384	395	400	400
United States	2,527	2,546	2,749	2,763	2,885	2,900
Denmark	258	275	293	285	288	293
France	1,378	1,485	1,471	1,494	1,520	1,510
Germany	849	885	749	750	840	760
Ireland	75	74	72	73	70	80
Italy	737	760	811	810	780	790
Netherlands	559	568	593	609	600	618
Portugal	44	55	49	49	48	48
Spain	120	123	133	140	150	150
United Kingdom	299	280	316	312	278	280
Poland	133	130	126	106	125	115
Former USSR 5/	894	900	881	793	770	715
Japan	26	27	28	29	30	30
Australia 6/	176	190	175	178	180	180
New Zealand 7/	128	128	122	125	129	129
SUBTOTAL	8,825	9,046	9,207	9,171	9,343	9,258
OTHERS	1,664	1,702	1,703	1,709	1,695	1,695
TOTAL	10,489	10,748	10,910	10,880	11,038	10,953

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast November 1991.
4/ Forecast May 1992.
5/ Former USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
6/ Year beginning July 1.
7/ Year beginning June 1.

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TABLE 21

NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 2/	1992 3/	1992 4/
Canada	110	93	93	79	91	85
Mexico	5	6	9	9	9	9
United States	444	397	399	398	350	385
Denmark	7	13	41	17	15	13
France	490	492	580	455	500	500
Germany	446	500	509	528	450	480
Ireland	100	140	200	188	160	155
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	87	83	70	53	50	57
Portugal	9	10	15	17	19	19
Spain	29	31	46	30	30	25
United Kingdom	136	133	166	132	131	130
Poland	159	174	175	140	150	150
Former USSR 5/	350	300	300	280	260	260
Japan	159	178	179	181	176	183
Australia 6/	120	127	144	156	151	171
New Zealand 7/	198	181	208	171	165	165
SUBTOTAL	2,850	2,858	3,134	2,834	2,707	2,787
OTHERS	385	448	432	378	385	385
TOTAL	3,235	3,306	3,566	3,212	3,092	3,172

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast November 1991.
4/ Forecast May 1992.
5/ Former USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.
6/ Year beginning July 1.
7/ Year beginning June 1.

May 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 22

CASEIN PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 2/	1992 3/	1992 4/
Denmark	21	19	13	16	16	18
France	61	47	26	29	25	30
Germany	25	22	16	16	18	18
Ireland	44	32	28	27	28	32
Netherlands	20	20	30	20	18	18
United Kingdom	0	1	2	1	1	1
Poland	24	33	38	20	33	33
Australia 5/	9	7	5	3	3	3
New Zealand 6/	66	56	64	64	66	66
SUBTOTAL	270	237	222	196	208	219
OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	270	237	222	196	208	219

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Dairy Situation circulars.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Forecast November 1991.
4/ Forecast May 1992.
5/ Year beginning July 1.
6/ Year beginning June 1.

May 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

DRIED FRUIT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Dried fruit production in selected countries of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres for 1991/92 is estimated at 850,522 tons (packed weight basis), down 4 percent from the 1990/91 pack. Northern Hemisphere output is estimated at 662,350 tons, down 7 percent from 1990/91 due to smaller dried prune packs in France and Yugoslavia as well as sharply reduced raisin/sultana production in Mexico, Turkey, and the United States. In the Southern Hemisphere, dried fruit production is expected to total 188,172 tons in 1991/92, up from 179,291 last season, primarily because of a 9-percent gain in dried prune production and a 4-percent increase in the raisin/sultana pack.

RAISINS/SULTANAS

Production of raisins/sultanas in selected countries for the 1991/92 season is forecast at 625,662 tons (packed weight basis), 9 percent below the 1990/91 level. Smaller packs in Chile, Mexico, and the United States represent most of the aggregate year-to-year decline.

In the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts indicate 1991/92 output of raisins/sultanas--harvested early in 1992--will total 163,772 tons, up 4 percent from 1990/91. Australian production is forecast at 97,898 tons, 15 percent larger than the bumper harvest in 1990/91, due to generally favorable weather in all producing regions. However, rain in some producing areas during February did reduce the quality of a small portion of the crop. Argentina's 1991/92 pack is forecast at 7,400 tons, slightly below last season's volume because of inclement weather in San Juan Province. Raisin output in Chile is forecast at 17,000 tons, nearly 50 percent below the 1990/91 pack. The reduction stems from supply problems caused by weather damage to the fresh grape crop and strong demand from the wine industry that substantially lowered the volume of grapes available for drying. The 1991/92 raisin/sultana pack in the Republic of South Africa is expected to reach a record 41,000 tons, a 35-percent increase from 1990/91. This year's hot, dry weather, coupled with adequate supplies of irrigation water, created ideal conditions for growing and drying the grape crop.

DRIED PRUNES

Production of dried prunes in selected countries during the 1991/92 season is forecast at 224,860 tons (packed weight basis), 10 percent above the 1990/91 level. The Northern Hemisphere pack is estimated at 200,460 tons, mainly due to a 22-percent increase in U.S. production that more than offset smaller crops in France and Yugoslavia.

Preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere indicate production will increase by 9 percent despite some weather problems. The dried prune pack in Argentina is forecast at 7,000 tons, down 7 percent from 1990/91 due to untimely rains and early frosts that significantly reduced the fresh plum crop. Dried prune output in Australia is forecast at only 1,400 tons, 41 percent below the 1990/91 pack. Excessive rains in New South Wales, the major producing state, were responsible for the downturn. Dried prune production in Chile is forecast at 13,500 tons, 31 percent greater than last season's weather-damaged pack, but 2 percent below the record outturn in 1989/90. Frosts and untimely spring rains only marginally reduced the volume of the fresh plum crop, but quality and fruit size are reportedly below average. South Africa's 1991/92 pack is projected at 2,500 tons, up 18 percent from last season. Dried prunes were one of the few commodities to benefit from the dry conditions prevalent throughout much of southern Africa.

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TABLE 23

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Metric tons – packed weight basis)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE										
Greece	75,000	103,000	67,000	90,000	69,000	40,000	77,800	83,580	37,000	38,000
Mexico 2/	16,000	9,120	6,934	20,000	21,145	11,250	11,000	7,000	12,500	9,000
Turkey	95,000	100,000	80,000	120,000	110,000	110,000	150,000	138,000	144,000	135,000
United States	246,465	328,980	273,805	284,715	236,320	303,950	315,860	366,665	335,115	279,890
Total	432,465	541,100	427,739	514,715	436,465	465,200	554,660	595,245	528,615	461,890
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/										
Argentina	8,000	7,000	5,800	5,500	6,500	6,600	7,000	8,000	7,500	7,400
Australia	79,730	81,740	70,327	93,736	63,991	74,029	60,012	59,154	85,478	97,898
Chile	3,300	4,000	6,200	9,000	9,000	16,500	24,500	30,500	33,400	17,000
South Africa	32,898	29,839	28,545	37,685	30,659	27,448	20,639	34,104	30,621	41,474
Total	123,928	122,579	110,872	145,921	110,150	124,577	112,151	131,758	156,999	163,772
TOTAL	556,393	663,679	538,611	660,636	546,615	589,777	666,811	727,003	685,614	625,662

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate as of November 1991.
3/ Harvest generally occurs in the second year indicated.

TABLE 24

DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Metric tons – packed weight basis)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE										
France 2/	35,600	25,184	38,941	25,742	35,978	30,380	41,494	19,949	36,745	25,000
Yugoslavia 2/	31,000	29,107	20,000	18,700	11,870	12,387	12,873	12,148	5,239	4,000
United States	117,735	135,490	138,290	134,310	94,300	218,135	143,835	215,275	140,025	171,460
Total	184,335	189,781	197,231	178,752	142,148	260,902	198,202	247,372	182,009	200,460
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/										
Argentina	6,000	6,500	8,000	9,000	6,000	11,000	7,500	8,000	7,500	7,000
Australia	3,683	2,703	3,547	3,813	4,472	1,749	3,357	2,556	2,368	1,400
Chile	4,000	4,500	5,500	9,300	8,700	11,000	10,000	13,800	10,300	13,500
South Africa	2,024	2,085	1,652	2,351	2,121	2,752	2,901	3,512	2,124	2,500
Total	15,707	15,788	18,699	24,464	21,293	26,501	23,758	27,868	22,292	24,400
TOTAL	200,042	205,569	215,930	203,216	163,441	287,403	221,960	275,240	204,301	224,860

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate as of November 1991.
3/ Harvest generally occurs in the second year indicated.

MAY 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

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PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Pineapple production in selected countries during 1992 is forecast at 5.11 million tons, 5 percent above the 1991 level. Output in Thailand, the world's largest producer, is forecast to increase 11 percent, to 1.85 million tons. The Philippine crop is expected to decline 1 percent, to 1.17 million tons. Pineapple production levels in Australia, Kenya, Malaysia, and Taiwan are expected to continue trending upward as they have for the past several years, while production in the United States continues its long-term decline.

Thailand's 1992 pineapple crop is estimated at 1.85 million tons, up 11 percent from 1991. Continuing dry conditions in the major pineapple producing areas reduced yields for the crop harvested in mid-April and will probably have the same dampening effect on yields during the August harvest season. However, since Thai pineapple production normally fluctuates from year-to-year based on weather conditions and domestic prices, the 11-percent increase forecast for 1992 can be justified by the following: a recorded first-quarter production gain of 20 percent, compared to the same period last year, resulting from favorable growing conditions in late 1991 and greater use of inputs; a significant expansion in 1992 harvested area spurred by lucrative grower returns for the past 2 years; and, preliminary assessments indicating a larger-than-normal winter crop (harvested November/December 1992).

After increasing 2 percent in 1991, Philippine pineapple production is forecast to decline slightly in 1992. High grower prices in 1990 and early 1991 encouraged area expansion, but continuing dryness throughout Mindanao has stressed plants and lowered the 1992 per hectare yield. The impact of the dry weather has been compounded by higher costs for fertilizers and other production-related chemicals. Production targets for 1992 are expected to be met through the "forcing" of additional plantings to compensate for anticipated yield reductions. This practice will disrupt normal crop cycles and likely reduce plantation output for the next 2 years if planting targets are not increased.

Pineapple production in Cote d'Ivoire declined in 1991 and the downward trend is expected to continue through 1992. Declining grower returns, coupled with higher prices for inputs, continue to push marginal producers out of the industry. The long-term outlook cedes domination of the pineapple sector to large-scale producers with the resources to stabilize the industry and effect improvements in fruit quality and productivity.

Kenya's pineapple production in 1992 is forecast at a record 270,000 tons, up 10 percent from the previous high of 245,000 set in 1991. Harvested area is expected to increase 6 percent, to 7,000 hectares, primarily because of additional expansion on the plantations. Favorable weather aided yields in both 1991 and 1992 as did the industry's shift to a higher-yielding production cycle consisting of one plant crop and a single ratoon crop. Future industry-wide gains will be tempered by a lag in productivity from the smallholder sector which lacks the resources to increase plantings, adopt new cultivation techniques, or improve input usage.

Production for 1992 in the Republic of South Africa is expected to recover to 190,000 tons, up 18 percent from 1991 when drought severely damaged the crop in the Eastern Cape, but well below the 1986-90 average of 250,180 tons. Although drought still plagues many regions of South Africa, pineapple production areas have benefitted from ample rainfall and generally improved agricultural conditions since late 1991. However, the turnaround came too late to provide enough relief to the drought-stressed plants to boost 1992 production to a more normal level.

Pineapple production in Taiwan has expanded steadily since 1983 concurrent with the shift away from a canning-oriented industry to one that primarily supplies fresh fruit to the domestic market. The 1992 pineapple crop is forecast at 248,000 tons, 3 percent above the 1991 level, due to favorable growing conditions, an increase in harvested area, and the continuing incentive provided by rising grower profits.

Malaysia's 1992 pineapple crop is forecast at a record 244,000 tons, a 5-percent increase from last season, primarily because of favorable growing conditions, continued area expansion by smallholders, and higher yields. Growing export opportunities for canned pineapple in the Japanese market have generated optimism throughout the pineapple industry and the Malaysian Government and renewed interest in pineapple cultivation. Construction of a new plantation and cannery in Sarawak is expected to be underway by mid-1992 and the Terengganu State Government has expressed an interest in cultivating 8,000 hecatares of pineapple along Malaysia's eastern coast.

Mexico's pineapple crop is forecast at 329,000 tons, slightly below the 1991 level, primarily due to a reduction in harvested area. The outlook will remain bleak as long as growers are financially squeezed between rising production costs and cutbacks in credit and government production subsidies.

Pineapple production in the United States is expected to decline for the fifth consecutive year, to 475,000 tons. The long-term outlook for the industry points to further contraction as more pineapple land is converted to non-agricultural uses.

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TABLE 25

FRESH PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	May 1992 1/
Australia	125.5	111.3	115.1	124.5	155.0	165.0	168.3	146.0	142.0	151.0	155.0
Cote d'Ivoire	233.4	181.5	227.6	294.8	280.5	269.1	216.4	187.7	194.8	184.0	183.5
Kenya	NA	NA	168.0	167.0	231.3	210.0	190.5	212.3	225.0	245.0	270.0
Malaysia	188.3	183.4	174.5	182.4	174.1	178.5	194.5	216.1	209.8	232.4	243.7
Mexico	440.0	250.0	260.0	325.0	292.5	306.0	247.5	324.0	328.0	333.0	328.5
Philippines	1,009.8	967.0	1,035.7	1,030.0	1,273.2	1,303.4	1,181.2	1,178.8	1,155.8	1,180.0	1,170.0
South Africa	244.1	209.6	184.3	247.6	247.9	267.4	264.8	262.2	208.6	161.1	190.0
Taiwan	144.9	115.2	123.6	149.7	157.9	193.3	228.1	230.7	233.5	241.0	248.0
Thailand	1,439.3	1,465.8	1,472.5	1,768.9	1,635.7	1,510.0	1,690.5	1,732.0	1,512.0	1,660.0	1,850.0
Total Foreign	3,825.2	3,483.7	3,761.3	4,289.9	4,448.1	4,402.7	4,381.9	4,489.9	4,209.5	4,387.5	4,638.7
United States	607.8	655.0	544.3	512.6	586.0	627.8	597.8	526.2	521.6	503.5	475.0
TOTAL	4,433.1	4,138.7	4,305.6	4,802.5	5,034.1	5,030.4	4,979.7	5,016.1	4,731.1	4,891.0	5,113.7

1/ Forecast.
NA = Not available.

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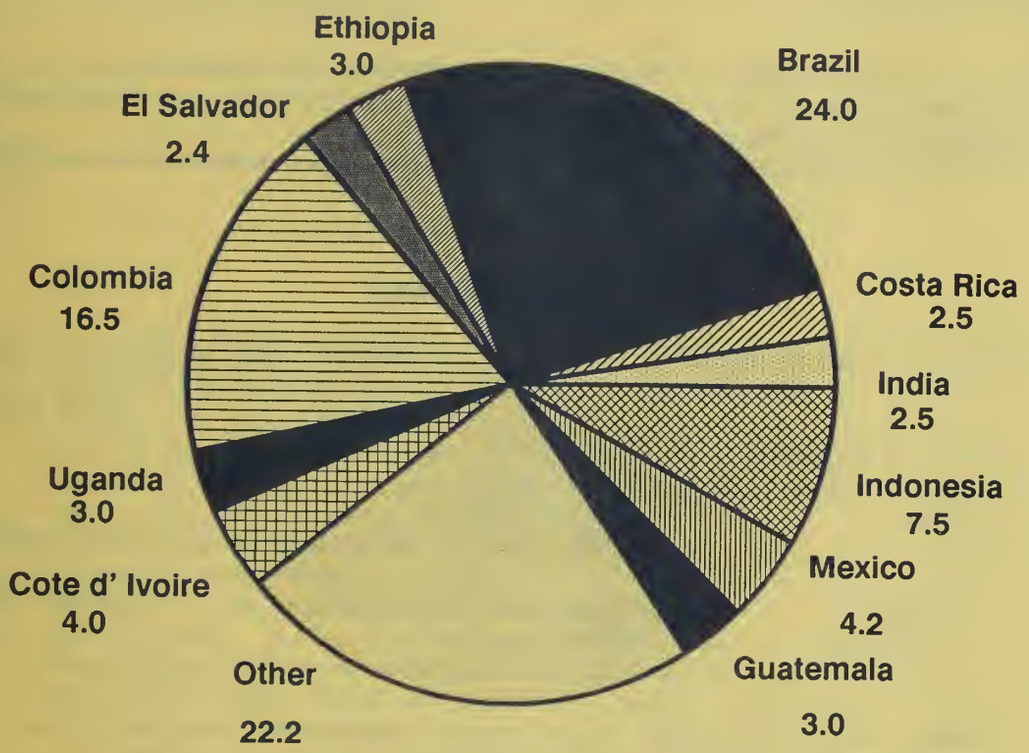

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Production Articles This Month...

- World Coffee
- World Tobacco
- World Sunflowerseed
- Saudi Grains
- Tomatoes for Processing
- Citrus in Selected Countries

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

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This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-267), June 10, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* Eastern time on July 10, 1992. *
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels		Metric tons to 480-lb. bales	
		Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Wheat & soybeans	= MT*36.7437		
Corn, sorghum, rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric tons to hundredweight	
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 Newly Independent States of the Former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

June 1992

SUBJECT — PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

Wheat..... 5
Coarse Grains..... 5
Rice..... 6
Oilseeds..... 6
Cotton..... 7

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

Wheat..... 7
Coarse Grains..... 7
Rice..... 7
Oilseeds..... 7
Cotton..... 10

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 11
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 12
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 13
Table 4. Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 14
Table 5. Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 17
Table 6. Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 18
Table 7. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 20
Table 8. Reliability of June Production Projections..... 21

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 22

WEATHER BRIEFS

Europe: Rains Relieve Drought..... 23
Australia: Soil Moisture Adequate for Winter Grains..... 23
Canada: Soil Moisture Adequate for Wheat Emergence..... 23

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SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Bangladesh: Boro Rice Crop Higher, Aus Crop Lower..... 24
China: Revised Barley Series..... 24
India: Growth Slows in Poultry Sector..... 25
Kuwait: Dairy Sector Resumes Operation..... 25
Peru: Drought Expected to Reduce Rice and Corn Crops..... 25
Philippines: Rice Crop Damaged by Drought..... 26
South Africa: Wheat Planting Affected by Drought..... 26
World: Sugar Forecast Revised Upward..... 26

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World Coffee Production..... 27
World Unmanufactured Tobacco Production..... 32
World Unmanufactured Tobacco Production By Type..... 36
World Sunflowerseed Production..... 47
Saudi Grain Production..... 53
Processing Tomato Production in Selected Countries..... 56
Citrus Production in Selected Countries..... 59

FEATURE TABLES

Table 9. Green Coffee: Total Production in Selected Countries..... 31
Table 10. Total Unmanufactured Tobacco..... 34
Table 11. Flue-Cured Tobacco..... 38
Table 12. Burley Tobacco..... 40
Table 13. Oriental Tobacco..... 42
Table 14. Dark Air/Sun-Cured Tobacco..... 43
Table 15. Light Air-Cured Tobacco..... 44
Table 16. Dark Air-Cured Tobacco, Cigar..... 45
Table 17. Dark Fire-Cured Tobacco..... 46
Table 18. World Sunflowerseed Harvested Area..... 50
Table 19. World Sunflowerseed Yields..... 51
Table 20. World Sunflowerseed Production..... 52
Table 21. Saudi Grains..... 55
Table 22. Processing Tomato Production in Selected Countries..... 58
Table 23. Citrus Production..... 61

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

June 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 547.8 million tons, down 0.8 million or marginally lower than last month, but up 1 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is projected at 488.3 million tons, up 1.4 million or marginally higher than last month and virtually unchanged from 1991. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is projected at 59.5 million tons, down 2.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from 1991/92. The decline is due to the reduced forecast for winter wheat area and yields.

- **Morocco** — Production is projected at 1.4 million tons, down 0.9 million or 38 percent from last month and down 72 percent from 1991/92. The decrease is due to post-harvest information indicating that drought negatively impacted yield.

- **South Africa** — Production is projected at 1.2 million tons, down 0.3 million or 20 percent from last month and down 45 percent from 1991/92. Sown area in the Orange Free State and Transvaal is expected to decline due to severe drought during planting.

- **China** — Production is projected at 95.0 million tons, up 1.0 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from 1991. The revision is based on higher estimated area and favorable late-season rainfall which ended drought in the North China Plain.

- **Sudan** — Production is projected at 0.8 tons, up 0.3 million or 50 percent from last month and up 44 percent from 1991. Favorable weather and plentiful irrigation supplies and inputs boosted estimated area and yield.

- **Algeria** — Production is projected at 1.6 million tons, up 0.3 million or 25 percent from last month, but down 7 percent from 1991. Estimated harvested area and yield increased as harvest results indicate that this year's drought was not as severe as previously expected.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 837.2 million tons, up 3.2 million or slightly above last month and up 5 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is projected at 588.2 million tons, up 3.2 million or slightly from last month and 1 percent above 1991. Country highlights are as follows:

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- **United States** — Production is projected at 249.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 14 percent from 1991.

- **China** — Production is projected at 109.9 million tons, up 2.2 million or 2 percent from last month, bu down 2 percent from last season's record crop. The corn estimate was raised 4.0 million tons t 96.0 million due to an increase in estimated planted area and higher forecast yield. This was partly offset by a 1.8 million ton reductio in estimated barley production, based on a revision in the historical production series.

- **Sudan** — Production is projected at 3.8 million tons, up 0.7 million or 23 percent from last month and u 17 percent from the 1991 harvest. The increase is due to improved sorghum yield resulting from favorable weather and plentiful irrigation supplies and inputs.

- **Algeria** — Production is projected at 1.6 million tons, up 0.5 million or 41 percent from last month, but down 15 percent from last season's harvest. Th effect of the drought on barley and oat yields was not as severe as earlier expected.

- **Australia** — Production is projected at 7.3 million tons, up 0.4 million or 6 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher estimated barley area and yield.

- **Peru** — Production is projected at 0.7 million tons, down 0.3 million or 27 percent from last month and down 15 percent from 1991/92. Corn area an yield were reduced due to inadequate irrigation water.

- **Poland** — Production is projected at 16.9 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last season's near-record harvest. Rye output was estimated lower, while corn and oats were estimated marginally higher.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 352.3 milli tons, up 5.9 million or 2 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 347.0 million tons, up 5.6 million or 2 percent fro 1991/92. U.S. output is projected at 5.3 million tons, up 0.3 million or 5 percent from last season.

OILSEEDS: World oilseeds production for 1992/93 is forecast at 223.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down less than 1 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign oilseed production is forecast at a record 161.4 million tons, u 2.0 million or 1 percent from last season. U.S. oilseed production is forecas at 61.6 million tons, down 2.8 million or 4 percent from 1991/92.

COTTON: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 94.0 million bales. This estimate is unchanged from last month, but is down 0.9 million or 1 percent from the current season's record output. Total foreign production is forecast at 76.8 million bales, also unchanged from last month, but is down 0.5 million or nearly 1 percent below the 1991/92 record. U.S. production is forecast at 17.2 million bales, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from 1991/92. The forecast is clouded by the recent cold, wet weather in the high plains of Texas.

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

June 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 542.2 million tons, up 0.5 million or marginally above last month's estimate. The higher figure largely reflects an upward revision in Australia.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 799.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or marginally above last month's estimate. The upward revision primarily is due to higher estimates for barley in Australia and China's corn production.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 346.4 million tons, down 2.0 million or slightly below last month's estimate. Total foreign production in 1991/92 is estimated at 341.4 million tons, down 2.0 million or slightly below last month's estimate. Country highlights are as follows:

- **China** — Production is estimated at 128.7 million tons, down 1.5 million or 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from the 1990 record crop. The new estimate reflects China's latest government statistics. Yields were lower than anticipated, but the crop is still the second largest.

- **Philippines** — Production is estimated at 5.9 million tons, down 0.4 million or 6 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. Drought in the western Visayas and Mindanao negatively affected area and yield.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 223.8 million tons, down slightly or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from 1990/91. Foreign production during 1991/92 is forecast to be a record 159.4 million tons, down slightly or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1990. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 64.4 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 6 percent from 1990.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 105.1 million tons, down 0.3 million or slightly below last month's estimate, but up less than 1 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign output is estimated at 51.1 million tons, down 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and down 1 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

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- **United States** — Production is estimated at 54.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 3 percent from 1990. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, estimates yield at 2.3 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 23.5 million hectares.

- **Paraguay** — Production is estimated at 1.2 million tons, down 0.4 million or 25 percent from last month and down 8 percent from 1990. Adverse weather during the growing season and excessive rainfall at harvest lowered estimated yield.

- **China** — Production is estimated at 9.7 million tons, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 12 percent from 1990. Updated estimates from China's State Statistical Bureau lowered area and yield.

* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 36.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or slightly above last month and up 10 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 30.5 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 8 percent from 1990. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** — Production is estimated at 6.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 16 percent from 1990/91. Official estimates by the National Agricultural Statistics Service peg expected yield at 1.20 tons per hectare and harvested area at 5.2 million hectares.

  - **India** — Production is estimated at 4.0 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1990. The increase is due to higher estimated yield.

  - **Paraguay** — Production is forecast at 0.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 33 percent from last month, but up 6 percent from 1990/91. Harvested area and yield were reduced by poor growing conditions and excessive rainfall during harvest.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 22.6 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 2 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.4 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 1 percent from a season earlier. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** — Production is estimated at a record 2.2 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 37 percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates yield at 2.74 tons per hectare from a record harvested area of 0.8 million hectares.

- o **China** — Production is estimated at 6.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from 1990. Although official Chinese government statistics reduced area slightly, yield was increased.

* **Sunfloverseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 20.7 million tons, up 0.1 million from last month, but down 8 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is estimated at 19.0 million tons, up 0.1 million or slightly above last month, but down 12 percent from 1990. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 59 percent from 1990/91. National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates yield at 1.51 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 1.081 million hectares.

  - o **India** — Production is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up 0.1 million or 10 percent from last month and up 22 percent from 1990/91. Plantings rose 13 percent in response to strong domestic prices.

* **Rapeseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 28.6 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 14 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is estimated at 28.5 million tons, down less than 1 percent from last month, but up 14 percent from 1990. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 83,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 54 percent from 1990. NASS estimates yield at 1.3 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 58,000 hectares.

* **Flaxseed:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 7 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is pegged at 2.0 million tons, up less than 1 percent from last month, but down 10 percent from 1990/91. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Copra:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **India** — Production is estimated at 450,000 tons, up 90,000 tons or 25 percent from last month and up 13 percent from 1990. The revised estimate reflects more favorable producer prices.

* **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 3.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 5 percent from 1990. There were no country changes this month.

* **Palm Oil:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 11.7 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 4 percent from 1990. There were no significant country changes this month.

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COTTON: World cotton production in 1991/92 is projected at a record 94.9 million bales. This estimate is down 0.2 million bales or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 9 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is projected at a record 77.3 million bales, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 8 percent over 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 17.6 million bales, unchanged from last month, but up 14 percent from 1990/91.

- **Paraguay** — Production is estimated at 0.7 million bales, down 0.4 million or 33 percent from last month and down 43 percent from 1990/91. Production was reduced by excessively dry conditions earlier in the season and heavy rainfall at harvest which lowered estimated area and yield.

- **Australia** — Production is estimated at 1.9 million bales, up 0.2 million or 9 percent from last month, but down 4 percent from the 1990 record production. Higher-than-expected yields contributed to the increase as excellent harvest conditions prevailed over most growing areas.

- **China** — Production is estimated at 26.1 million bales, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 26 percent from 1990/91. The revision reflects the latest official production estimate from the Chinese government. A large increase in area and generally favorable weather led to the near-record crop.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	May	June	1990/91	1991/92	May	June
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	77.2	69.9		69.3	57.7		39.5	34.3			2,736	1,981	2,268	2,187
Winter	56.9	51.0	50.3	49.9	39.4	42.9	40.7	34.8	37.3	35.9	2,031	1,372	1,618	1,537
Other	20.3	18.9		19.4	18.3		36.4	33.3			706	609	650	650
Rye	1.6	1.7		0.4	0.4		27.1	24.6			10	10	10	10
Soybeans	57.8	59.1		56.5	58.0		34.0	34.3			1,926	1,986	1,915	1,915
Corn	74.2	76.0		67.0	68.8		118.5	108.6			7,934	7,474	8,575	8,575
Sorghum	10.5	11.0		9.1	9.8		63.1	59.0			573	579	700	700
Barley	8.2	8.9		7.5	8.4		56.1	55.2			422	464	420	420
Oats	10.4	8.7		5.9	4.8		60.1	50.6			358	243	275	275
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	2.9		2.8	2.8		5,529	5,617			156.1	154.5	166.0	166.0
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	12.4	14.1		11.7	13.0		614	652			15.5	17.6	17.2	17.2

1/ Estimates from National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for 1990/91, 1991/92 and winter wheat forecast for 1992/93. All other 1992/93 projections are from USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committees.

June 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Fmr. USSR 3/	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1990/91	589.0	514.5	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.7	5.1	41.0	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	18.5
1991/92 prel.	542.2	488.3	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.0	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.0	3.0	10.6	2.2	16.5	18.0
1992/93 proj.																				
May	548.6	486.9	61.7	30.0	3.5	89.0	3.9	31.1	83.7	94.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	10.0	3.5	15.5	1.5	16.0	17.7
June	547.8	488.3	59.5	30.0	3.5	90.1	3.9	31.0	83.7	95.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	10.0	3.5	15.5	1.2	16.0	17.9
Coarse Grains																				
1990/91	820.3	589.5	230.7	25.4	18.4	84.3	13.7	50.6	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	2.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.7	8.9	9.3	81.0
1991/92 prel.	799.0	580.5	218.5	22.7	17.2	89.4	12.3	64.5	72.9	112.3	29.1	5.3	2.3	3.8	14.1	29.3	7.5	2.9	9.6	85.2
1992/93 proj.																				
May	834.0	585.0	249.0	22.3	16.8	87.1	11.6	55.7	87.5	107.7	33.0	5.3	2.2	4.0	13.0	29.3	6.9	8.5	9.4	84.6
June	837.2	588.2	249.0	22.3	16.8	87.1	11.6	55.4	87.5	109.9	33.0	5.3	2.2	4.0	13.0	29.3	7.3	8.5	9.4	85.5
Rice (Milled)																				
1990/91	352.3	347.2	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	24.0
1991/92 prel.	346.4	341.4	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	71.0	28.7	3.2	13.4	0.4	7.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	24.1
1992/93 proj.																				
May	352.3	347.0	5.3																	
June	352.3	347.0	5.3																	
Total Grains 1/																				
1990/91	1,761.6	1,451.3	310.3	58.1	22.5	170.6	18.8	91.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	20.5	15.4	22.0	33.9	22.2	10.6	25.5	204.0
1991/92 prel.	1,687.6	1,410.1	277.4	55.5	21.1	180.8	16.4	102.9	146.5	337.0	154.7	34.0	20.1	17.2	23.5	39.6	18.7	5.1	26.2	211.0
1992/93 proj.																				
May	1,734.9	1,418.9	316.0																	
June	1,737.3	1,423.5	313.8																	
Oilseeds 2/																				
1989/90	214.3	155.0	59.3	4.9	1.4	11.5	0.7	5.2	13.8	28.5	19.4	2.2	3.3	0.9	15.8	21.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	21.7
1990/91 prel.	217.9	157.2	60.6	5.6	1.0	13.1	0.7	4.3	13.0	33.3	20.3	2.2	3.7	0.8	16.8	17.1	1.9	0.9	2.1	20.4
1991/92 proj.																				
May	223.9	159.4	64.4	6.5	1.2	13.7	0.7	4.2	11.6	34.0	21.0	2.2	4.7	0.7	14.8	20.1	1.0	0.4	1.7	21.0
June	223.8	159.4	64.4	6.5	1.2	13.6	0.7	4.2	11.6	34.2	21.2	2.2	4.7	0.7	14.8	20.1	1.0	0.4	1.7	20.5
	—Million 480-pound bales—																			
Cotton																				
1989/90	79.8	67.6	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.2	17.4	10.6	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	3.0	1.4	0.3	2.8	9.4
1990/91 prel.	86.9	71.4	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	9.9
1991/92 proj.																				
May	95.2	77.6	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	26.0	9.1	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.2	3.6	1.8	0.1	2.6	9.8
June	94.9	77.3	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	26.1	9.1	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.6	1.9	0.1	2.6	9.4

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.
3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR for oilseeds and cotton. Wheat and coarse grains estimates represent FSU-12 only. See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing FSU-12.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May	1992/93 Proj. June	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May	1992/93 Proj. June
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	231.9	221.6		2.54	2.45			589.0	542.2	548.6	547.8
United States	28.0	23.3		2.66	2.31			74.5	53.9	61.7	59.5
Total Foreign	203.8	198.2	199.6	2.52	2.46	2.44	2.45	514.5	488.3	486.9	488.3
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.8	43.0	47.2	3.13	3.31	3.07	3.08	143.4	142.4	144.5	145.6
Argentina	5.7	4.5	5.5	1.91	2.00	1.82	1.82	10.9	9.0	10.0	10.0
Australia	9.2	7.2	10.2	1.63	1.48	1.52	1.52	15.1	10.6	15.5	15.5
Canada	14.4	14.5	14.8	2.27	2.26	2.03	2.03	32.7	32.8	30.0	30.0
EC-12	16.5	16.8	16.8	5.14	5.35	5.35	5.38	84.7	90.0	89.0	90.1
Major Importers	97.9	95.1	93.3	2.59	2.35	2.39	2.39	253.5	223.4	222.8	223.2
Brazil	3.3	2.1	2.3	0.94	1.43	1.52	1.52	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5
China	30.8	30.9	30.7	3.19	3.10	3.08	3.10	98.2	96.0	94.0	95.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.9	8.5	4.20	3.88	3.72	3.65	41.0	38.3	31.1	31.0
Egypt	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
Other N. Africa 1/	5.4	5.6	5.0	1.04	1.55	0.97	0.90	5.7	8.6	5.1	4.5
Japan	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.66	3.18	3.58	3.58	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
FSU-12 2/	47.7	45.6	45.8	2.10	1.59	1.83	1.83	100.3	72.3	83.7	83.7
Other Foreign	60.1	60.2	59.0	1.96	2.03	2.02	2.02	117.7	122.4	119.6	119.5
India	23.5	24.0	23.4	2.12	2.27	2.31	2.31	49.9	54.5	54.0	54.0
Iran	6.5	6.7	6.8	1.26	1.34	1.25	1.25	8.2	8.9	8.5	8.5
Mexico	1.0	0.9	0.9	4.11	4.20	4.12	4.12	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5
Non-EC W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.8	5.41	5.18	5.20	5.20	5.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
Pakistan	7.8	7.9	7.8	1.84	1.84	1.86	1.86	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.5
South Africa	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.10	1.53	1.36	1.26	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.2
Turkey	8.8	8.8	8.8	1.83	1.87	1.82	1.82	16.0	16.5	16.0	16.0
Others	10.0	9.8	9.7	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.85	18.5	18.0	17.7	17.9

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.
2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 1.6, 0.9, and 1.3 million metric tons, respectively.

June 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May	June	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. May	June
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	314.2	319.9		2.61	2.50			820.3	799.0	834.0	837.2
United States	36.4	37.3		6.34	5.85			230.7	218.5	249.0	249.0
Total Foreign	277.8	282.5	282.5	2.12	2.05	2.06	2.08	589.5	580.5	585.0	588.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	20.2	21.0	21.3	2.76	2.42	2.58	2.59	55.8	51.0	54.7	55.1
Argentina	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.33	3.71	3.08	3.08	10.8	14.1	13.0	13.0
Australia	4.1	4.9	4.6	1.64	1.53	1.53	1.59	6.7	7.5	6.9	7.3
Canada	7.6	6.9	7.0	3.32	3.29	3.20	3.20	25.4	22.7	22.3	22.3
South Africa	3.7	3.9	4.0	2.40	0.74	2.13	2.13	8.9	2.9	8.5	8.5
Thailand	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.64	2.54	2.65	2.65	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0
Major Importers	98.5	99.8	99.5	2.72	2.58	2.61	2.61	267.9	257.7	260.1	259.8
Eastern Europe	15.9	16.6	15.9	3.18	3.89	3.44	3.48	50.6	64.5	55.7	55.4
EC-12	19.4	19.0	18.5	4.36	4.70	4.71	4.71	84.3	89.4	87.1	87.1
Other W. Europe	3.0	2.9	2.8	4.51	4.29	4.15	4.15	13.7	12.3	11.6	11.6
Mexico	8.2	8.8	9.1	2.23	1.95	1.84	1.84	18.4	17.2	16.8	16.8
FSU-12 2/	51.6	52.1	52.8	1.93	1.40	1.66	1.66	99.4	72.9	87.5	87.5
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.84	3.77	3.87	3.87	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	159.1	161.7	161.7	1.67	1.68	1.66	1.69	265.8	271.8	270.2	273.2
Brazil	13.4	14.1	14.1	1.82	2.08	2.08	2.08	24.4	29.3	29.3	29.3
China	27.0	27.0	26.9	4.13	4.16	3.74	4.08	111.7	112.3	107.7	109.9
India	36.6	35.4	36.3	0.90	0.82	0.90	0.91	32.9	29.1	33.0	33.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Nigeria	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.86	6.3	8.1	8.2	8.2
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.26	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
Turkey	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.10	2.17	2.12	2.12	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.4
Others	61.5	64.9	63.6	1.15	1.13	1.15	1.15	70.9	73.6	72.3	73.2
BARLEY											
World	72.1	76.3		2.46	2.20			177.3	167.9	166.9	165.8
United States	3.0	3.4		3.02	2.97			9.2	10.1	9.1	9.1
Total Foreign	69.0	72.9	70.1	2.44	2.16	2.22	2.24	168.1	157.8	157.8	156.7
Australia	2.5	2.8	2.8	1.62	1.66	1.48	1.57	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.4
Canada	4.7	4.5	4.4	2.96	2.78	2.73	2.73	13.9	12.5	12.0	12.0
China	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.25	3.27	1.78	3.20	3.9	3.9	5.8	4.0
Eastern Europe	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.01	3.70	3.57	3.55	14.4	14.8	13.4	13.4
EC-12	12.3	12.0	11.7	4.12	4.26	4.31	4.31	50.8	51.3	50.5	50.5
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.37	4.05	3.97	3.97	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.94	2.00	1.91	1.91	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.5
FSU-12 2/	25.2	27.5	25.8	1.98	1.32	1.62	1.62	50.0	36.3	41.9	41.9
Others	14.6	16.0	15.4	1.23	1.33	1.22	1.16	18.0	21.2	17.5	17.9

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

June 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	May	June	1990/91	1991/92	May	June
CORN	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	127.2	130.5		3.75	3.70			477.2	483.5	509.2	512.9
United States	27.1	27.9		7.44	6.82			201.5	189.9	217.8	217.8
Total Foreign	100.1	102.6	104.4	2.75	2.86	2.79	2.83	275.7	293.6	291.3	295.1
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.3	7.0	7.4	3.11	2.40	2.88	2.88	19.7	16.7	21.2	21.2
Argentina	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.90	4.38	3.52	3.52	7.6	10.5	9.5	9.5
South Africa	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.74	0.80	2.39	2.39	8.3	2.6	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.81	2.73	2.82	2.82	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
Major Importers	19.7	21.4	22.3	3.43	4.01	3.67	3.67	67.6	86.1	81.7	81.8
Eastern Europe	6.4	6.7	6.8	3.02	5.01	4.12	4.11	19.4	33.7	27.8	27.9
EC-12	3.5	3.9	3.7	6.27	6.87	6.89	6.89	21.9	26.5	25.6	25.6
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.18	8.41	8.07	8.07	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Mexico	6.6	7.7	8.0	2.14	1.88	1.75	1.75	14.1	14.5	14.0	14.0
FSU-12 2/	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.46	3.18	3.46	3.46	9.9	9.0	12.1	12.1
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	74.0	74.2	74.7	2.54	2.57	2.52	2.57	188.3	190.9	188.4	192.1
Brazil	12.9	13.6	13.6	1.84	2.10	2.10	2.10	23.7	28.5	28.5	28.5
Canada	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.91	6.75	6.60	6.60	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0
China	21.4	21.6	21.5	4.52	4.58	4.30	4.47	96.8	98.8	92.0	96.0
Egypt	0.8	0.7	0.9	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.6	4.4	5.0	5.0
India	6.0	5.7	5.8	1.52	1.47	1.55	1.55	9.1	8.4	9.0	9.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.26	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
Zimbabwe	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.44	0.59	1.60	1.60	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.6
Others	24.1	24.3	24.1	1.46	1.36	1.45	1.45	35.1	33.1	35.1	34.8
SORGHUM											
World	38.8	39.3		1.35	1.30			52.4	51.2	56.9	57.6
United States	3.7	4.0		3.96	3.70			14.6	14.7	17.8	17.8
Total Foreign	35.1	35.4	35.7	1.08	1.03	1.09	1.12	37.9	36.5	39.1	39.8
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.33	3.47	3.07	3.07	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3
Australia	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.22	1.72	2.00	2.00	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
China	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.1
India	14.5	13.7	14.5	0.82	0.70	0.81	0.83	11.9	9.6	12.0	12.0
Mexico	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.85	2.75	2.93	2.93	3.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.84	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.09	0.70	2.00	2.00	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sudan	3.0	4.2	4.1	0.50	0.69	0.68	0.85	1.5	2.9	2.8	3.5
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.42	1.06	1.39	1.39	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Others	9.0	9.2	8.8	0.97	1.03	1.05	1.05	8.7	9.5	9.3	9.3

OOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	May	June	1990/91	1991/92	May	June
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	21.1	20.5		1.88	1.59			39.7	32.5	33.7	33.8
United States	2.4	1.9		2.16	1.81			5.2	3.5	4.0	4.0
Total Foreign	18.7	18.6	18.1	1.84	1.56	1.65	1.65	34.5	29.0	29.7	29.8
FSU-12 2/	10.4	10.5	10.3	1.46	1.15	1.30	1.30	15.1	12.1	13.4	13.4
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.16	1.80	1.97	1.97	6.4	5.3	5.8	5.8
Argentina	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.43	1.15	1.36	1.36	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.34	2.14	2.18	2.18	2.9	1.9	2.4	2.4
Sweden	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.42	4.13	3.73	3.73	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	5.4	5.1	4.8	2.41	2.26	2.19	2.21	13.0	11.6	10.5	10.7
China	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.69	2.45	2.22	2.34	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.7
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.55	4.00	3.57	3.57	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Poland	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.84	2.73	2.50	2.73	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
EC-12	1.6	1.4	1.3	3.05	3.20	3.15	3.15	5.0	4.4	4.1	4.1
France	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Germany	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.93	4.92	4.61	4.61	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
Finland	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.67	3.37	3.36	3.36	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.38	3.97	3.50	3.50	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Others	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.31	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8
RYE											
World	16.0	13.1		2.31	1.94			37.0	25.5	29.2	28.9
United States	0.2	0.2		1.70	1.55			0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign	15.8	13.0	14.7	2.32	1.95	1.95	1.95	36.7	25.2	28.9	28.6
FSU-12 2/	10.2	8.3	10.2	2.08	1.49	1.64	1.64	21.2	12.3	16.7	16.7
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.70	1.86	1.72	1.72	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.67	2.59	2.47	2.50	7.2	6.8	6.2	5.9
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.46	2.38	2.86	2.86	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.61	2.58	2.44	2.48	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.2
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.26	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
EC-12	1.6	1.2	1.1	3.40	3.68	3.54	3.54	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.1
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.95	5.24	4.71	4.71	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Germany	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.87	4.66	4.48	4.48	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.0
Others	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.44	1.97	1.99	1.99	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.6

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain. 2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Total coarse grains production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 3.9, 4.0, and 4.0 million metric tons, respectively. 3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

June 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)				MILLING RATE				PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May	June	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May	June	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May	June	1989/90	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92 Proj. May	June
	—Million hectares—			—Metric tons per hectare—				—Million metric tons—				— Percent—				—Million metric tons—			
World	146.7	147.0	145.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	508.0	520.0	514.4	511.4	67.7	67.8	67.7	67.7	344.1	352.3	348.4	346.4
United States	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	72.6	72.0	72.0	72.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
Total Foreign	145.6	145.9	144.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	501.0	512.9	507.4	504.4	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	339.0	347.2	343.4	341.4
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.8	15.7	16.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	38.5	35.8	37.9	37.9	64.0	63.8	64.1	64.1	24.6	22.8	24.3	24.3
Burma	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	13.5	13.7	12.8	12.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.1	8.2	7.7	7.7
Pakistan	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Thailand	10.0	8.8	10.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	20.2	17.2	20.3	20.3	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	13.3	11.3	13.4	13.4
Major Importers	14.0	14.1	13.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	58.6	59.5	57.4	57.4	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.0	38.7	39.2	37.9	37.9
EC-12	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	67.0	67.1	65.2	65.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
Indonesia	10.5	10.5	10.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	44.7	45.2	44.1	44.1	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.1	29.4	28.7	28.7
Nigeria	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.4	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.4
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	65.5	65.6	66.0	66.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9
Other Foreign	114.8	116.1	114.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	403.9	417.7	412.1	409.1	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	275.6	285.2	281.2	279.2
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.1	8.9	8.2	7.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	71.5	61.8	61.9	62.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Bangladesh	10.5	10.4	10.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	26.8	26.8	27.6	27.6	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.4
Brazil	4.3	4.6	5.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	7.2	9.5	10.8	10.8	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	4.9	6.5	7.3	7.3
China	32.7	33.1	32.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	180.1	189.3	186.0	183.8	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	126.1	132.5	130.2	128.7
India	42.2	42.6	41.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	110.4	111.9	106.5	106.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	73.6	74.6	71.0	71.0
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.9	12.9	13.1	12.0	12.0	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.4	9.6	8.7	8.7
Philippines	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.1	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	5.8	6.4	6.3	5.9
FSU-12 2/	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Vietnam	6.1	6.1	6.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	19.4	17.9	19.9	19.9	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	12.8	11.8	13.1	13.1
Others	12.8	13.1	13.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	35.1	36.3	36.5	36.4	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	23.2	24.0	24.2	24.1

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.
2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12.

June 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	May	June	1989/90	1990/91	May	June
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	58.37	54.09	54.55	1.84	1.92	1.93	1.93	107.37	103.99	105.42	105.09
United States	24.09	22.87	23.45	2.17	2.29	2.30	2.30	52.35	52.42	54.04	54.04
Total Foreign	34.27	31.22	31.10	1.61	1.65	1.65	1.64	55.01	51.58	51.38	51.05
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.35	14.45	14.80	1.90	1.89	1.95	1.95	31.09	27.25	28.80	28.80
Argentina	4.95	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.40	2.15	2.15	10.75	11.50	10.30	10.30
Brazil	11.40	9.65	10.00	1.78	1.63	1.85	1.85	20.34	15.75	18.50	18.50
Other Foreign	17.92	16.77	16.30	1.33	1.45	1.38	1.37	23.92	24.33	22.58	22.25
Canada	0.54	0.49	0.58	2.26	2.63	2.44	2.44	1.22	1.29	1.41	1.41
China	8.06	7.56	7.05	1.27	1.46	1.36	1.38	10.23	11.00	9.60	9.71
Eastern Europe	0.70	0.34	0.25	0.97	1.06	1.34	1.34	0.68	0.36	0.34	0.34
EC-12	0.63	0.69	0.51	3.13	3.10	3.11	3.19	1.98	2.14	1.68	1.63
India	2.25	2.37	2.60	0.80	1.02	0.85	0.85	1.81	2.42	2.20	2.20
Indonesia	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.09	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.29
Paraguay	0.98	0.89	0.90	1.61	1.46	1.78	1.33	1.58	1.30	1.60	1.20
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.83	0.83	0.81	1.15	1.06	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.92
Others	2.73	2.39	2.36	1.53	1.52	1.49	1.51	4.17	3.63	3.55	3.55
COTTONSEED											
World	31.45	32.95	34.52	0.98	1.02	1.06	1.06	30.76	33.55	36.59	36.74
United States	3.86	4.75	5.25	1.10	1.14	1.20	1.20	4.24	5.42	6.28	6.28
Total Foreign	27.59	28.20	29.27	0.96	1.00	1.04	1.04	26.52	28.14	30.30	30.46
China	5.20	5.59	6.54	1.24	1.37	1.52	1.48	6.44	7.67	9.62	9.66
India	7.33	7.36	7.27	0.60	0.53	0.54	0.55	4.40	3.90	3.90	4.00
Pakistan	2.60	2.66	2.88	1.12	1.23	1.51	1.51	2.91	3.28	4.36	4.36
Fmr. USSR 1/	3.33	3.17	3.00	1.53	1.54	1.45	1.45	5.11	4.88	4.35	4.35
Others	9.13	9.43	9.59	0.84	0.89	0.83	0.84	7.66	8.42	8.08	8.09
PEANUTS											
World	19.82	19.39	19.95	1.11	1.15	1.13	1.13	22.06	22.22	22.59	22.61
United States	0.67	0.73	0.82	2.72	2.23	2.74	2.74	1.81	1.63	2.24	2.24
Total Foreign	19.15	18.66	19.13	1.06	1.10	1.06	1.07	20.25	20.59	20.36	20.37
Argentina	0.18	0.20	0.19	1.87	2.37	2.11	2.11	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.40
China	2.96	2.91	2.88	1.81	2.19	2.08	2.19	5.37	6.37	6.20	6.30
India	8.71	8.30	8.75	0.93	0.92	0.86	0.86	8.10	7.62	7.50	7.50
Senegal	0.78	0.91	0.87	1.04	0.74	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.67	0.72	0.72
South Africa	0.09	0.09	0.20	1.28	1.30	0.56	0.57	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
Sudan	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.73	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40
Others	5.88	5.72	5.70	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.86	5.12	5.02	5.02	4.93

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

June 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	May	June	1989/90	1990/91	May	June
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
UNFLOWERSEED											
World	15.64	16.39	16.40	1.40	1.38	1.25	1.26	21.89	22.58	20.59	20.67
United States	0.72	0.75	1.08	1.10	1.38	1.51	1.51	0.80	1.03	1.64	1.64
Total Foreign	14.92	15.65	15.32	1.41	1.38	1.23	1.24	21.09	21.55	18.95	19.03
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.50	1.36	1.70	1.32	1.32	3.80	3.90	3.30	3.30
China	0.72	0.71	0.75	1.49	1.88	1.47	1.47	1.06	1.34	1.10	1.10
EC-12	2.13	2.60	2.35	1.67	1.63	1.66	1.68	3.54	4.25	3.99	3.95
East Europe	1.27	1.23	1.27	1.81	1.71	1.73	1.73	2.29	2.10	2.19	2.19
Fmr. USSR 1/	4.46	4.67	4.50	1.59	1.41	1.25	1.25	7.07	6.56	5.64	5.64
Others	3.55	4.14	3.95	0.94	0.82	0.69	0.72	3.33	3.40	2.73	2.86
APESEED											
World	17.11	18.25	20.53	1.28	1.38	1.40	1.39	21.87	25.15	28.66	28.60
United States	0.03	0.03	0.06	1.58	1.74	1.43	1.43	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	17.08	18.22	20.48	1.28	1.38	1.39	1.39	21.82	25.10	28.57	28.52
Canada	2.90	2.58	3.27	1.07	1.27	1.32	1.32	3.10	3.28	4.30	4.30
China	4.99	5.50	6.10	1.09	1.26	1.22	1.22	5.44	6.96	7.44	7.44
EC-12	1.81	2.13	2.44	2.96	2.88	3.05	3.01	5.34	6.15	7.39	7.34
East Europe	0.81	0.74	0.71	2.66	2.39	2.28	2.28	2.15	1.76	1.63	1.63
India	4.97	5.72	6.30	0.83	0.90	0.95	0.95	4.13	5.15	6.00	6.00
Others	1.60	1.54	1.66	1.04	1.17	1.06	1.09	1.68	1.80	1.82	1.81
AXSEED											
World	3.68	3.74	3.41	0.50	0.61	0.61	0.62	1.84	2.27	2.09	2.11
United States	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.47	0.95	1.14	1.14	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.16
Total Foreign	3.62	3.64	3.28	0.50	0.60	0.59	0.59	1.81	2.18	1.94	1.95
Argentina	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.52	0.48	0.36	0.36
Canada	0.60	0.73	0.53	0.83	1.29	1.30	1.30	0.50	0.94	0.69	0.69
India	1.12	1.15	1.10	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.97	0.85	0.85	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.18	0.18
Others	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.67	0.77	0.97	0.98	0.24	0.26	0.36	0.37
AJOR OILSEEDS	146.07	144.82	149.36	1.41	1.45	1.44	1.44	205.79	209.78	215.93	215.81
United States	29.44	29.23	30.79	2.01	2.07	2.09	2.09	59.29	60.65	64.43	64.43
Total Foreign	116.63	115.58	118.57	1.26	1.29	1.28	1.28	146.50	149.13	151.50	151.38
OPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.13	4.79	4.43	4.52
ALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.33	3.32	3.50	3.50
TAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*214.25*	*217.89*	*223.86*	*223.83*
ALM OIL 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.92	11.24	11.69	11.68

Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

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TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	May	June	1989/90	1990/91	May	June
	---Million hectares---			---Kilograms per hectare---				---Million 480-pound bales---			
World	31.5	33.0	34.4	552	573	605	601	79.8	86.9	95.2	94.9
United States	3.9	4.7	5.2	688	711	731	731	12.2	15.5	17.6	17.6
Total Foreign	27.6	28.2	29.2	533	550	582	577	67.6	71.4	77.6	77.3
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.1	13.2	14.2	725	790	845	837	43.5	48.0	54.3	54.5
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,271	1,604	1,422	1,467	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.9
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	832	810	742	742	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	5.2	5.6	6.5	728	807	891	869	17.4	20.7	26.0	26.1
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	683	719	816	816	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	891	914	707	707	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.7	2.9	560	615	756	756	6.7	7.5	10.0	10.0
Sudan	0.3	0.2	0.2	456	422	494	494	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkey	0.7	0.6	0.6	851	1,021	947	947	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.6
Fmr. USSR 2/	3.3	3.2	3.0	796	818	800	800	12.2	11.9	11.0	11.0
Major Importers 3/	0.4	0.4	0.3	887	785	859	859	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	14.2	14.6	14.6	346	327	325	320	22.5	21.9	22.0	21.5
Argentina	0.6	0.6	0.6	486	468	404	399	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1
Brazil	1.9	2.0	2.1	347	352	376	376	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.6
India	7.3	7.4	7.3	315	270	274	274	10.6	9.1	9.1	9.1
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	930	928	979	979	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Others	4.2	4.5	4.5	359	366	347	329	6.9	7.6	7.3	6.8

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

3/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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TABLE 8

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the June projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the June projection and the final estimate have averaged 16.3 million tons (3.2 percent) and ranged from -25.1 to 20.4 million tons. The June projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	3.2	16.3	-25.1	20.4	6	5
U.S.	3.8	2.3	-4.2	8.4	6	5
Foreign	3.4	15.1	-26.2	17.5	6	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	3.5	26.9	-31.4	76.0	5	6
U.S.	12.7	23.4	-30.2	70.3	4	7
Foreign	2.0	10.9	-20.6	28.6	4	7
RICE (Milled)						
World	3.0	9.3	-21.8	11.4	8	3
U.S.	6.0	0.3	-1.1	0.5	6	5
Foreign	3.0	9.3	-21.9	11.2	8	3
SOYBEANS						
World	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	8.3	4.1	-6.5	12.0	6	5
Foreign	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	4.2	3.4	-13.9	5.6	7	3
U.S.	10.0	1.3	-2.8	1.3	6	5
Foreign	3.5	2.4	-12.4	4.3	7	4
UNITED STATES		-------Million bushels-------				
CORN	13.4	787	-990	2,379	4	7
SORGHUM	16.0	116	-228	171	6	5
BARLEY	12.8	51	-73	206	6	5
OATS	21.4	67	-77	231	3	8

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

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MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

JUNE 10, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES

Spring planting surges well ahead of normal but dryness hampers late germination in the central Corn Belt. A late-May record freeze damaged some HRW wheat and burned early corn leaf growth. Rain delays HRW wheat harvest in the southern Great Plains and hampers cotton growth and completion of planting.

2 - CANADA

Predominantly cool, wet weather improves Prairies moisture reserves but slows planting and germination. More rain is needed in the southwest for establishment. Frost causes isolated damage to spring crops.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, earlier scattered heavy rains cause some harvest delays, but recent excellent weather prevails for summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting. Across southern Brazil, persistent heavy rains delay soybean harvesting, cause possible soybean and winter wheat damage, and produce flooding.

4 - EUROPE

Widespread early June rain helps immature winter grains and summer crops. Dry weather persists in the northeast and along the Mediterranean region.

5 - FSU: WEST

Widespread beneficial rain covers crops in Ukraine and North Caucasus. Dry weather continues over central crop areas.

6 - FSU: NEW LANDS

In the New Lands, while moisture for spring grain planting is much better than last year, unseasonably cold weather slows crop emergence.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon is becoming established over southern and eastern India. Beneficial rain in these areas helps summer grain, oilseed, and cotton planting prospects.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Warm, dry weather depletes topsoil moisture for germinating summer crops in the North China Plain. The dryness also stresses rainfed filling winter wheat. Recent rain favors topsoils in Manchuria. In southern China, heavy rains flood the southern coast, while rice irrigation supplies remain adequate to abundant. Portions of the lower Yangtze basin have been receiving below normal rainfall.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Following timely mid-May planting rains, hot, dry weather stresses Thailand's western corn and northern rice. Seasonable showers finally reach the northern Philippines but drought persists elsewhere.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Topsoil moisture is becoming limited for western winter grains. In the east, scattered showers aid topsoils. Winter grain planting progresses on schedule.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

EUROPE: RAINS RELIEVE DROUGHT

Rainfall was widespread and frequent during May 11 - June 10, 1992 across most of Europe, boosting top soil moisture and improving conditions for summer crop establishment. This wet pattern eliminated persistently dry conditions across the northern Iberian Peninsula, Italy's Po Valley, western Hungary, and the Balkans. In contrast, dry conditions developed across Poland. No significant amounts of rain fell across Poland during May 17 - June 8, 1992. However, moderate rain fell across the eastern third of Poland on June 9, somewhat easing the recent dryness.

AUSTRALIA: SOIL MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR WINTER GRAINS

Soil moisture, as of June 10, 1992, is adequate for the emergence and early growth of winter grains across the main growing regions of Australia. Rainfall during April 1 - June 10, 1992 was normal-to-above normal across the western and eastern growing regions and near normal in South Australia. Winter grain planting usually begins in mid-May and should be well under way by June 10. Soil moisture in Queensland and New South Wales is greater than last year at this time, allowing for a more favorable start for winter grains. Dry conditions across Western Australia during the June 1 - 10, 1992 have favored planting. However, rainfall will be needed soon before topsoils become too dry.

CANADA: SOIL MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR WHEAT EMERGENCE

Soil moisture, as of June 10, 1992, is adequate for the emergence and early growth of spring wheat across the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Precipitation during May 11 - June 10 has averaged 10-25 millimeters per week across most of the primary grain growing areas. Precipitation has been lightest across southern Saskatchewan and southeast Alberta -- soils are probably becoming too dry. Growing conditions are less favorable than last year at this time. Last year the Prairie spring wheat crop greatly benefited from above normal rainfall which began in mid-April. Drier weather this year has allowed for rapid planting progress. Spring wheat planting was 90 percent complete by June 6.

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PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BANGLADESH: BORO RICE CROP HIGHER, AUS CROP LOWER

The U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi reports that the 1991/92 Bangladesh rice crop is estimated at 18.4 million tons (milled-basis), unchanged from last month's estimate. The boro (spring harvested) rice crop has been revised upward by 0.2 million tons, to 6.6 million. Field reports indicate that the boro rice crop is larger than last season due to a 30-percent increase in the sale of irrigation equipment and a 60-percent increase in sales of high-yielding variety seeds by the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation. The increase in the boro crop was offset by a decline in the aus (summer harvested) crop which was reduced 0.2 million tons, to 2.3 million due to lower-than-expected area. The estimated aman (fall harvested) crop remains unchanged at 9.5 million tons.

CHINA: REVISED BARLEY SERIES

China's barley area, yield, and production series from 1960 through 1992 has been revised by USDA analysts. Since barley statistics are not regularly gathered or published in China, this is the first major revision in several years. The new series significantly lowers area and production from previous estimates, but raises yields.

	Area (1,000 Hectares)	Yield (Metric tons/Hectare)	Production (1,000 Metric tons)
1960	4,550	0.78	3,542
1961	5,260	1.13	5,954
1962	5,475	1.02	5,570
1963	4,298	1.15	4,928
1964	3,991	1.49	5,964
1965	3,811	1.50	5,714
1966	3,797	1.59	6,038
1967	3,394	1.73	5,865
1968	3,307	1.44	4,770
1969	3,229	1.37	4,426
1970	3,113	1.51	4,687
1971	2,902	1.72	4,982
1972	2,746	1.56	4,284
1973	2,641	1.22	3,228
1974	2,385	1.72	4,107
1975	1,972	1.96	3,858
1976	2,094	2.08	4,365
1977	2,032	1.92	3,911
1978	1,908	2.37	4,520
1979	1,876	2.65	4,805
1980	1,750	2.41	4,211
1981	1,711	2.56	4,379
1982	1,594	2.76	4,401
1983	1,564	2.68	4,187
1984	1,501	2.99	4,483
1985	1,351	2.84	3,831
1986	1,288	2.68	3,453
1987	1,285	2.89	3,717
1988	1,252	3.19	3,990
1989	1,218	2.93	3,571
1990	1,208	3.25	3,930
1991	1,200	3.27	3,928
1992	1,250	3.20	4,000

INDIA: GROWTH SLOWS IN POULTRY SECTOR

Output of poultry meat in 1992 is forecast to total 383,000 tons, 6 percent above the 1991 level, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi. In 1990 and 1991, production increases were 16 and 8 percent, respectively. The slower rate of growth is due to a late 1991 decline in wholesale broiler prices caused by reduced demand. Published price data indicates that the December 1991 wholesale price was 19 percent below the December 1990 average. This price decline, coupled with higher feed prices, has forced many small producers to suspend broiler production. In recent weeks, prices have begun to improve, creating optimism that some expansion will occur by the end of the year.

KUWAIT: DAIRY SECTOR RESUMES OPERATIONS

Prior to August 1990, Kuwait had a national dairy herd of about 20,000 cows on 35 farms, according to the U.S. agricultural trade officer in Bahrain. Most of the cows were Friesians, Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, and other dairy breeds mainly imported from Europe and, to a lesser extent, from Australia. Most of the dairy farms were located in the Sulaybia area, about 20 kilometers west of Kuwait City. Raw milk was processed by the Kuwait Dairy Company, a cooperative, and the only fresh milk processing facility in the country. The purchase price for milk was set by the Government.

Kuwait's entire dairy cattle herd was lost during the Gulf War. Dairy farms and processing plants sustained serious damage to both property and equipment. However, by early March 1992, the Kuwait Dairy Company and 8 of the original 35 dairy farms were again operational. These farms have been completely rehabilitated and stocked with approximately 2,500 head of imported dairy cattle, mainly registered Holstein-Friesians from Germany. It is expected that additional dairy farms will resume operations in the near future. Preliminary assessments indicate that Kuwait's national herd may total 6,000-9,000 head by the end of 1992.

PERU: DROUGHT EXPECTED TO REDUCE RICE AND CORN CROPS

Peruvian rice and corn crops for 1992/93 are expected to be lower due to one of the worst droughts in recent history, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Lima. Usually, the rainy season begins in October and lasts through April. However, this year the rains did not begin until late March. This has resulted in planted area reductions because the highland reservoirs which supply irrigation water to the dry coastal valleys are at record low levels.

The main rice crop has been adversely affected and both harvested area and production are expected to decline. Normally, the main rice crop is planted from December to March and harvested May through August. A secondary rice crop can be planted from June to July. The first 1992/93 USDA rice production estimate will be released in July.

The drought damaged the white, mountain-grown corn crop and reduced water availability for the soon-to-be-planted irrigated coastal corn crop. Corn harvested area is expected to decline to 360,000 hectares, down 10 percent from last season. Since corn yield also was affected, production is forecast at 0.55 million tons, down 18 percent from 1991. Corn production has not been as seriously affected as rice because farmers had the option of planting corn in April, thus benefiting from the heavy March rains.

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PHILIPPINES: RICE CROP DAMAGED BY DROUGHT

The 1991/92 Philippine rice crop is estimated at 5.9 million tons (milled basis), down 0.4 million from the May estimate due to drought, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Manila. The estimated harvested area fell 0.1 million hectares, to 3.3 million. The major drought-affected areas include Western Visayas and most of Mindanao. Rainfall in these areas is estimated to have averaged less than 20 percent of normal since December. Consequently, reservoir levels for irrigation are inadequate. Production in the central Luzon rice area also is expected to be reduced because of diminished supplies of irrigation water. Most of the decline in production is from the second season crop that is planted in January and February and harvested from April through June.

SOUTH AFRICA: WHEAT PLANTING AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

The 1992 summer drought in South Africa is having a negative impact on the 1992/93 wheat crop which is planted from mid-April through July. According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Pretoria, wheat planting is proceeding normally in western Cape province where 40 to 45 percent of the crop is grown, but planting conditions in the summer rainfall regions of the Orange Free State and western Transvaal are poor due to low soil moisture. These 2 provinces normally produce about 55 percent of South Africa's total wheat crop. The drought is expected to reduce 1992/93 harvested area by 33 percent from last season, to 0.95 million hectares, and drop production to an estimated 1.20 million tons, well below the 1991 crop of 2.16 million.

WORLD: SUGAR FORECAST REVISED UPWARD

World sugar production for 1992/93 has been revised to 114.3 million tons (raw value), 0.9 million more than the previous forecast released in May 1992 (WAP 5-92). Production for 1991/92 has been changed from 112.6 to 113.7 million tons. The revisions are due to changes in Chinese sugar output in 1991/92 and 1992/93. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing, China is projected to produce 8.5 million tons of sugar in 1992/93, compared to a revised 8.1 million in 1991/92. While area planted to beet and cane expanded significantly in 1991/92, improved yields also contributed to the dramatic increase.

The main reason for the large increase in China's sugar production is economic. Procurement prices for beet and cane currently are better than that for many other annual crops. The 1991/92 area for sugarcane has been changed from 1.05 million hectares to 1.15 million. The new raw material estimate for 1991/92 is 70.0 million tons, up from the May estimate of 58.0 million. Based on this revised estimate, 6.3 million tons of cane sugar (raw value) were obtained rather than the earlier estimate of 5.5 million. The 1992/93 area planted to cane remains unchanged at 1.2 million hectares, but the raw material production estimate has been revised upward, from 61.0 million tons to 72.5 million. The 1992/93 forecast for cane sugar production (raw value) has been increased from 5.6 million tons to 6.5 million. No changes were made in sugarbeet area for either of the 2 years, but the raw material estimate for 1991/92 has been increased from 15.0 million tons, to 16.5 million, and beet sugar output (raw value) has been revised from 1.5 million tons to 1.8 million. The 1992/93 forecast for raw sugar production from sugarbeets remains unchanged at 2.0 million tons.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION

The preliminary forecast of 1992/93 world green coffee production is 94.9 million 60-kilogram bags, down 6 percent from the 100.5 million bag harvest in 1991/92 and 8 percent below the 1987/88 record of 103.3 million bags. Production in all regions is expected to be below the 1991/92 level, except for Oceania, where 1992/93 output is expected to be about 120,000 bags more than last year. The South American region, which accounts for 48 percent of the 1992/93 world forecast, is expected to be down 8 percent or 3.9 million bags.

BRAZIL: The world's largest producer is expected to harvest 24.0 million bags in 1992/93, 16 percent below last season and 39 percent (15.6 million bags) below the 1961/62 record. The Brazilian forecast reflects the biological yield of coffee when surveyed in late April and early May 1992. Two years ago, Brazil's production potential exceeded 40 million bags from a coffee tree population estimated at more than 4.2 billion. Brazil's current production potential is estimated at only 34 to 36 million bags due to the uprooting of approximately 650 million trees, which dropped the total number of bearing tress to less than 3.6 billion. The decline in domestic and world coffee prices since 1989 and the suspension of guarantees by the Government to purchase surplus coffee spurred growers to eradicate trees. If international and domestic prices remain low throughout the 1992/93 season, growers may decide to leave many of their beans unharvested. Increasing costs for inputs necessary to achieve high yields, coupled with the high cost of credit, has further dampened prospects for the 1992/93 crop.

Brazil's total area planted to coffee trees is estimated to have decreased from about 3.5 million hectares in 1991/92 to less than 2.5 million in 1992/93. Coffee tree eradication has freed up an estimated 1.1 million hectares of land--land that is now pasture or is planted to sugarcane, citrus, soybeans, wheat, and corn. Nearly all the coffee trees uprooted were old and only marginally productive, having been planted under the obsolete field spacing system of 800 to 900 trees per hectare. Under the new planting system, about 4,000 to 5,000 coffee seedlings are planted per hectare. Inter-cropping between rows of coffee trees is limited to rice, corn, and edible beans and is carried out only during the off-year production cycle or on small plantations.

COLOMBIA: Coffee production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 16.5 million bags, 4 percent above the revised 1991/92 level of 15.9 million. The projected increase is due to an ongoing program to replace older trees with varieties that are high-yielding and disease-resistant. Currently, about two-thirds of the total coffee area of 1.1 million hectares (4.1 billion trees) has been replanted with high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties. The Colombian Coffee Committee recently approved a plan to reduce the country's coffee area by 100,000 hectares, about 9 percent of the total coffee area. The Committee is responsible for determining Colombia's coffee policy and includes members of the Coffee Growers Federation (FEDECAFE). Reportedly, the lower area will reduce production by 1.5 million bags.

Despite a sharp drop in world coffee prices, production has remained high because growers continue to receive subsidized payments from the National Coffee Fund (FNC). The FNC accumulated its financial reserves during the years when international coffee prices far exceeded current levels. Even though world coffee prices are declining, the domestic coffee support price continues to rise in order to compensate for inflation and increased production costs.

Because of the continuing decline in world prices and the concurrent rise in production costs, independent coffee growers and FEDECAFE have expressed concern about the future of Colombia's coffee sector.

In 1991/92, coffee production costs were estimated at approximately US$0.86 per pound, whereas world market prices fluctuated between US$0.60 and US$0.65 during April and May of 1992. FEDECAFE officials have insisted that area expansion be halted, thereby limiting future production increases that would further drain the FNC coffers.

Although Colombian coffee is marketed throughout the year, there are 2 distinct harvest periods. The main harvest in the departments of Caldas, Risaralda, and Quindio occurs from September through December. The minor harvest in these departments takes place in April and May. The principal harvest period in Colombia's other producing areas occurs in April, May, and June with a secondary harvest from September through December. Coffee production is confined primarily to the slopes of the central and eastern Andean mountain ranges where the soil is derived mainly from volcanic ash--the best type of soil for coffee production. Small family farms, of less than 50 hectares, produce the bulk of Colombia's coffee. Coffee rust and the coffee borer insect are the main disease/pest problems of concern to all Colombian growers.

INDONESIA: Coffee production in 1992/93 is forecast at a record 7.5 million bags, up 2 percent from 1991/92 and slightly above the previous record set in 1990/91. Although dry conditions are expected to reduce 1992/93 yields below the level attained last season, the projected increase in production is predicated upon additional trees entering the bearing stage. The drought is not expected to significantly affect bean quality in 1992/93. Indonesia has slightly more than 1.0 million hectares planted to coffee and a total coffee tree population of approximately 1.5 billion. Coffee is usually inter-planted with food crops or other tree crops such as coconuts, papaya, and cloves, enabling smallholders to maximize returns by diversifying their holdings and spreading the risk.

The coffee sector in Indonesia is comprised mainly of smallholder operations (97 percent) growing the low-quality Robusta variety which has been cleft-grafted onto nematode-resistant stocks. The Robusta crop accounts for about 95 percent of Indonesia's annual coffee output. However, for the past several years, the Government has endeavored to change the Arabica/Robusta mix to a 30:70 percentage share. Because of the wide geographic distribution of the archipelago, coffee is harvested year-round. However, approximately 60 percent of the coffee crop is harvested from June through September. Harvesting usually commences in March, peaks during the June-August period, then begins to taper off in September. Sumatra is the most important coffee producing island; one-third of the national harvest is grown in South Sumatra and Lampung provinces. The Government's coffee production policy remains focused on the rehabilitation and intensification of existing areas via increased yields and improvements in bean quality.

MEXICO: The total area planted to coffee in 1992/93 is expected to remain unchanged at 600,000 hectares holding a total tree population of 810.0 million However, coffee production in 1992/93 is forecast at 4.2 million bags, 5 percent less than last season and 24 percent below the record 1988/89 crop. The downturn reflects an expected decline in yields caused by poor tree care, high incidence of pest and disease problems, and heavy rains early in 1992 tha caused partial losses and slowed harvesting in Veracruz, Guerrero, and Nayarit

Coffee growers in Puebla normally enjoy the highest yields in Mexico. However, low world prices forced many growers in Puebla to cut back on necessary cultural practices in order to reduce production costs. As a result, phytosanitary problems were reported on 330,000 hectares--225,000 hectares infested with coffee rust and 105,000 hectares damaged by the coffee borer insect. Although international coffee prices are expected to recover slightly during the 1992/93 season due to lower world supplies, many growers will not be able to sustain production at profitable levels because of high input costs.

COTE D'IVOIRE: Coffee production in 1992/93 is forecast at 4.0 million bags, up 12 percent from the 1991/92 estimate, but 34 percent less than the record crop of 6.1 million harvested in 1980/81. The increase projected for the upcoming season is due to improved rainfall and the return to production of previously non-productive, heavily pruned trees. The reintroduction of an advanced de-hulling technique has helped improve crop quality. Area expansion and replanting efforts have been hindered by the financial problems facing the industry. Farmer income, already diminished by low world market prices, has been reduced further by delayed purchasing resulting in increased storage costs. The total area planted to coffee trees at the beginning of the 1992/93 season is estimated at approximately 1.4 million hectares (1.8 billion trees), virtually unchanged from last season. The Government's long-range objective is to replace old coffee trees with trees provided by the government extension agency, but progress has been slow.

GUATEMALA: Coffee production for 1992/93 is forecast at 3.0 million bags, down 13 percent from 1991/92. Area under coffee cultivation for the 1992/93 season is expected to remain stable at approximately 270,000 hectares (700.0 million trees). Although early-season rainfall has been good resulting in excellent flowering, output is expected to drop because of lower yields. Compared to other coffee producing countries, yields in Guatemala are low. However, high production costs are responsible for the poor yield potential of this year's crop. Currently, the most expensive production inputs are imported fertilizers, pesticides, machinery and spare parts, and labor. The increase in production costs, coupled with low world coffee prices, has forced growers to cut back on normal cultural practices, particularly fertilizer applications. The National Coffee Association (ANACAFE), which has ongoing programs to assist producers in the areas of soil and shade management, recently published an article titled "Emergency Agriculture Alternatives" that tells growers how to minimize production costs while maintaining coffee output. Unfortunately, this information is of little use to those growers unable to secure credit to finance their coffee operations. Coffee industry representatives from various Central American countries have been meeting with the Central American Parliament over the past several months to discuss the possibility of setting up a credit program for the region's coffee sectors. Currently, it appears unlikely that such a loan scheme will ever become a reality.

INDIA: The forecast for the 1992/93 coffee crop is 2.5 million bags (1.2 million of Arabica and 1.3 million of Robusta), down 21 percent from last season and 30 percent less than the record 3.6 million bag harvest in 1988/89. A normal cyclical downturn and dry weather between January and April 1992 in the 3 southern coffee producing states of Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu are the main reasons for the projected decline. The drought significantly reduced blossom formation, healthy blossoms withered, and berries were scorched. Reportedly, flush growth and spike maturation were also unsatisfactory.

Although India has ample supplies of fertilizer, low coffee prices since mid-1989 and higher prices for both fertilizer and the copper sulfate used to control pests have reduced input usage by small growers. In contrast, large estate holders, who account for 60 percent of total production, have continued to apply the recommended amounts. India has approximately 430.0 million coffee trees planted on 250,000 hectares. No further expansion of coffee area is forecast.

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TABLE 9

GREEN COFFEE: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 60-Kg Bags) 1/

Region and Country	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 2/
NORTH AMERICA				
Costa Rica	2,453	2,565	2,530	2,500
Cuba	475	480	450	450
Dominican Republic	756	672	702	720
El Salvador	2,787	2,603	2,500	2,400
Guatemala	3,472	3,282	3,443	3,000
Haiti	527	580	550	500
Honduras	1,928	1,685	1,950	1,600
Jamaica & Dep	19	26	25	25
Mexico	5,100	4,550	4,400	4,200
Nicaragua	743	454	780	660
Panama	182	200	200	200
Trinidad and Tobago	15	15	15	15
United States 3/	234	232	235	235
TOTAL	18,691	17,344	17,780	16,505
SOUTH AMERICA				
Bolivia	258	342	350	350
Brazil	26,000	31,000	28,500	24,000
Colombia	13,300	14,500	15,900	16,500
Ecuador	2,150	1,830	1,800	1,780
Guyana	5	5	5	5
Paraguay	430	340	400	400
Peru	1,400	1,150	1,000	900
Venezuela	1,075	843	1,112	1,200
TOTAL	44,618	50,010	49,067	45,135
AFRICA				
Angola	170	170	170	170
Benin	35	35	35	35
Burundi	616	517	550	500
Cameroon	1,440	1,450	1,420	1,350
Central African Rep.	300	350	350	350
Congo	25	25	25	25
Cote d'Ivoire	4,734	4,000	3,583	4,000
Equatorial Guinea	15	15	15	15
Ethiopia	3,400	3,500	3,000	3,000
Gabon	30	30	30	30
Ghana	17	35	35	35
Guinea	125	125	125	125
Kenya	1,740	1,503	1,650	1,600
Liberia	40	30	30	30
Madagascar	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,100
Malawi	95	90	90	70
Nigeria	95	90	90	90
Rwanda	561	619	660	650
Sierra Leone	100	100	100	100
Tanzania	888	763	770	800
Togo	300	300	300	300
Uganda	2,500	2,700	3,000	3,000
Zaire	2,000	1,695	1,500	1,300
Zambia	15	15	15	15
Zimbabwe	225	225	225	200
TOTAL	20,566	19,482	18,918	18,890
ASIA				
India	2,150	2,970	3,170	2,500
Indonesia	7,100	7,480	7,350	7,500
Malaysia	75	75	75	75
Philippines	1,149	970	950	900
Sri Lanka	70	75	75	75
Thailand	800	785	930	900
Vietnam	985	1,200	1,350	1,400
Yemen	65	65	65	65
TOTAL	12,394	13,620	13,965	13,415
OCEANIA				
New Caledonia	5	5	5	5
Papua New Guinea	1,092	964	781	900
TOTAL	1,097	969	786	905
WORLD TOTAL	97,366	101,425	100,516	94,850

1/ One bag = 132.276 pounds.
2/ Coffee marketing year begins October in some countries and April or July in others.
3/ Includes Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMNET DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION

World unmanufactured tobacco production for 1992 is forecast at 7.8 million tons (farm sales weight basis), up 5 percent from the revised 1991 production level of 7.4 million tons. Production of flue-cured tobacco, which accounts for approximately 60 percent of the world total, is forecast at nearly 4.8 million tons, up 5 percent from 1991, mainly due to a large upward revision in Chinese production. Favorable weather and increased plantings in Brazil are expected to increase production above earlier projections. High producer prices in India, Pakistan, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Thailand, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Romania are expected to boost 1992 production in these countries. Large increases forecast in December for Mexico and Argentina did not materialize because of inclement weather. Production declines are expected in Greece because of drought and in Italy because of EC-12 production controls.

NORTH AMERICA: Total unmanufactured tobacco production in North America for 1992 is projected at 865,640 tons, down slightly from revised 1991 production totals. Production in the United States is forecast at 756,345 tons, only a small increase from 1991 mainly because of a 3-percent drop in projected flue-cured yields. Mexican production for 1992 is forecast at 33,730 tons, down 12 percent from the revised 1991 estimate and only one-half the level projected last December. The decline is due to unfavorable weather in Nayarit, Mexico's major tobacco producing area, which more than offset the gains anticipated from an 82-percent increase in area. Tobacco production in Canada is estimated at 75,565 tons, up 1 percent from 1991 and 11 percent greater than the December forecast. The 1992 forecast was revised upward because of an increase in plantings generated by better-than-expected support prices.

SOUTH AMERICA: Brazil's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at a record 523,000 tons, 24 percent larger than last year's weather-damaged crop and 4 percent greater than the December projection. Both yields and planted area are up 11 percent. Plantings rose mainly because farmers replaced less profitable food crops with tobacco. The 1992 Argentine crop is estimated at 109,930 tons, up 16 percent from 1991, but 16 percent below the December forecast because inclement weather in Salta, Jujuy, and Tucuman provinces is expected to reduce the flue-cured crop by 20,000 tons.

EC-12: Total tobacco production for 1992 is forecast at 419,299 tons, down 9 percent from 1991. Italy's 1992 crop is projected at 170,000 tons, down 15 percent from last year largely due to new EC-12 production controls. In Greece, drought is expected to reduce tobacco production by 9 percent, to 155,000 tons. Tobacco production in Spain is forecast at 47,730 tons, up 3 percent from 1991, but 13 percent below the December forecast because of lower-than-anticipated yields. French tobacco production for 1992 is forecast at 28,221 tons, down 4 percent from 1991 primarily because 1992 yields are expected to be much lower than the exceptionally high levels attained last year.

EASTERN EUROPE: Tobacco production in Yugoslavia is forecast at 55,833 tons, down 10 percent from 1991 because of lower yield projections. In Bulgaria, tobacco is expected to increase from 73,897 tons to 90,400. The upturn is due to a 26-percent increase in area because 1992 support prices were fixed prior to the planting season. The 1992 tobacco crop in Romania is forecast at 24,000 tons, up 73 percent from 1991 because of substantially higher grower prices.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: Tobacco production for 1992 in the Republic of South Africa is estimated at 33,600 tons, up 10 percent from 1991 because of increased plantings and yields. Production is currently below authorized quota levels because of water shortages and quality problems caused by minerals in the irrigation water. Tobacco production in Zimbabwe is forecast at a record 195,250 tons, up 10 percent from 1991, but 3 percent below the December projection because of drought. To date, the drought in southern Africa has not seriously damaged Zimbabwe's 1992 crop. However, if the drought continues, planting levels for 1993 could be seriously jeopardized. In Malawi, 1992 production is estimated at 126,900 tons, slightly greater than the 1991 crop, but 3,400 tons below the December forecast because of dry weather in early 1992.

ASIA: Chinese tobacco production for 1992 is expected to total a record 3.1 million tons, a 4-percent increase over 1991. Growth may slow during 1992 as growers focus on improving leaf quality. The Central Government has tried to encourage farmers to plant more grain, but local officials favor tobacco because it is a major source of tax revenue. India's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at 538,500 tons, up 14 percent from 1991 and 3 percent above the December forecast. The increase reflects a 36-percent rise in the flue-cured quota, authorized because of the high prices paid to growers for the 1991 flue-cured crop. Current crop prices for flue-cured tobacco are about 10 percent less than last year, but the growers' response to 1991 prices is expected to result in a 40-percent increase in 1992 flue-cured production, to 153,000 tons. Tobacco production in Japan for 1992 is estimated at 73,300 tons, up 5 percent from last year's typhoon-damaged crop, but slightly below the December forecast. Thailand's 1992 tobacco crop is expected to reach 95,800 tons, up 26 percent from last year. The upturn is due to increased plantings resulting from favorable producer returns in 1991 and higher yields because of excellent growing conditions. The 1992 tobacco crop in the Philippines is estimated at 84,838 tons, up 2 percent from 1991 and 1 percent greater than the December forecast despite the October 1991 typhoon that washed-out some of the tobacco seed beds. Tobacco production in Pakistan is forecast at 94,000 tons, up 16 percent from last year because of a 13-percent increase in area, better yields, and higher farmgate prices. Indonesia's tobacco output for 1992 is projected at 144,140 tons, down 16 percent from the revised 1991 crop of 170,850 due to reduced purchases by cigarette manufacturers. During 1991, demand for cigarettes fell when changes in Government policies on taxes and packaging requirements precipitated a 30-percent increase in retail prices.

MIDDLE EAST: Turkey's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at 281,619 tons, up 24 percent from 1991 and 27 percent higher than the December forecast because of a 9-percent increase in planted area and higher yields. Plantings were expanded in response to favorable 1991 farmgate prices.

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TABLE 10

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	29,346	30,325	30,775	63,057	74,690	75,565
Mexico	22,118	18,666	33,930	34,653	38,250	33,730
United States	296,887	309,214	311,801	737,722	754,534	756,345
Total	348,351	358,205	376,506	835,432	867,474	865,640
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	50,155	64,610	77,575	67,588	94,443	109,930
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	282,000	288,000	320,000	435,000	422,000	523,000
Chile	3,909	4,349	5,239	12,785	14,076	17,205
Colombia	20,557	19,679	19,638	32,060	30,527	30,230
Ecuador	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,850	3,850	3,850
Paraguay	2,865	3,615	5,165	6,071	7,755	11,055
Peru	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,100	3,100	3,100
Uruguay	800	800	800	1,400	1,400	1,400
Venezuela	8,012	9,071	9,908	13,597	12,048	14,800
Total	373,848	395,674	443,875	576,701	590,449	715,820
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	854	760	988	1,728	1,305	1,940
El Salvador	543	561	561	970	1,038	1,038
Guatemala	6,244	5,914	8,129	10,568	10,161	15,168
Honduras	2,640	2,856	3,712	4,605	4,590	6,782
Nicaragua	2,240	2,240	2,240	4,550	4,550	4,550
Panama	720	720	720	1,302	1,302	1,302
Total	13,241	13,051	16,350	23,723	22,946	30,780
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	50,000	50,000	50,000	44,000	44,000	44,000
Dominican Republic	14,830	18,450	18,450	15,085	25,312	25,312
Jamaica	1,175	1,175	1,175	2,339	2,339	2,339
Total	66,005	69,625	69,625	61,424	71,651	71,651
EC-12						
Belgium-Lux	461	468	468	1,553	450	1,800
France	10,704	10,537	10,738	28,284	29,499	28,221
Germany	5,880	5,001	5,000	11,147	10,500	10,500
Greece	76,459	82,984	85,200	134,368	170,150	155,000
Italy	87,719	81,500	69,300	214,846	200,000	170,000
Portugal	2,257	2,450	2,450	5,573	6,048	6,048
Spain	23,450	24,420	25,295	43,500	46,173	47,730
Total	206,930	207,360	198,451	439,271	462,820	419,299
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Bulgaria	52,891	59,951	67,600	66,858	73,897	90,400
Czechoslovakia	3,750	3,193	2,800	5,000	5,415	4,949
Hungary	8,690	9,760	9,500	14,346	18,610	18,135
Poland	25,754	28,720	29,430	50,000	54,780	56,000
Romania	16,845	9,860	20,000	14,200	13,900	24,000
Yugoslavia	45,000	45,000	46,000	46,620	62,160	55,833
Total	176,930	180,484	199,330	212,024	243,762	264,317
FSU-12 2/	103,820	105,120	107,600	250,000	257,000	257,000

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 10 (Continued)

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	2,900	2,900	2,700	4,390	5,000	5,000
Libya	900	900	900	1,450	1,450	1,450
Morocco	5,788	4,927	5,500	7,171	5,995	6,369
Tunisia	5,500	6,000	6,000	6,215	6,300	6,300
Total	15,088	14,727	15,100	19,226	18,745	19,119
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,900	3,900	3,900
Burundi	2000	2000	2000	1600	1600	1600
Cameroon	3400	3400	3400	5500	5500	5500
Central Africa Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Congo	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,800	1,800	1,800
Cote D' Ivorie	10000	10000	10000	2490	2490	2490
Ethiopia	3000	3000	3000	3500	3500	3500
Ghana	3950	3950	3950	1839	2080	2080
Kenya	8,805	8,805	8,805	9,910	9,910	9,910
Madagascar	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,500	5,500	5,500
Malawi	100,110	117,100	128,000	101,652	125,390	126,900
Mozambique	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,900
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	7,300	7,300	7,300	9,223	9,223	9,223
Reunion	200	200	200	200	200	200
South Africa	25,454	23,427	24,500	27,485	30,600	33,600
Swaziland	200	200	200	200	200	200
Tanzania	21,250	21,250	21,250	14,055	14,055	14,055
Togo	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Uganda	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,000	4,000	4,000
Zaire	3,700	3,700	3,700	4,110	4,110	4,110
Zambia	3,500	3,500	3,500	4,300	4,300	4,300
Zimbabwe	62,924	71,647	88,390	139,803	178,107	195,250
Total	282,393	306,079	334,795	347,547	412,945	434,598
ASIA						
Bangladesh	40,500	40,500	40,500	40,000	40,000	40,000
Burma	55,000	55,000	55,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
China	1,592,600	1,660,000	1,680,000	2,627,500	2,940,000	3,056,700
India	421,100	392,192	443,200	564,400	472,000	538,500
Indonesia	241,170	240,568	203,140	158,865	170,850	144,140
Japan	29,964	28,924	27,300	80,542	69,897	73,300
Korea, North	37,000	37,000	37,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Korea, South	31,339	30,671	28,500	66,213	69,696	66,133
Laos	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Malaysia	10,488	15,400	15,400	10,997	11,000	11,000
Pakistan	40,911	48,395	54,626	68,040	80,806	94,000
Philippines	49,830	52,831	57,438	70,130	82,872	84,838
Sri Lanka	12,165	12,165	12,165	9,000	9,000	9,000
Taiwan	7,941	7,895	7,850	19,129	21,401	18,500
Thailand	63,095	62,220	73,500	75,630	75,928	95,800
Vietnam	32,000	32,000	32,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Total	2,678,103	2,728,761	2,780,619	3,917,446	4,170,450	4,358,911
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	18,000	18,000	18,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Jordan	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,800	2,800	2,800
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
Syria	12,757	14,441	15,260	13,007	15,995	16,287
Turkey	319,937	276,974	300,840	295,599	227,257	281,619
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	364,847	323,568	348,253	353,306	287,952	342,606
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,727	4,932	4,900	13,327	13,420	13,500
New Zealand	600	600	600	1,550	1,550	1,550
Total	5,327	5,532	5,500	14,877	14,970	15,050
OTHER 3/	5,803	5,545	5,520	5,920	5,802	5,750
WORLD	4,640,686	4,713,731	4,901,524	7,056,897	7,426,966	7,800,541

1/ Forecast.
2/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.
3/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Mali, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Cyprus, Solomon Islands, Israel, Switzerland, Austria, Chad, and Liberia.

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY TYPE

World unmanufactured tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 7.8 million tons (farm sales weight basis), up 5 percent from 1991. Estimated production by leaf type is as follows:

Leaf Type	Revised 1990	Revised 1991	Preliminary 1992
	1,000 Metric tons		
Flue-cured	4,002	4,524	4,766
Burley	730	815	889
Oriental	814	784	855
Dark air/sun-cured	1,176	944	933
Light air-cured	71	81	88
Dark air-cured, cigar	205	214	208
Dark fire-cured	58	66	61
Total 1/	7,057	7,427	7,801

1/ Individual types may not add to total due to rounding.

FLUE-CURED: World production is estimated at 4.8 million tons, up 5 percent from 1991 mainly because of an upward revision in Chinese production. Favorable weather and increased plantings are expected to boost production in Brazil and India. In Zimbabwe, production is expected to increase by only 9 percent despite a 23-percent increase in plantings because of a drought-induced reduction in estimated 1992 yields. In Canada, production is expected to rise, to 75,000 tons, in response to favorable grower prices in 1991. Preliminary assessments indicate 1992 flue-cured production in the United States will decrease by 2 percent, to 406,247 tons, because of reduced yields. In Indonesia, lower farmgate prices reportedly are responsible for the decline in 1992 plantings and production. Drought is expected to reduce 1992 Greek production of flue-cured tobacco by 18 percent, to 36,000 tons. In Italy, production is expected to drop to 50,000 tons because the EC-12 has announced it will enforce tobacco production quotas.

BURLEY: World production for 1992 is projected up 9 percent from last year, to 888,926 tons. Estimates for the major producers indicate burley production will increase in the United States, Malawi, and Brazil, but decline in Italy.

ORIENTAL: World production is forecast at 855,142 tons, 9 percent above 1991. In Turkey, the largest producer of oriental tobacco, 1992 production is expected to increase by 24 percent, to 280,000 tons, because the high prices paid for the 1991 crop encouraged increased plantings. In Bulgaria, production is forecast at 75,000 tons, up 27 percent from 1991 due to favorable grower prices. Production in Greece is forecast to fall 5 percent, to 110,000 tons, because of drought.

DARK AIR/SUN-CURED: World production for 1992 is estimated at 932,950 tons, down 1 percent from last year. India, the world's leading producer of dark air/sun-cured tobacco, is expected to harvest a 357,000 ton crop, up 3 percent from last year because 1991 grower prices were favorable. Chinese production is forecast at 110,000 tons, up 10 percent from 1991. Italy's 1992 crop is forecast at 35,000 tons, down from 55,000 last year due to the EC-12's intention to enforce the quota system. Unfavorable grower prices are expected to cut Indonesian production to 75,000 tons, down 19 percent from 1991. Lower yields are expected to reduce Brazil's 1992 production by 6 percent, to 67,000 tons. Dark air/sun-cured tobacco is grown in northeast Brazil where the weather has been less favorable than in 1991.

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TABLE 11

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	28,948	30,000	30,500	62,150	74,000	75,000
Mexico	7,160	3,590	7,290	11,380	8,290	11,600
United States	168,785	162,996	164,818	426,034	413,625	406,247
Total	204,893	196,586	202,608	499,564	495,915	492,847
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	29,500	32,480	40,000	43,645	58,520	55,000
Brazil	157,000	165,000	193,000	295,000	278,000	364,000
Chile	1,186	1,335	1,593	3,521	3,964	4,627
Colombia	2,791	2,170	1,870	5,203	3,916	3,230
Ecuador	650	650	650	1,575	1,575	1,575
Peru	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,820	1,820	1,820
Uruguay	665	665	665	1,250	1,250	1,250
Venezuela	5,097	5,834	6,058	8,512	7,408	8,800
Total	198,089	209,334	245,036	360,526	356,453	440,302
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	232	252	301	539	469	626
El Salvador	377	366	366	621	670	670
Guatemala	763	598	863	1,419	1,103	1,576
Honduras	694	909	872	1,366	1,446	1,715
Nicaragua	500	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Panama	100	100	100	180	180	180
Total	2,666	2,725	3,002	5,125	4,868	5,767
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	1,590	1,660	1,660	3,176	3,312	3,312
Jamaica	547	547	547	1,212	1,212	1,212
Total	2,137	2,207	2,207	4,388	4,524	4,524
EC-12						
France	2,602	2,678	3,100	5,136	5,828	6,405
Germany	1,707	2,300	2,300	2,397	3,900	3,900
Greece	7,600	16,008	17,000	29,600	43,900	36,000
Italy	25,161	25,000	23,000	54,023	54,000	50,000
Portugal	1,838	2,000	2,000	4,350	4,733	4,733
Spain	13,700	16,300	16,600	27,000	32,500	33,000
Total	52,608	64,286	64,000	122,506	144,861	134,038
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	7,200	7,841	7,500	10,200	11,512	12,000
Czechoslovakia	3,000	2,286	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,709
Hungary	5,150	5,800	5,800	8,484	9,660	9,700
Poland	11,206	13,000	13,710	20,170	23,000	24,220
Romania	3,370	2,750	4,400	2,680	3,475	4,600
Yugoslavia	16,000	11,000	12,000	17,760	17,760	16,650
Total	45,926	42,677	45,410	63,294	69,407	70,879

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Ghana	3,160	3,230	3,230	1,464	1,700	1,700
Kenya	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,920	5,920	5,920
Madagascar	750	750	750	1,200	1,200	1,200
Malawi	16,600	17,500	18,500	21,818	25,747	25,500
Mozambique	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,350	1,350	1,350
Nigeria	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,752	1,752	1,752
South Africa	21,126	19,510	20,500	23,368	27,283	29,545
Tanzania	18,218	18,218	18,218	11,000	11,000	11,000
Uganda	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,000
Zaire	880	880	880	1,400	1,400	1,400
Zambia	2,850	2,850	2,850	3,500	3,500	3,500
Zimbabwe	59,425	66,927	82,500	133,866	170,150	185,000
Total	137,729	144,585	162,148	213,588	257,952	274,817
ASIA						
Bangladesh	14,175	12,000	12,000	14,000	13,000	13,000
Burma	5,800	5,800	5,800	13,200	13,200	13,200
Cambodia	2,600	2,600	2,600	1,200	1,200	1,200
China	1,342,000	1,453,000	1,461,000	2,259,000	2,698,000	2,800,000
India	88,600	103,342	140,000	100,840	109,500	153,000
Indonesia	75,500	79,000	70,000	49,980	52,450	47,350
Japan	19,660	19,213	18,000	50,540	43,599	46,200
Korea North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Korea, South	22,595	21,390	19,300	46,037	47,180	43,333
Laos	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,025	1,025	1,025
Malaysia	10,168	15,000	15,000	10,517	10,400	10,400
Pakistan	11,516	14,157	18,433	24,988	31,032	40,000
Philippines	29,300	29,600	32,600	41,610	45,175	47,200
Sri Lanka	6,117	6,117	6,117	4,909	4,909	4,909
Taiwan	7,941	7,895	7,850	19,129	21,401	18,500
Thailand	24,775	26,400	31,200	32,500	34,000	40,000
Vietnam	12,000	12,000	12,000	9,800	9,800	9,800
Total	1,688,997	1,823,764	1,868,150	2,697,675	3,154,271	3,307,517
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	2,750	2,750	2,750	5,300	5,300	5,300
Jordan	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,800	2,800	2,800
Syria	1,158	1,202	1,450	2,828	2,823	2,900
Turkey	681	750	750	1,435	1,500	1,500
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	10,842	10,955	11,203	18,083	18,143	18,220
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,727	4,932	4,900	13,327	13,420	13,500
New Zealand	583	583	583	1,520	1,520	1,520
Total	5,310	5,515	5,483	14,847	14,940	15,020
OTHER 2/	3,030	3,023	3,033	2,496	2,490	2,513
WORLD	2,352,227	2,505,657	2,612,280	4,002,092	4,523,824	4,766,444

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Reunion, Mali, Sierra Leone, Cyprus and Morocco.

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12

BURLEY TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	10,917	10,816	22,460	18,013	23,060	17,290
United States	109,798	126,316	127,854	271,218	298,546	309,410
Total	120,715	137,132	150,314	289,231	321,606	326,700
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	13,200	23,010	28,000	17,450	28,830	44,500
Brazil	35,000	34,000	38,000	57,000	53,000	68,000
Chile	2,531	2,849	3,372	8,639	9,632	11,660
Colombia	2,521	3,165	2,974	3,870	4,905	4,588
Ecuador	700	700	700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Paraguay	65	65	65	50	50	55
Peru	400	400	400	380	380	380
Uruguay	65	65	65	50	50	50
Venezuela	2,915	3,237	3,850	5,085	4,640	6,000
Total	57,397	67,491	77,426	94,224	103,187	136,933
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	133	119	176	236	186	329
El Salvador	166	195	195	349	368	368
Guatemala	5,191	5,039	6,987	8,824	8,655	13,249
Honduras	1,217	1,150	2,130	1,572	1,458	3,410
Nicaragua	1,150	1,150	1,150	2,300	2,300	2,300
Panama	380	380	380	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	8,237	8,033	11,018	14,281	13,967	20,656
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	1,075	1,090	1,090	2,091	2,400	2,400
EC-12						
France	1,395	1,521	2,100	3,779	4,184	5,645
Germany	2,614	1,151	1,150	5,230	2,650	2,650
Greece	1,800	2,976	3,200	4,268	10,250	9,000
Italy	16,299	17,500	16,000	54,898	59,100	54,000
Portugal	419	450	450	1,223	1,315	1,315
Spain	9,200	7,700	8,300	15,600	13,000	14,100
Total	31,727	31,298	31,200	84,998	90,499	86,710
OTHER W. EUROPE						
Switzerland	671	633	628	1,265	1,365	1,320
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	3,400	2,110	2,100	4,200	3,400	3,400
Czechoslovakia	750	907	800	1,000	1,415	1,240
Hungary	120	150	150	200	220	235
Poland	2,984	3,400	3,400	4,030	4,590	4,590
Romania	4,200	1,950	3,600	4,175	2,780	3,900
Yugoslavia	2,000	4,000	2,000	3,330	6,660	3,330
Total	13,454	12,517	12,050	16,935	19,065	16,695

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12 (Continued)

BURLEY TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AFRICA						
Libya	360	360	360	859	859	859
Morocco	5,640	4,813	5,400	6,667	5,580	6,100
Tunisia	5,500	6,000	6,000	6,215	6,300	6,300
Total	11,500	11,173	11,760	13,741	12,739	13,259
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	250	250	250	200	200	200
Kenya	250	250	250	278	278	278
Madagascar	2,150	2,150	2,150	1,545	1,545	1,545
Malawi	53,000	60,000	75,000	64,019	75,013	85,000
Mozambique	950	950	950	1,150	1,150	1,150
South Africa	109	126	125	107	67	55
Swaziland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tanzania	200	200	200	55	55	55
Zaire	650	650	650	660	660	660
Zambia	650	650	650	800	800	800
Zimbabwe	3,267	4,375	5,600	5,893	7,893	10,200
Total	61,576	69,701	85,925	74,807	87,761	100,043
ASIA						
Bangladesh	0	350	350	0	280	280
China	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	50,000	54,000
India	8,300	12,200	15,100	8,200	12,000	16,500
Indonesia	40	68	140	50	80	170
Japan	8,560	8,248	8,000	25,785	22,921	24,000
Korea, North	8,744	9,281	9,200	20,176	22,516	22,800
Malaysia	320	400	400	480	600	600
Pakistan	322	313	526	600	610	1,000
Philippines	8,500	9,200	10,800	17,260	22,665	23,600
Sri Lanka	843	843	843	1,347	1,347	1,347
Thailand	8,200	9,420	13,500	20,500	24,300	35,000
Total	68,829	80,323	93,859	134,398	157,319	179,297
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	1,471	1,767	1,900	3,492	4,041	3,980
Turkey	54	60	60	119	100	100
Total	1,525	1,827	1,960	3,611	4,141	4,080
OCEANIA						
New Zealand	17	17	17	30	30	30
OTHER 2/	636	726	706	868	810	803
WORLD	377,359	421,961	477,953	730,480	814,889	888,926

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Haiti, Austria, and Ghana.

TABLE 13

ORIENTAL TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	310	130	150	210	140	40
SOUTH AMERICA						
Chile	90	84	115	148	123	205
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Guatemala	76	76	76	81	84	84
Honduras	33	27	35	27	15	32
Panama	40	40	40	9	9	9
Total	149	143	151	117	108	125
EC-12						
Greece	67,059	64,000	65,000	100,500	116,000	110,000
Italy	10,870	11,000	10,500	19,021	19,500	19,000
Total	77,929	75,000	75,500	119,521	135,500	129,000
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	42,291	50,000	58,000	52,458	58,985	75,000
Romania	5,040	1,930	4,000	4,185	2,800	4,500
Yugoslavia	27,000	30,000	32,000	25,530	37,740	35,853
Total	74,331	81,930	94,000	82,173	99,525	115,353
FSU-12 2/	103,820	105,120	107,600	250,000	257,000	257,000
NORTH AFRICA						
Libya	240	240	240	58	58	58
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Malawi	450	1,100	1,500	180	530	600
South Africa	916	880	900	503	475	535
Zimbabwe	232	345	290	44	64	50
Total	3,098	3,825	4,190	2,477	2,819	2,935
ASIA						
China	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,500	7,000	7,700
Pakistan	10,493	10,250	11,667	18,360	18,002	21,000
Philippines	30	31	38	30	32	38
Thailand	13,760	10,600	13,800	14,450	9,728	13,000
Total	29,283	26,881	32,505	39,340	34,762	41,738
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	10,470	10,470	10,470	12,500	12,500	12,500
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Israel	200	0	0	120	0	0
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Syria	9,883	10,995	11,460	6,430	8,548	8,997
Turkey	319,170	276,134	300,000	294,026	225,638	280,000
Total	345,473	303,349	327,680	320,256	253,866	308,677
OTHER 3/	17	17	17	11	11	11
WORLD	634,740	596,719	642,148	814,311	783,912	855,142

1/ Forecast.

2/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.

3/ Includes Cyprus.

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14

DARK AIR/SUN-CURED TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	365	300	250	855	650	525
United States	1,409	1,785	1,874	3,469	4,037	4,218
Total	1,774	2,085	2,124	4,324	4,687	4,743
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	6,800	8,350	8,700	5,604	6,340	9,700
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	76,000	74,000	74,000	62,000	71,000	67,000
Chile	102	81	159	477	357	713
Colombia	14,078	13,490	13,790	21,229	20,428	20,892
Ecuador	325	325	325	450	450	450
Paraguay	2,800	3,550	5,100	6,021	7,705	11,000
Peru	800	800	800	800	800	800
Total	102,155	101,846	104,124	97,831	108,330	111,805
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	12,165	15,700	15,700	9,818	19,600	19,600
EC-12						
France	6,707	6,338	5,538	19,369	19,487	16,171
Germany	280	280	280	470	470	470
Italy	29,809	22,000	14,000	75,630	55,000	35,000
Total	36,796	28,618	19,818	95,469	74,957	51,641
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Hungary	3420	3810	3550	5662	8730	8200
Poland	7,870	8,300	8,300	15,930	16,600	16,600
Romania	4,235	3,230	8,000	3,160	4,845	11,000
Total	39,525	39,340	43,850	39,752	45,175	50,800
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	2,900	2,900	2,700	4,390	5,000	5,000
Libya	300	300	300	533	533	533
Morocco	101	74	50	402	319	150
Total	3,301	3,274	3,050	5,325	5,852	5,683
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	500	500	500	500	500	500
Burundi	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
Congo	2,200	2,200	2,200	750	750	750
Cote D' Ivorie	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,490	2,490	2,490
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,300
Malawi	4,660	5,500	3,000	1,635	2,100	800
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Mozambique	400	400	400	230	230	230
Nigeria	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,070	1,070	1,070
South Africa	2,865	2,611	2,600	3,262	2,625	3,140
Swaziland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	450	450	450	532	532	532
Total	27,708	28,294	25,783	14,652	14,480	13,695
ASIA						
Bangladesh	26,325	21,515	21,515	26,000	19,685	19,685
Burma	49,200	49,200	49,200	31,800	31,800	31,800
Cambodia	6,400	6,400	6,400	3,800	3,800	3,800
China	150,000	100,000	105,000	237,000	100,000	110,000
India	320,450	273,100	281,500	449,360	345,000	357,000
Indonesia	147,100	140,000	115,000	88,235	92,470	75,000
Korea, North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Laos	2,850	2,850	2,850	1,975	1,975	1,975
Pakistan	17,316	22,000	22,000	19,966	25,500	25,500
Sri Lanka	1,726	1,726	1,726	1,654	1,654	1,654
Vietnam	20,000	20,000	20,000	18,200	18,200	18,200
Total	756,467	651,891	640,291	896,390	658,484	663,014
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	4,780	4,780	4,780	7,200	7,200	7,200
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	6,930	6,930	6,930	11,200	11,200	11,200
OTHER 2/	786	731	731	765	769	769
WORLD	987,607	878,709	862,401	1,175,526	943,534	932,950

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Solomon Islands, Uruguay, Panama, Haiti, Ghana, St Vincent, and Benin.

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

LIGHT AIR-CURED TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	2,931	2,050	2,030	4,090	3,740	1,940
United States	4,332	5,020	4,332	7,401	9,040	7,038
Total	7,263	7,070	6,362	11,491	12,780	8,978
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	620	738	840	855	733	700
Brazil	8,000	10,000	10,000	13,000	14,000	18,000
Colombia	1,035	664	830	1,558	996	1,250
Peru	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	9,755	11,502	11,770	15,513	15,829	20,050
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	430	355	441	882	613	893
Guatemala	214	201	203	244	319	259
Honduras	126	200	95	181	221	150
Nicaragua	140	140	140	300	300	300
Total	910	896	879	1,607	1,453	1,602
EC-12						
Germany	1,279	1,270	1,270	3,050	3,480	3,480
Italy	1,623	2,000	1,800	3,234	3,900	3,500
Total	2,902	3,270	3,070	6,284	7,380	6,980
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	810	810	810	600	600	600
Congo	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,050	1,050	1,050
Madagascar	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,455	1,455	1,455
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,401	6,401	6,401
Reunion	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Africa	438	300	375	245	150	325
Zaire	370	370	370	532	532	532
Total	11,518	11,380	11,455	11,313	11,218	11,393
ASIA						
Bangladesh	0	6,135	6,135	0	6,580	6,580
India	3,750	3,550	6,600	6,000	5,500	12,000
Japan	1,744	1,463	1,300	4,217	3,377	3,100
Korea, South	6,800	6,800	6,800	9,200	9,200	9,200
Pakistan	1,264	1,675	2,000	4,126	5,662	6,500
Sri Lanka	3,479	3,479	3,479	1,090	1,090	1,090
Total	17,037	23,102	26,314	24,633	31,409	38,470
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	245	477	450	257	583	410
WORLD	49,630	57,697	60,300	71,098	80,652	87,883

1/ Forecast.

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16

DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO, CIGAR

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	33	25	25	52	40	40
Mexico	0	1,280	800	0	2,060	1,080
United States	6,312	6,611	6,393	13,734	14,369	13,783
Total	6,345	7,916	7,218	13,786	16,469	14,903
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	6,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	6,000
Colombia	132	190	174	200	282	270
Ecuador	125	125	125	125	125	125
Total	6,257	5,315	5,299	8,325	6,407	6,395
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Honduras	570	570	580	1,459	1,450	1,475
Nicaragua	450	450	450	950	950	950
Panama	180	180	180	95	95	95
Total	1,200	1,200	1,210	2,504	2,495	2,520
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	50,000	50,000	50,000	44,000	44,000	44,000
Jamaica	628	628	628	1127	1127	1127
Total	50,628	50,628	50,628	45,127	45,127	45,127
EC-12						
Belgium-Lux	461	468	468	1553	450	1800
Spain	550	420	395	900	673	630
Total	1,011	888	863	2,453	1,123	2,430
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	46	20	20	70	30	30
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	2,590	2,590	2,590	4,900	4,900	4,900
Cent. Afr. Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Uganda	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	5,490	5,490	5,490	7,550	7,550	7,550
ASIA						
Bangladesh	0	500	500	0	455	455
China	70,600	71,000	72,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Indonesia	18,530	21,500	18,000	20,600	25,850	21,620
Philippines	12,000	14,000	14,000	11,230	15,000	14,000
Thailand	16,360	15,800	15,000	8,180	7,900	7,800
Total	117,490	122,800	119,500	125,010	134,205	128,875
OTHER 2/	326	299	335	332	298	353
WORLD	188,793	194,556	190,563	205,157	213,704	208,183

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Costa Rica, St. Vincent, Chad, and Turkey.

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17

DARK FIRE-CURED TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	800	800	1,200	960	960	1,780
United States	6,251	6,486	6,530	15,866	14,917	15,649
Total	7,051	7,286	7,730	16,826	15,877	17,429
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	35	32	35	34	20	30
EC-12						
Italy	3,957	4,000	4,000	8,040	8,500	8,500
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	3648	4000	4000	9800	10560	10560
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Benin	66	66	66	133	133	133
Ghana	315	190	190	139	100	100
Kenya	3,055	3,055	3,055	3,712	3,712	3,712
Liberia	10	10	10	10	10	10
Malawi	25,400	33,000	30,000	14,000	22,000	15,000
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Mozambique	80	80	80	170	170	170
Sierra Leone	198	198	198	200	200	200
Tanzania	2,832	2,832	2,832	3,000	3,000	3,000
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	1,350	1,350	1,350	986	986	986
Total	35,639	43,114	40,114	23,533	31,494	24,494
WORLD	50,330	58,432	55,879	58,233	66,451	61,013

1/ Forecast

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION

World sunflowerseed production for 1991/92 is estimated at 20.7 million tons, down 8 percent from last year's record 22.6 million. Harvested area is expected to reached a record 16.4 million hectares, up marginally from last year. Yield is estimated at 1.26 tons per hectare, down 9 percent from 1990/91 and 10 percent below the record level of 1.40 set in 1989/90. Total harvested area has increased over 32 percent since 1980, while production, bolstered by higher yields, has climbed over 68 percent during this period. The interest in sunflowerseed for its superior oil and meal products has encouraged many countries to increase or initiate production over the last 10 years. These include India, France, Italy, Morocco, Turkey, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe. In the United States, price competition and the opportunity to shift to more profitable crops reduced the area planted to sunflowers. However, in 1991, price incentives for minor oilseed crops in the United States sparked renewed interest in sunflower plantings. The accompanying table provides the official USDA database for harvested area, yield, and production from 1982/83 through 1991/92.

FORMER USSR: The newly independent states of the former Soviet Union are, as a group, both the world's largest producer and consumer of sunflowerseed, accounting for 27 percent of the world's total output. Sunflowerseed is the major oilseed crop in the former Soviet Union, accounting for nearly one-half of all domestic oilseed production. The next largest oilseed crop is cottonseed, which accounts for approximately 37 percent. Soybeans, rapeseed, and flaxseed together make up the bulk of the remaining 14 percent. The 1991/92 sunflowerseed harvest is estimated at 5.6 million tons from 4.5 million hectares, down 4 percent from last year's record area and well below the record 7.4 million tons harvested in 1973. Yield, estimated at 1.25 metric tons per hectare, is the lowest since 1984/85.

ARGENTINA: Argentina is the world's second largest single producer of sunflowerseed, accounting for 16 percent of total output. Second only to soybeans, sunflowerseed production accounts for 22 percent of Argentina's total oilseed output of 14.8 million tons in 1991/92. Sunflowerseed production is estimated at 3.3 million tons, 15 percent below last year's output of 3.9 million.

Sunflowers are grown throughout the Pampean region, with production concentrated in southwestern Buenos Aires province. Planted area has increased in recent years as farmers are increasingly satisfied with highly productive and drought-tolerant hybrids. Harvested area during 1991/92 reached 2.5 million hectares, up 0.2 million or 9 percent above 1990/91. However, unfavorable growing conditions late in the season reduced yields to 1.32 tons per hectare, the lowest level since 1983.

EC-12: The EC-12's 1992/93 sunflowerseed production is estimated at 3.9 million tons, down 0.3 million or 7 percent below the record crop of 1990/91. The EC-12 ranks as the world's second largest producer in 1991/92, up from sixth a decade ago. Spain and France are the largest producers, together accounting for 89 percent of area and 87 percent of production in 1991/92. The 1991 crop season was particularly dry in Spain. Sunflowers, more drought-resistant than grains, are suited to Spain's arid climate. However, losses in both area and yield due to dry weather reduced output to 0.9 million tons, down 31 percent from last season. In contrast, France experienced good growing conditions during 1991/92. While harvested area declined by 10 percent from 1990/91, yields pushed output to a record 2.5 million tons, up 0.1 million.

High yields and near record area in the EC-12 could have an elevating effect on the calculation of sunflowerseed support prices. Under the new oilseed price support regime, prices are based on area and adjusted for regional yield differences. For the 1992/93 crop, producers have expressed uncertainty and lack of familiarization with the new regime. This will likely temper producer planting decisions. Spain is an exception. It has estimated 1992/93 sunflowerseed area well above their threshold level and have requested an exemption from any price support penalties.

CHINA: Sunflowerseed is a relatively minor oilseed crop in China, yet its output is the world's fifth largest, contributing 5 percent of total production. The 1991/92 harvest is estimated at 1.1 million tons, down 18 percent from 1990/91 and 36 percent below the record 1.7 million tons produced in 1985/86. The Chinese primarily grow sunflowerseed for oil, but consumer demand for the seed as a snack food is increasing. Production is concentrated in the northern and western provinces of Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Zinjiang, Shanxi, and Hebei. Sunflowerseed area has been gradually declining from a peak of 1.47 million hectares in 1985/86 to 750,000 estimated for 1991/92. Sunflower producers have experienced problems with low yields due to disease and view other crops as more profitable. In 1989, the sunflowerseed crop was adversely affected by a severe summer drought. Production rebounded in 1990/91 due to improved weather and the incentive of higher government oilseed prices. Producers increased sunflower area in 1991/92, but a return to more normal growing conditions reduced yields by 22 percent from the previous year's level, to just above the 5-year average.

INDIA: While India boasts the world's third largest cultivated sunflower area, low yields place it in a tie with China for fifth position in terms of production. Producer interest in sunflowers has resulted in an increase in area of 1,500 percent in the past decade, from 119,000 hectares in 1980/81 to a record 1.8 million in 1991/92. Production during 1991/92 is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up 24 percent from the previous season. In addition to a 10-percent increase in area, the 1991/92 sunflower crop benefited from a favorable monsoon season.

EASTERN EUROPE: Eastern Europe ranks as the world's fourth largest producer of sunflowerseed, accounting for about 13 percent of world production. The 1991/9 crop is estimated at 2.2 million tons, up 83,000 tons or 4 percent from 1990/91 Hungary, with 32 percent of total production, is Eastern Europe's largest producer. Production in 1991/92 is estimated at 700,000 tons, up 4 percent fro last season. Romanian output is pegged at 535,000 tons, down 4 percent from last year and down 47 percent below the record of 1.0 million tons produced in 1986/87. Yugoslavia harvested only 190,000 hectares in 1991/92, down 11 percen from 1990/91. As a result, output fell 10 percent, from 422,000 tons produced in 1990/91 to 380,000 in 1991/92, the smallest crop since 1985. Bulgaria harvested an estimated 442,000 tons in 1991/92, up 18 percent from last season. Yields were up an average of 4 percent from a year ago, while harvested area climbed to an estimated 270,000 hectares, the largest area in over a decade.

UNITED STATES: The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates the 1991/92 sunflowerseed harvest at 1.6 million tons, up 0.6 million or 59 percent from 1990/91. Harvested area reached an estimated 1.1 million hectares, up 44 percent from last year. This is the largest harvested area since 1985. The U.S. sunflowerseed crop had been trending downward since the record harvest of 3.3 million tons set in 1979. During 1991, producers planted more sunflowers in response to the new price protection incentives outlined for minor oilseed crops in last year's farm legislation. Located mainly in the Northern Plains of the United States, sunflowerseed competes mainly with spring wheat and barley for area. Higher prices for wheat this past year have led producers to indicate a slight reduction in their sunflowerseed acres for 1992.

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TABLE 18

World Sunflowerseed Harvested Area

(1,000 hectares)

	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	Prel. 90/91	Est. 91/92	91/92 Chang Amount	Perce
World Total	*13,387*	*13,269*	*14,350*	*15,809*	*14,112*	*15,522*	*14,960*	*15,643*	*16,394*	*16,400*	*6*	*0*
Former USSR	4,250	4,266	3,907	4,053	3,848	4,156	4,280	4,460	4,665	4,500	-165	-3
Argentina	1,902	1,989	2,350	3,046	1,800	2,058	2,200	2,800	2,300	2,500	200	8
EC-12	1,228	1,472	1,646	2,020	2,148	2,300	2,164	2,125	2,600	2,350	-250	-9
Spain	870	950	1,007	1,215	1,070	994	921	977	1,201	1,070	-131	-10
France	283	416	476	591	849	965	951	907	1,140	1,028	-112	-9
Italy	51	72	83	94	104	200	165	134	173	146	-27	-15
Portugal	20	25	38	40	44	43	75	66	50	47	-3	-6
Germany	0	0	0	0	2	8	10	15	18	44	26	144
Greece	4	9	42	80	79	90	42	26	18	15	-3	-16
India	462	696	835	750	992	1,651	1,104	1,192	1,642	1,800	158	9
Eastern Europe	1,206	1,137	1,158	1,211	1,332	1,375	1,311	1,265	1,227	1,266	39	3
Romania	496	490	480	466	470	455	444	434	395	400	5	1
Hungary	297	287	317	343	391	376	363	356	346	350	4	1
Bulgaria	253	262	253	267	255	266	265	240	238	270	32	13
Yugoslavia	138	76	81	112	189	251	209	204	214	190	-24	-1
Czechoslovakia	22	22	27	23	27	27	30	31	34	56	22	64
United States	1,912	1,240	1,494	1,151	791	718	777	723	749	1,081	332	44
China	814	733	1,013	1,474	1,107	887	830	716	713	750	37	
Turkey	530	550	565	643	689	775	700	800	700	550	-150	-2
Rep. of South Africa	325	322	310	323	383	462	410	519	575	454	-121	-2
Zimbabwe	16	36	35	51	87	100	102	123	152	170	18	1
Morocco	19	20	29	34	44	60	88	110	160	145	-15	-
Burma	110	140	161	233	249	261	182	134	150	176	26	1
Canada	77	47	89	71	26	34	43	55	65	86	21	3
Tanzania	80	80	81	81	81	81	83	84	85	85	0	
Australia	176	234	354	277	178	202	185	66	198	74	-124	-6
Uruguay	28	62	39	75	44	44	57	48	65	68	3	
Ethiopia	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	0	
Zambia	48	58	63	60	30	35	42	44	45	40	-5	-1
Pakistan	23	18	20	33	45	43	29	26	47	40	-7	-1
Egypt	6	5	7	7	7	8	10	11	18	30	12	6
Mozambique	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	30	-5	-1
Austria	0	0	0	1	1	11	21	25	23	25	2	
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	15	45	115	110	20	20	0	
Iran	10	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	0	
Israel	9	6	5	6	6	6	6	9	4	16	12	30
Kenya	14	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	15	-1	-
Iraq	9	12	13	12	11	12	14	14	14	14	0	
Mexico	20	10	12	17	15	12	16	12	12	12	0	
Chile	3	5	20	30	19	23	15	16	14	12	-2	-1
Syria	4	3	7	6	15	15	19	10	10	10	0	
Uganda	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	
Paraguay	0	0	0	6	7	7	6	4	4	4	0	
Brazil	5	3	3	3	3	4	12	4	4	4	0	
Colombia	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	10

June 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USD

TABLE 19

World Sunflowerseed Yields

(Metric tons per hectare)

	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	Prel. 90/91	Est. 91/92	91/92 Change Amount	91/92 Change Percent
World Average	*0.97*	*0.99*	*1.01*	*1.07*	*1.25*	*1.31*	*1.24*	*1.40*	*1.38*	*1.26*	*-0.12*	*-8.5*
Argentina	1.26	1.11	1.45	1.35	1.39	1.36	1.46	1.36	1.70	1.32	-0.38	-22.2
Australia	0.59	0.73	0.83	0.78	0.82	1.06	0.93	1.11	0.94	1.05	0.12	12.2
Austria	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	3.18	2.67	2.92	2.44	2.96	0.52	21.6
Brazil	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.08	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.0
Bulgaria	2.02	1.73	1.83	1.37	1.92	1.54	1.39	1.86	1.57	1.64	0.07	4.2
Burma	0.64	0.81	0.88	0.93	1.02	0.85	0.71	0.66	0.66	0.63	-0.03	-5.1
Canada	1.22	1.09	1.08	1.16	1.39	1.53	1.12	1.26	1.69	1.59	-0.10	-5.9
Chile	1.67	1.40	1.50	1.83	1.79	2.13	2.13	2.06	2.29	2.25	-0.04	-1.6
China	1.58	1.83	1.68	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.42	1.49	1.88	1.47	-0.41	-21.9
Colombia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	2.00	1.33	1.50	1.00	1.50	0.50	50.0
Czechoslovakia	1.64	1.86	1.59	1.83	2.30	2.30	2.07	2.26	2.32	2.32	0.00	-0.1
Egypt	2.17	2.00	1.86	2.14	2.14	1.75	1.80	1.91	2.28	2.00	-0.28	-12.2
Ethiopia	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.0
France	2.30	1.99	2.01	2.50	2.24	2.60	2.46	2.34	2.12	2.47	0.35	16.6
Germany	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.20	3.06	2.05	-1.01	-33.1
Greece	2.00	2.22	1.60	2.04	2.08	1.61	1.79	2.04	1.61	2.40	0.79	49.0
Hungary	1.96	2.07	1.89	1.96	2.19	2.09	1.95	1.94	1.95	2.00	0.05	2.8
India	0.50	0.43	0.53	0.37	0.44	0.39	0.34	0.53	0.54	0.56	0.02	2.8
Iran	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.0
Iraq	0.67	0.83	0.77	0.92	0.82	0.83	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.0
Israel	1.00	0.83	2.00	1.67	1.50	1.17	1.17	1.89	3.00	1.21	-1.79	-59.5
Italy	1.78	1.82	1.76	1.72	2.45	2.25	2.21	2.54	2.33	2.38	0.05	2.4
Kenya	1.21	1.07	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.33	0.08	6.6
Mexico	0.65	1.00	1.25	1.18	1.00	0.83	0.63	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.0
Morocco	0.63	0.80	0.66	0.74	0.73	0.78	1.00	0.96	1.00	0.75	-0.25	-24.8
Mozambique	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.50	-0.07	-12.4
Pakistan	0.83	0.83	0.90	0.82	0.71	1.00	1.17	0.96	1.17	1.03	-0.15	-12.4
Paraguay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	1.14	1.29	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.0
Portugal	0.65	1.12	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.65	0.77	0.68	0.90	0.72	-0.18	-19.7
Romania	1.71	1.43	1.77	1.52	2.14	1.43	1.31	1.51	1.41	1.34	-0.07	-5.0
Rep. of South Africa	0.62	0.56	0.76	0.84	1.06	1.17	1.04	1.21	1.02	0.39	-0.63	-61.9
Spain	0.86	0.79	1.09	0.82	0.86	1.01	1.22	0.95	1.10	0.82	-0.28	-25.8
Syria	1.50	2.00	0.86	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.79	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.0
Tanzania	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.40	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.0
Turkey	1.13	1.25	1.26	1.09	1.36	1.16	1.57	1.50	1.23	1.18	-0.05	-3.8
Uganda	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.20	50.0
Former USSR	1.26	1.19	1.16	1.30	1.37	1.46	1.45	1.59	1.41	1.25	-0.15	-10.9
United States	1.27	1.17	1.14	1.24	1.54	1.65	1.05	1.10	1.38	1.51	0.14	9.9
Uruguay	0.68	0.42	0.80	1.07	0.75	0.75	0.84	0.60	0.88	0.88	0.01	0.6
Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.0
Yugoslavia	1.46	1.83	1.90	2.08	2.38	1.94	1.96	2.06	1.97	2.00	0.03	1.4
Zambia	0.67	0.74	0.67	0.50	0.63	0.57	0.48	0.82	0.56	0.45	-0.11	-19.1
Zimbabwe	0.31	0.42	0.51	0.37	0.25	0.47	0.47	0.52	0.45	0.18	-0.27	-59.3

June 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 20

World Sunflowerseed Production

(1,000 metric tons)

	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	Prel. 90/91	Est. 91/92	91/92 Change Amount	91/92 Change Percent
World Total	*16,687*	*15,510*	*17,986*	*19,560*	*19,252*	*20,914*	*20,365*	*21,891*	*22,580*	*20,667*	*-2,129*	*-9.4*
Former USSR	5,341	5,063	4,527	5,260	5,258	6,075	6,200	7,070	6,559	5,640	-919	-14.0
EC-12	1,512	1,757	2,299	2,821	3,278	4,161	3,986	3,540	4,247	3,948	-299	-7.0
France	650	828	958	1,477	1,902	2,508	2,335	2,125	2,415	2,540	125	5.2
Spain	750	750	1,100	990	920	1,006	1,123	929	1,300	900	-400	-30.8
Italy	91	131	146	162	255	450	365	340	403	348	-55	-13.6
Germany	0	0	0	0	4	24	30	48	55	90	35	63.6
Greece	8	20	67	163	164	145	75	53	29	36	7	24.1
Portugal	13	28	28	29	33	28	58	45	45	34	-11	-24.4
Argentina	2,400	2,200	3,400	4,100	2,500	2,800	3,200	3,800	3,900	3,300	-600	-15.4
Eastern Europe	2,178	1,927	2,110	2,023	2,861	2,395	2,127	2,285	2,104	2,187	83	3.9
Hungary	582	593	600	673	857	787	708	692	673	700	27	4.0
Romania	847	700	851	710	1,004	650	580	656	556	535	-21	-3.8
Bulgaria	511	454	462	365	489	410	367	447	374	442	68	18.2
Yugoslavia	202	139	154	233	449	486	410	420	422	380	-42	-10.0
Czechoslovakia	36	41	43	42	62	62	62	70	79	130	51	64.6
United States	2,419	1,451	1,698	1,430	1,214	1,183	813	798	1,031	1,637	606	58.8
China	1,286	1,340	1,704	1,732	1,544	1,241	1,180	1,064	1,339	1,100	-239	-17.8
India	230	300	440	280	436	635	370	631	889	1,100	211	23.7
Turkey	600	685	710	700	940	895	1,100	1,200	860	650	-210	-24.4
Rep. of South Africa	202	180	235	272	404	540	428	626	589	173	-416	-70.6
Canada	94	51	96	82	36	52	48	69	110	137	27	24.5
Morocco	12	16	19	25	32	47	88	105	160	109	-51	-31.9
Burma	70	114	141	216	253	221	129	89	96	106	10	10.4
Australia	104	170	293	215	145	215	172	73	186	78	-108	-58.1
Austria	0	0	0	1	1	35	56	73	56	74	18	32.1
Uruguay	19	26	31	80	33	33	48	29	57	60	3	5.3
Egypt	13	10	13	15	15	14	18	21	41	60	19	46.3
Pakistan	19	15	18	27	32	43	34	25	55	41	-14	-25.5
Zimbabwe	5	15	18	19	22	47	48	64	68	31	-37	-54.4
Israel	9	5	10	10	9	7	7	17	12	29	17	141.7
Chile	5	7	30	55	34	49	32	33	32	27	-5	-15.6
Tanzania	42	42	42	42	42	42	33	22	25	25	0	0.0
Ethiopia	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	0	0.0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	11	34	90	100	20	20	0	0.0
Kenya	17	15	18	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	0.0
Zambia	32	43	42	30	19	20	20	36	25	18	-7	-28.0
Mozambique	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	-5	-25.0
Iran	5	5	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	0	0.0
Iraq	6	10	10	11	9	10	11	11	11	11	0	0.0
Syria	6	6	6	9	15	15	15	10	10	10	0	0.0
Mexico	13	10	15	20	15	10	10	10	10	10	0	0.0
Brazil	4	3	3	3	3	6	13	5	5	5	0	0.0
Paraguay	0	0	0	5	8	9	7	4	4	4	0	0.0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	5	2	4	3	1	3	2	200.0
Uganda	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	50.0

June 1992 *Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

SAUDI GRAIN PRODUCTION

Agriculture is becoming increasingly important to the Saudi economy. Cereal cultivation currently accounts for 87 percent of the country's arable land. From 1981 to 1991, area planted to grains grew from 0.4 million to 0.9 million hectares. Grain yields increased even more dramatically during the same period, rising from 0.75 tons per hectare to 4.42 tons per hectare. Wheat production alone jumped from 0.2 million tons in 1981 to 4.0 million in 1991. Total grain production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.0 million tons, down 0.5 million from last year due to a decline in wheat production.

WHEAT: Wheat is the largest Saudi crop in terms of cultivated area and production, accounting for 60 percent of all cropland, including area devoted to vegetables and tree crops. Wheat self-sufficiency was achieved in 1984 and production reached a record of 4.0 million tons in 1991/92. However, during the 1992/93 growing season, extremely cold temperatures during February through early March 1992 reduced yield potential and output is currently forecast at 3.5 million tons.

Planting occurs from November through January, with the harvest beginning in April and continuing until June. Wheat is principally produced in four areas: Riyadh, which produces 48 percent; Qaseem, 32 percent; Hail, 11 percent; and, the Northern Region producing 5 percent. Virtually all wheat is irrigated and farmers utilize high levels of fertilizers and pesticides resulting in yields nearly double the U.S. average.

Due to the Kingdom's arid climate, harvested wheat is very hard and dry, resulting in good milling and baking qualities. The Yocoro Rojo variety, a hard red winter wheat, accounts for nearly 99 percent of production. Yocoro Rojo has been cropped consistently for nearly 10 years. Some progressive farmers recently expressed concern about it's inability to withstand this year's colder-than-normal temperatures.

BARLEY: The 1992/93 barley crop is estimated at a record 0.4 million tons, marginally above last year's harvest. Since 1985, barley area and production have expanded each year. The steady increase is primarily due to favorable government policies and subsidies. In spite of the increases, barley production only meets a small percentage of domestic demand.

Forty percent of the crop is produced in Riyadh, with 24 percent produced in Hail, 16 percent in the Eastern Region, and 10 percent in the Northern Region. Barley is grown as a winter crop. The Gustoe variety is the most widely grown and is used as an animal feed, both as a whole grain or as a component of compound feed rations.

SUMMER COARSE GRAINS: Sorghum and corn are not significant crops in Saudi Arabia. Production for both crops is expected to remain unchanged from last year's level of 80,000 and 4,000 tons, respectively. Unlike production of the winter grains, summer grain production has declined in recent years.

Sorghum is mainly produced in the southern parts of the country, with production centered in Jizan (75 percent), Mecca (12 percent), and Aseer (10 percent). Most of the crop is rainfed. Sorghum is used for human consumption and, to a lesser extent, for animal feed. Production is handled by the private sector and the Government does not offer any incentives for production.

Corn is produced primarily on small farms in the south. Twenty-three percent of production is from Al-Baha, 22 percent from Riyadh, 20 percent from Jizan, 14 percent from Aseer, and 13 percent from Mecca. Corn is grown for human consumption and used in poultry and dairy compound feed rations. Corn silage is used as a green fodder on dairy farms.

POLICY: Government's role in the agricultural sector is centered around formulating policy, defining objectives, supporting private enterprise, and providing subsidies. In spite of significant increases in grain production, the sector has not kept pace with the country's overall food demand. The Government is responding to the disparity by encouraging diversification and expansion of grain production other than wheat.

Since 1988, the Government has encouraged farmers to plant less wheat and expand barley area. Various steps were instituted to achieve these objectives; however, success has been very limited. Farmers continue to grow wheat because production costs for wheat and barley are nearly the same, but the Government's Guaranteed Purchase Price for wheat is twice that for barley.

BACKGROUND: Saudi Arabia occupies a total land area of 2.2 million square kilometers. Only 1.4 percent of this area is used for crop production, with wheat, barley, date palms, fodder, and vegetables being the major crops. Historically, the Saudi economy has been based on subsistence agriculture, specifically dates and animal production. During the last 20 to 30 years, the wealth generated from oil allowed rapid modernization and industrial development. Since the early seventies, government investment and imported technology have enabled major strides in agricultural production. Agriculture is now a major source of income for over 15 percent of the Saudi labor force. Saudi Arabia, which has a predominantly arid desert climate, is subject to severe extremes of temperature. The soils are mostly aridisols and have a sandy texture, which limits soil fertility. Soil pH is high and phosphorus content low. Producing field crops requires extensive use of inputs and since nearly all crops are irrigated, yields are primarily determined by the level of these inputs.

Rainfall is generally low and occurs between October and April, with most areas receiving between 50 and 100 millimeters. Rainfed agriculture is not feasible except in the southwest where the crops are supplemented with irrigation water supplied from recently built dams. All agricultural production primarily is based on water from wells and non-renewable underground aquifers. The aquifers provide over 80 percent of the agricultural water requirements. Large-scale land holdings are comprised of 50-hectare irrigated fields where central pivot irrigation is common.

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Saudi Grains

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93f
AREA HARVESTED						*(1,000 hectares)*						
WHEAT	60	137	264	470	500	600	630	710	730	710	740	740
BARLEY	7	7	7	7	7	7	40	80	65	75	85	90
SORGHUM	350	360	360	360	360	360	45	45	70	70	70	70
CORN	3	3	3	3	3	20	2	2	2	2	3	3
TOTAL GRAINS	420	507	634	840	870	987	717	837	867	857	898	903
YIELD						*(Metric tons per hectare)*						
WHEAT	3.12	3.01	2.69	2.98	4.09	3.81	3.81	4.51	4.40	5.07	5.41	4.73
BARLEY	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	2.00	2.50	4.62	5.00	4.71	4.56
SORGHUM	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.29	1.20	1.20	1.07	1.14	1.14	1.14
CORN	1.33	1.33	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.33	1.33
TOTAL GRAINS	0.75	1.06	1.32	1.82	2.50	2.46	3.54	4.13	4.13	4.74	4.99	4.42
PRODUCTION						*(1,000 metric tons)*						
WHEAT	187	412	710	1,402	2,047	2,285	2,400	3,200	3,208	3,600	4,000	3,500
BARLEY	12	12	12	12	12	12	80	200	300	375	400	410
SORGHUM	110	110	110	110	110	105	54	54	75	80	80	80
CORN	4	4	5	5	5	30	2	2	2	3	4	4
TOTAL GRAINS	313	538	837	1,529	2,174	2,432	2,536	3,456	3,585	4,058	4,484	3,994

June 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division , FAS, USDA

PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Output of tomatoes for processing in 11 major producing countries is estimated at 16.5 million tons in 1992, down 12 percent from 1991. Preliminary information on plantings indicates 1992 harvested area in the 11 countries wil be down 10 to 15 percent compared to 1991. The United States is expected to account for most of the area decline. The EC-12 also is expected to show a decline in area. Production of processing tomatoes in the Mediterranean Basin (five EC-12 countries plus Turkey and Israel) is expected to decline about 3 percent in 1992.

In the United States, processing tomato production under contract is forecast at 8.0 million tons, 19 percent below the 1991 level. Contracted area is down 25 percent from 1991, to 110,000 hectares, because processors cut back after last year's record crop. Mexico's processing tomatoes are harvested during th winter months. Production for 1992 is estimated at 317,000 tons, down 21 percent from 1991. Extremely heavy rains in December, January, and February adversely affected tomato crops throughout Mexico, particularly in the state c Sinaloa where the major producing regions are located. In addition, a larger-than-normal amount of substitution occurred between the fresh market ar processing sectors due to harvesting problems and wide price differentials.

The 1992 harvest of processing tomatoes for the 5 EC-12 countries is estimatec at 6.1 million tons, 6 percent below 1991, due to larger stocks of tomato products and dry weather in Spain and Portugal. EC-12 support prices in ECU terms are unchanged from 1991. The overall EC-12 quota also remains at the 1991 level of 6,561,787 tons, but the quota is being applied at the EC-12 leve rather than pro-rated among the individual countries. In the event that the quota is exceeded, the EC-12 will proportionately reduce processor subsidies.

Italian output of processing tomatoes is forecast at 3.4 million tons, the sa level as produced in 1991. Similarly, harvested area is expected to remain stable at 82,000 hectares. Given the change in the EC-12 quota system, a production increase in 1992 is possible, according to processors. However, tl Government maintains that high stocks and a small reduction in the processing subsidy will keep production stable.

In Greece, early-season forecasts place the 1992 processing tomato crop at 1.1 million tons, 5 percent below 1991. Large carry-over stocks of tomato produc and a lack of government encouragement to expand plantings are expected to result in a small reduction in planted area. In past years, the Government ha encouraged area expansion to ensure that Greece completely filled its EC-12 quota.

Spain's production of processing tomatoes for 1992 is estimated at 760,000 tons, significantly below the 872,000 tons produced in 1991. In turn, the 19 harvest was only three-fourths as large as the 1990 crop primarily due to the unfavorable world market situation. This year, as in 1991, excessive stock levels have hurt prospects for profitable production.

Portugal's output of processing tomatoes for 1992 is forecast at 500,000 tons 29 percent below the reduced 1991 crop. A severe drought throughout much of the country caused a decline in area and is expected to result in reduced yields when the crop is harvested in July and August. Last year's 14-percent decline in output was due to reduced contracting by processors who found it difficult to meet EC-12 and international competition. Losing their market f tomato products in the newly independent states of the former USSR has added the difficulties Portuguese processors face in export markets.

France's output of processing tomatoes declined 2 percent in 1991 and a similar decline is forecast for 1992. The downturn reflects the continuing difficulties French producers have competing with lower-priced imports.

In Turkey, early-season forecasts indicate 1992 processing tomato production will total 1.5 million tons, 14 percent above the 1991 level. Reduced stocks of tomato products and better wholesale prices at the beginning of the season encouraged growers to boost 1992 production.

Israel's 1992 output of processing tomatoes is estimated at 120,000 tons, 29 percent below 1991. Irrigation water is more plentiful this year, but a reduction in the support price has had a negative effect on plantings for the 1992 season.

Taiwan's 1992 output of processing tomatoes (harvested December 1991 through April 1992) is estimated at 135,000 tons, 11 percent smaller than the 1991 crop. The decline reflects growers' unwillingness to boost production given Taiwan's processors' lack of competitiveness in the Japanese market.

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TABLE 22

PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	Forecast 1992
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
United States	8,604	9,394	9,864	7,966 1/
Canada	539	580	420	380
Mexico	317	365	400	317
Total	9,460	10,339	10,684	8,663
MEDITERRANEAN				
European Community				
Italy	3,800	3,800	3,400	3,400
France	324	326	320	315
Greece	1,400 2/	1,090 3/	1,187 4/	1,125
Spain	976	1,140	872	760
Portugal	617	823	706	500
Total	7,117	7,179	6,485	6,100
OTHER MEDITERRANEAN				
Turkey	1,700	1,450	1,320	1,500
Israel	329	370	168	120
Total	2,029	1,820	1,488	1,620
TOTAL MEDITERRANEAN	9,146	8,999	7,973	7,720
Taiwan	220	182	151	135
GRAND TOTAL	18,826	19,520	18,808	16,518

1/ Contract production only.
2/ Includes 8,000 tons withdrawn from the market and approximately 100,000 tons not delivered to processors.
3/ Includes 81,000 tons diverted to the fresh market.
4/ Includes 19,000 tons withdrawn from the market and approximately 40,000 tons diverted to the fresh market.

June 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Citrus production in selected major producing countries is expected to total 50.7 million tons in 1991/92, up 3 percent from the revised 1990/91 level of 49.4 million tons. Production in the Northern Hemisphere--where the peak of the 1991/92 harvest is over--is estimated at 32.5 million tons, up less than 1 percent from last year, but 2 percent above the December 1991 forecast. The initial forecast for the Southern Hemisphere--where harvesting of the 1991/92 citrus crops has just begun--is 18.2 million tons, up 7 percent from 1990/91.

Orange production in the 19 specified countries is estimated at 35.6 million tons, up 4 percent from 1990/91, but slightly below the 1988/89 record. The increase primarily is due to higher production levels in Brazil and the United States following last season's weather-reduced crops. Tangerine production is forecast at 6.3 million tons, down 2 percent from 1990/91, because of Government-sponsored reductions in Japan and a smaller-than-anticipated crop in Spain. Grapefruit production is forecast at 3.3 million tons, down 3 percent from last season mainly due to smaller crops in Israel and the United States. Lemon production is expected to decline marginally, to 3.4 million tons.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Favorable weather in Argentina and Brazil and an increase in the number of bearing-age trees in Australia are expected to boost 1991/92 citrus production in the Southern Hemisphere (1991/92 refers to the Southern Hemisphere crop harvested in 1992). However, the increase will be dampened somewhat by drought-induced production decreases in South Africa.

BRAZIL: The 1991/92 citrus crop (usually harvested from May through December) is expected to total 14.6 million tons, up 7 percent from 1990/91 due to favorable weather in Sao Paulo following the second orange bloom. However, the harvest is expected to be about 40 days late. Orange production is expected to total 13.2 million tons, up 7 percent from 1990/91 and the second largest crop since the record harvest of 14.2 million tons in 1988/89.

ARGENTINA: Citrus production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 1.7 million tons, up 10 percent from 1990/91. The orange crop is estimated at 750,000 tons, a 17-percent increase from last season. The lemon crop, at 570,000 tons, is unchanged from last year.

SOUTH AFRICA: The 1991/92 citrus crop is forecast at 863,000 tons, down 9,000 tons from 1990/91. Orange production is projected at only 665,000 tons, a 13,000 ton drop from last season, due to anticipated lower yields because of drought.

AUSTRALIA: Due to an increase in the number of bearing trees, citrus production in 1991/92 is forecast at 619,000 tons, up 5 percent from the revised 1990/91 crop of 588,000. Orange production for 1991/92 is expected to increase by 5 percent, to 509,000 tons. Although Valencia oranges still account for 60 percent of production, most new trees coming into production are the navel variety, mainly for export.

URUGUAY: An increase in the number of bearing-age trees is expected to boost Uruguay's citrus production for 1991/92 by 14 percent, to 259,000 tons. Lemon output is expected to return to a more normal level of 52,000 tons.

CHILE: Because of a projected 2,000 ton drop in lemon production, to 70,000, and a potential 1,000 ton reduction in orange output, to 117,000, citrus production in Chile is projected to decline to 187,000 tons in 1991/92. The downturn is due to inclement spring weather during the flowering and early growth stages last September and October.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

UNITED STATES: Citrus production for 1991/92 is estimated at 11.2 million tons, up 9 percent from 1990/91 and 4 percent above the December 1991 forecast The increase from the December projection is primarily due to higher-than-anticipated production in California. U.S. orange production for 1991/92 is estimated at 8.1 million tons, up 13 percent from 1990/91. Grapefruit production is expected to be slightly below 2.0 million tons, a 3-percent decline from last season. Lemon production is forecast at 676,000 tons, up 3 percent from 1990/91.

MEXICO: Citrus production for 1991/92 is estimated at 3.1 million tons, down percent from last season, but up 50,000 tons from the December estimate due to increased orange production. Dry weather caused excessive flower drop during the orange crop's first bloom period. However, timely late-season rains were reponsible for above-normal flowering during the second and third bloom stages This favorable development was diminished by heavy rains in January and February 1992 which caused above-normal fruit drop.

SPAIN: The 1991/92 citrus crop is estimated at 4.4 million tons, down 8 percent from the revised 1990/91 production level of 4.8 million, but up 1 percent from the December projection. Reportedly, orange and tangerine fruit quality is below average this season due to a high incidence of spotting that developed soon after harvesting. In most producing areas, bloom conditions f the 1992/93 crops were only fair-to-average due to unusually high temperature

GREECE: Citrus production for 1991/92 is estimated at 975,000 tons, down 9 percent from 1990/91 due to drought and freeze damage, but up 4 percent from the December 1991 forecast. Orange production is estimated at 770,000 tons, down 6 percent from 1990/91, but up 10 percent from the December estimate. Lemon production is expected to total only 120,000 tons, down 29 percent from last season and 20 percent below the December estimate, primarily because of the drought.

ITALY: The 1991/92 citrus crop is estimated at 3.2 million tons, up 10 perce from the drought-damaged 1990/91 harvest, but nearly unchanged from the December forecast. Orange production is expected to increase to 2.0 million tons in 1991/92, up from 1.8 million last season.

JAPAN: Citrus production for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, down percent from 1990/91 and 3 percent below the December forecast, mainly due to storm damage last September. Because of the storm damage, the 1991/92 tangerine crop--which accounts for 90 percent of Japan's citrus production--reportedly is down 7 percent even though this is an "on year" in the alternate bearing cycle.

MOROCCO: The weather-damaged 1991/92 crop is estimated at 1.1 million tons, down 22 percent from 1990/91. The 1.1 million ton estimate is slightly above the December forecast primarily because of an unexpected increase in tangerin production.

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TABLE 23

CITRUS PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
Cuba					
Oranges	508	474	604	600	600
Tangerines	25	26	17	15	15
Grapefruit	285	385	264	332	332
Citrus, other	80	62	69	66	66
Total	898	947	954	1,013	1,013
Cyprus					
Oranges	138	170	223	174	173
Tangerines	6	11	12	12	10
Grapefruit	96	115	118	118	100
Fresh Lemons	46	63	66	54	50
Total	286	359	419	358	333
Egypt					
Oranges	1,387	1,199	1,397	1,574	1,600
Tangerines	134	151	170	257	265
Grapefruit	2	2	2	2	2
Lemons	2	2	2	2	2
Citrus, other	138	190	240	410	420
Total	1,663	1,544	1,811	2,245	2,289
Gaza Strip					
Oranges	83	98	171	116	120
Grapefruit	10	14	13	11	12
Lemons	12	13	13	10	10
Total	105	125	197	137	142
Greece					
Oranges	462	770	932	819	770
Tangerines	49	69	75	74	75
Grapefruit	5	6	7	7	6
Lemons	89	170	189	169	120
Citrus, other	3	4	4	4	4
Total	608	1,019	1,207	1,073	975
Israel					
Oranges	627	546	877	567	550
Tangerines	122	90	127	92	97
Grapefruit	314	353	373	384	317
Lemons	47	37	40	36	37
Citrus,Other	14	16	25	25	25
Total	1,124	1,042	1,442	1,104	1,026
Italy					
Oranges	1,343	2,170	2,067	1,820	2,000
Tangerines	333	411	476	445	500
Grapefruit	3	7	8	7	9
Lemons	592	708	667	620	680
Citrus, other	42	18	38	39	40
Total	2,313	3,314	3,256	2,931	3,229
Japan					
Oranges	67	58	54	50	38
Tangerines	2,941	2,387	2,375	1,993	1,860
Lemons	2	2	2	2	2
Citrus, other	288	227	201	170	155
Total	3,298	2,674	2,632	2,215	2,055

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 23 (Continued)

CITRUS PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
Mexico					
Oranges	1,900	2,000	1,900	2,300	2,100
Tangerines	151	157	169	170	165
Grapefruit	105	75	95	100	110
Lemons	9	9	7	5	5
Citrus, other	672	680	680	700	714
Total	2,837	2,921	2,851	3,275	3,094
Morocco					
Oranges	891	994	775	1,103	790
Tangerines	303	420	223	311	294
Grapefruit	4	4	4	4	4
Lemons	20	21	20	20	20
Citrus, other	16	12	28	30	30
Total	1,234	1,451	1,050	1,468	1,138
Spain					
Oranges	2,442	2,216	2,400	2,590	2,490
Tangerines	1,307	1,260	1,084	1,575	1,400
Grapefruit	18	22	22	20	21
Lemons	760	733	660	630	510
Citrus, other	16	15	13	12	13
Total	4,543	4,246	4,179	4,827	4,434
Turkey					
Oranges	700	740	740	735	850
Tangerines	280	310	336	345	320
Grapefruit	27	30	28	37	40
Lemons	220	300	335	360	400
Citrus, other	5	5	4	4	4
Total	1,232	1,385	1,443	1,481	1,614
United States					
Oranges	7,903	8,272	7,083	7,218	8,135
Tangerines	369	372	269	257	308
Grapefruit	2,541	2,580	1,795	2,046	1,985
Lemons	712	689	640	655	676
Citrus, other	52	50	65	58	58
Total	11,577	11,963	9,852	10,234	11,162
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Oranges	18,451	19,707	19,223	19,666	20,216
Tangerines	6,020	5,664	5,333	5,546	5,309
Grapefruit	3,410	3,593	2,729	3,068	2,938
Lemons	2,511	2,747	2,641	2,563	2,512
Citrus, other	1,326	1,279	1,367	1,518	1,529
Total	31,718	32,990	31,293	32,361	32,504
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Argentina					
Oranges	650	620	750	640	750
Tangerines	283	290	250	200	230
Grapefruit	176	155	190	160	170
Lemons	517	350	400	570	570
Total	1,626	1,415	1,590	1,570	1,720
Australia 2/					
Oranges	394	544	458	483	509
Tangerines	39	40	43	46	51
Grapefruit	30	33	26	24	24
Lemons	35	32	36	35	35
Total	498	649	563	588	619

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 23 (Continued)

CITRUS PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/
Brazil					
Oranges	10,400	14,150	12,036	12,360	13,180
Tangerines 3/	453	570	592	570	605
Grapefruit	24	25	25	25	25
Lemons 3/	50	54	53	53	53
Citrus, other 3/	512	571	592	590	695
Total	11,439	15,370	13,298	13,598	14,558
Chile 2/					
Oranges	120	115	115	118	117
Lemons	80	85	74	72	70
Total	200	200	189	190	187
South Africa					
Oranges	681	629	697	678	665
Grapefruit	134	135	124	132	135
Lemons	65	61	55	62	63
Total	880	825	876	872	863
Uruguay 2/					
Oranges	68	70	82	122	130
Tangerines	35	37	49	53	66
Grapefruit	8	8	23	10	11
Lemons	54	54	51	42	52
Total	165	169	205	227	259
TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Oranges	12,313	16,128	14,138	14,401	15,351
Tangerines	810	937	934	869	952
Grapefruit	372	356	388	351	365
Lemons	801	636	669	834	843
Citrus, other	512	571	592	590	695
Total	14,808	18,628	16,721	17,045	18,206
GRAND TOTAL					
Oranges	30,764	35,835	33,361	34,067	35,567
Tangerines	6,830	6,601	6,267	6,415	6,261
Grapefruit	3,782	3,949	3,117	3,419	3,303
Lemons	3,312	3,383	3,310	3,397	3,355
Citrus, other	1,838	1,850	1,959	2,108	2,224
Total	46,526	51,618	48,014	49,406	50,710

1/ Crop year refers to the harvest period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons and limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

2/ Estimates previously reported.

3/ State of Sao Paulo only.

JUNE 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

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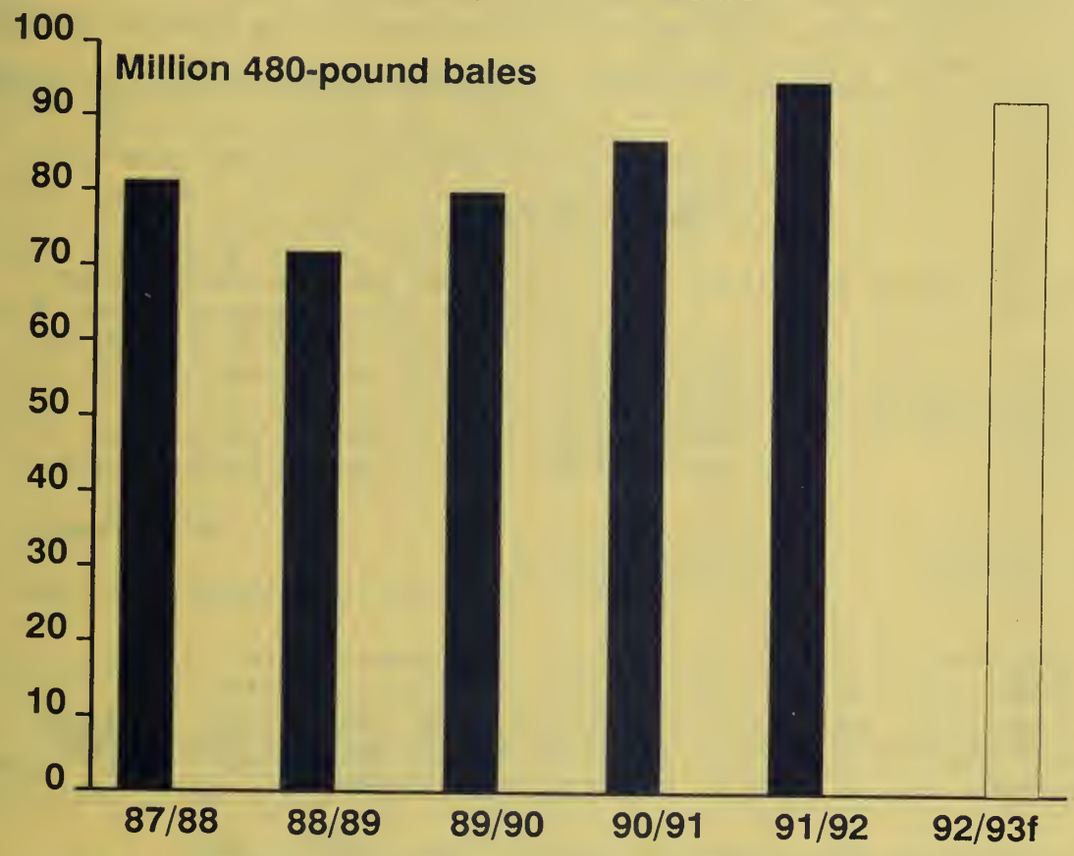

Production Articles This Month...

World Cotton Outlook
Polish Dairy Situation
Australian Sheep Situation
Chinese Rice Policy
Krasnodar Grain Situation

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-268), July 9, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* Eastern time on August 13, 1992. *
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels		Metric tons to 480-lb. bales	
Wheat & soybeans	= MT*36.7437	Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Corn, sorghum, rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric tons to hundredweight	
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

African Franc Zone countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

July 1992

SUBJECT — PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

Wheat..... 5
Coarse Grains..... 6
Rice..... 7
Oilseeds..... 8
Cotton..... 13

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 15
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 16
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 17
Table 4. Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 18
Table 5. Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 21
Table 6. Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 22
Table 7. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 24
Table 8. Reliability of July Production Projections..... 25

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 26

WEATHER BRIEFS

India: Weak Southwest Monsoon..... 27
Senegal: Drought Developing..... 27
Europe: Wet in the South, Dry in the North..... 27

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Canada: Area Planted to Field Crops Estimated by Statistics Canada..... 28
Canada: Wheat Situation..... 28
Dominican Republic: Poultry Meat Output Forecast to Recover in 1992.... 28
France: Apple Production Forecast to Increase in 1992..... 29
France: Dried Prune Production Forecast to Increase in 1992/93..... 29
Israel: Citrus Production Forecast Lowered Because of Inclement Weather 29
Malaysia: Cocoa Crop Forecast Revised Downward..... 29
Northern Europe: Oat Production Reduced by Drought..... 29
Philippines: Sugar Crop Estimate Revised Upward..... 30
Poland: Short 1991 Potato Crop Brings High Prices..... 30

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World Cotton Production Outlook for 1992/93..... 31
Polish Dairy Situation..... 35
Australian Sheep and Wheat Sector Competition..... 39
Chinese Rice Policy Overview..... 42
Field Trip Report on Agriculture in Russia's Krasnodar Kray..... 44

FEATURE TABLES

Table 9. World Cotton Area, Yield, and Production..... 34
Table 10. Poland: Production of Milk and Major Dairy Products..... 38
Table 11. Australia: Sheep Numbers and Wheat Production..... 40
Table 12. Crop Production in Krasnodar Kray, 1976 - 1990..... 46
Table 13. Harvested Area of Selected Crops in Krasnodar Kray..... 47

FEATURE CHARTS

Chart 1. Changes in Australian Wheat Area and Sheep Numbers..... 41

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

July 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 543.8 million tons, down 4.1 million or 1 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is projected at 483.0 million tons, down 5.3 million or 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 60.7 million tons, up 1.2 million or 2 percent from last month and up 13 percent from 1991/92.

- **FSU-12** — Production is estimated at 81.3 million tons, down 2.4 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 12 percent from last year. Dryness in the Volga Valley and lower projected winter wheat yield in Ukraine account for the reduction.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 88.4 million tons, down 1.7 million or 2 percent from last month and down 2 percent from 1991/92. Dry weather in Germany, Denmark, and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom adversely affected prospective yields.

- **Canada** — Production is estimated at 28.5 million tons, down 1.5 million or 5 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. The change is based on an area reduction by Statistics Canada.

- **Poland** — Production is estimated at 8.1 million tons, down 0.8 million or 9 percent from last month and down 13 percent from 1991/92. Lower estimated area and drought over the western two-thirds of the country reduced production prospects.

- **Other W. Europe** — Production is estimated at 3.7 million tons, down 0.2 million or 6 percent from last month and down 11 percent from 1991/92. Dry spring and early summer weather negatively affected wheat in Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

- **Iran** — Production is estimated at 9.5 million tons, up 1.0 million or 12 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Area planted is estimated at a record level. Harvest extends from June through August and early harvest results indicate a record output is likely.

- **Bulgaria** — Production is estimated at 3.9 million tons, up 0.4 million or 11 percent from last month, but down 13 percent from last year. Favorable spring rainfall allowed for increased yield prospects.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 823.8 million tons, down 13.0 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is projected at 578.5 million tons, down 9.7 million or 2 percent from last month and marginally lower than 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is projected at 245.2 million tons, down 3.7 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 12 percent from 1991/92.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 84.0 million tons, down 3.1 million or 4 percent from last month and down 6 percent from 1991/92. Dry weather in Germany and Denmark reduced estimated yield for both fall and spring sown crops.

- **FSU-12** — Production is estimated at 84.9 million tons, down 2.6 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 16 percent from last year. Barley, oats, and rye output are estimated lower, primarily due to dryness in the Volga Valley.

- **Other W. Europe** — Production is estimated at 9.8 million tons, down 1.8 million or 16 percent from last month and down 20 percent from last year. Scarce rainfall during the spring and continued dryness into summer has lowered yield potential for barley, oats, and rye in Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

- **Poland** — Production is estimated at 15.9 million tons, down 1.0 million or 6 percent from last month and down 14 percent from last year's near-record harvest. Rye, barley, oats, and mixed grain output are down owing to lower-than-expected sowings, while spring drought has reduced the yield outlook.

- **Canada** — Production is estimated at 21.4 million tons, down 0.9 million or 4 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Based on revisions from Statistics Canada, lower barley area more than offset the increase in oats area.

- **Thailand** — Production is estimated at 3.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but virtually unchanged from last year. Dry weather reduced area and yield prospects for corn.

- **Zimbabwe** — Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, up 0.2 million or 11 percent from last month and up 182 percent from last year's drought-affected crop. A major increase in the government purchase price for corn is expected to boost planted area to 1.2 million hectares and production to 1.8 million tons.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 351.4 million tons, up 4.4 million or 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 346.2 million tons, up 4.2 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from 1991/92.

- **China** — Production is forecast at 129.5 million tons, up 0.8 million or less than 1 percent from 1991/92. Favorable weather for the early rice crop, higher State procurement prices, and limited planting options have encouraged production. However, a slight reduction in forecast area, huge stocks, and increased plantings of low yielding but high quality varieties are limiting further production increases.

- **India** — Production is estimated at 73.0 million tons, up 2.0 million or 3 percent from last year's drought-reduced harvest. Area is forecast to rise by 2 percent, recovering from drought and abandonment last year.

- **Indonesia** — Production is estimated at 29.4 million tons, up 0.7 million or 3 percent from 1991/92. Area is forecast up 3 percent from last year's drought-reduced level.

- **Bangladesh** — Production is estimated at 18.6 million tons, unchanged from last year's record harvest.

- **Thailand** — Production is estimated at 13.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Rains have been behind schedule and below normal in most of the main crop areas.

- **Vietnam** — Production is estimated at 12.8 million tons, down 0.7 million or 5 percent from 1991/92. Slightly lower forecast area and yield account for the reduction.

- **Japan** — Production is estimated at 9.8 million tons, up 1.1 million or 12 percent from last year. Following a poor crop in 1991/92, the Japanese Government relaxed its rice land diversion requirements and farmers increased area. Yield is also expected to be higher than last year.

- **Brazil** — Production is estimated at 7.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last year. Yield is estimated at about average, but below 1991/92.

- **Philippines** — Production is estimated at 6.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or 7 percent from 1991/92. Area is expected to be up from last year's drought-reduced level.

- o **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at 3.2 million tons, virtually unchanged from last year. Area is forecast to decline marginally, owing to diversion into more profitable crops. Rice yield is expected to be average.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1992/93 is forecast at 222.8 million tons, up 1.5 million or less than 1 percent from 1991/92. Foreign production during 1992/93 is forecast at a record 159.9 million tons, up 3.0 million or 2 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 62.9 million tons, down 1.4 million or 2 percent from 1992/93.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 106.6 million tons, up 1.7 million or 2 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean output is forecast at 52.9 million tons, up 2.0 million or 4 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is forecast at 53.8 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last year. Harvested area is expected to be virtually unchanged from 1991/92.

  - o **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 10.8 million tons, up 0.5 million or 5 percent from 1991/92. The increase is based on anticipated average yield and near-record area.

  - o **Brazil** — Production is forecast at 19.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last year. The increase is due to expectations for a rise in planted area.

  - o **Paraguay** — Production is forecast at 1.6 million tons, up 0.4 million or 33 percent from 1991/92. The increase is due to a recovery from last year's drought-reduced yields, coupled with increased area as farmers divert cotton area to soybeans.

  - o **China** — Production is forecast at 10.1 million tons, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last year's poor crop, which was damaged by flooding in the Northeast and Yangtze Valley. Planted area is forecast to increase by 250,000 hectares. Yield is expected to remain stable.

  - o **India** — Production is forecast at a record 2.5 million tons, up 0.3 million or 14 percent from last year's drought damaged harvest. Soybean area is forecast to continue to expand to a record 2.7 million hectares. Cultivation is primarily in Madhya Pradesh, where recent monsoon showers will allow timely sowing operations.

- o **Canada** — Production is forecast at 1.6 million tons, up 0.1 million or 10 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is expected to reach 0.64 million hectares this year, up 7 percent from 1991.

- o **EC-12** — Production is forecast at 1.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 13 percent from 1991/92. Italy reduced planted area and is expected to produce only 1.15 million tons, down 0.175 million or 13 percent from last year.

* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 36.0 million tons, down 0.8 million or 2 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 30.1 million tons, down 0.4 million or 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is forecast at 5.9 million tons, down 0.4 million or 7 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is expected to fall from the level of last year's crop.

- o **China** — Production is forecast at 9.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or 3 percent from last year. Cotton area is expected to increase slightly, but production should decline as yield is not expected to repeat last year's near-record level.

- o **Brazil** — Production is forecast at 1.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 12 percent from last year. The decrease is due to slightly lower area and a return to average yield.

- o **Mexico** — Production is forecast at 0.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or 48 percent from 1991/92. Area is down due to low cotton prices and a lack of available credit.

- o **FSU-12** — Production is forecast at 4.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last year. Planted area is forecast to decrease for the fifth consecutive year, primarily in Uzbekistan -- the major producer in the former Soviet Union.

- o **India** — Production is forecast at 4.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from last year. Cotton area is forecast to decline marginally, but high lint prices and strong domestic demand should encourage optimum management practices. A return to average rainfall during the summer monsoon is expected to boost yields by 3 percent.

- o **Paraguay** — Production is forecast at 0.4 million tons, up 0.1 million or 33 percent from last year. Cottonseed production is forecast to increase despite lower area. Last year's drought-reduced yield is expected to return to normal.

- o **Zimbabwe** — Production is forecast at 0.2 million tons, up 0.1 million or 259 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. The Government raised cotton procurement prices in an effort to stimulate cotton production for 1992/93.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.4 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.5 million tons, up marginally from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is forecast at 1.9 million tons, down 0.3 million or 14 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is expected to be down from last year.
  - o **China** — Production is forecast at 5.8 million tons, down 0.5 million or 8 percent from last year. Although peanut area is expected to increase 2 percent, yield is forecast to decline from last year's near-record level.
  - o **Argentina** — Production is forecast at 0.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 19 percent from 1991/92. Area is expected to decrease 4 percent.
  - o **India** — Production is forecast at 8.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 7 percent from last year's drought-damaged harvest. Area is forecast to decline by 3 percent in favor of more cotton and coarse grain crops.

* **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.5 million tons, up 2.0 million or 10 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.3 million tons, up 2.4 million or 12 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is forecast at 1.2 million tons, down 0.4 million or 24 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is projected to be down from last year.
  - o **FSU-12** — Production is forecast at 6.5 million tons, up 0.9 million or 15 percent from last year. Yield is expected to improve considerably over last year when severe hot, dry weather affected key sunflowerseed regions in Russia.
  - o **South Africa** — Production is forecast at 0.5 million tons, up 0.4 million or 203 percent from last year's drought-stricken crop. Area and yield are expected to return to normal.

- **Argentina** — Production is forecast at 3.6 million tons, up 0.4 million or 13 percent from 1991/29. Although area is expected to decrease 0.1 million hectares or 4 percent, a return to average yield is expected following last year's poor weather.

- **Turkey** — Production is forecast at 1.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 43 percent from 1991/92. The increase is due to a partial recovery in planted area and excellent early crop prospects.

- **EC-12** — Production is forecast at 4.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 6 percent from 1991/92. In Spain, higher harvested area and a return to normal yield is expected to boost output by 67 percent -- to 1.5 million tons. This will more than offset lower estimated production in France and Italy.

- **India** — Production is forecast at a record 1.2 million tons, up 0.1 million or 9 percent from last year's harvest. Crop area is forecast to rise to a record 1.9 million hectares as growers continue to expand cultivation of this non-traditional oilseed in both north and south India.

* **Rapeseed**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 27.2 million tons, down 1.2 million or 4 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 27.1 million tons, down 1.2 million or 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is forecast at 84,000 tons, virtually unchanged from 1991/92. Harvested area is projected to be up from last year.

- **EC-12** — Production is forecast at 6.5 million tons, down 0.8 million or 10 percent from 1991/92. Lower area in France is forecast to reduce output by 0.2 million or 5 percent. Dry conditions in May and June in north-central Europe will lower estimated production in Germany, down 0.2 million or 7 percent, and Denmark, down 0.3 million or 42 percent.

- **China** — Production is forecast at 7.1 million tons, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last year's record crop. While area and yield are expected to decline slightly, the projected crop will be the second largest in history.

- **Eastern Europe** — Production is forecast at 1.4 million tons, down 0.2 million or 13 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast down 8 percent owing to a drop in sowings in Poland. Yield also is forecast lower in Poland due to declining input use and dry weather.

- o India — Production is forecast at a record 6.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 3 percent from last year. Area expanded by an estimated 2 percent owing to favorable price incentives and lower water and input requirements. Farmers planted more off-season rapeseed during the late summer, recovering some profits from drought losses in traditional grain areas. Winter rapeseed benefited from light rainfall and an extended, cool growing season.

* Copra: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.4 million tons, down 91,000 or 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o Philippines — Production is forecast at 1.7 million tons, down 0.1 million or 5 percent from 1991/92. Dry weather, especially in Mindanao, is expected to reduce copra production again this year.

* Palm Kernels: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o Malaysia — Production is forecast at a record 2.0 million tons, up 0.1 million or 5 percent from 1991/92. Oil Palm fruit output is expected to recover somewhat from last year's poor yields.

* Palm Oil: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.2 million tons, up 0.6 million or 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o Malaysia — Production is forecast at a record 6.7 million tons, up 0.4 million or 6 percent from 1991/92. Oil Palm fruit output is expected to recover somewhat from last year's poor yields.

  - o Indonesia — Production is forecast at a record 3.1 million tons, up 0.2 million or 7 percent from 1991/92. Output is expected to follow trend and increase as maturing trees develop and newly planted area produces harvestable fruit.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1992/93 is projected at 92.8 million bales. This estimate is down 1.2 million bales or 1 percent from last month and down 2.3 million or 2 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 76.8 million bales, up less than 1 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from last year's record crop. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 16.0 million bales, down 1.2 million or 7 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Cotton development is advanced compared to last year in many states. However, extensive areas in New Mexico and Texas remain in poor or very poor condition due to cool temperatures, rain, and hail damage during or shortly after planting. These areas have not recovered and some portions were abandoned.

- **China** — Production is projected at 25.5 million bales, down 0.6 million or 2 percent from last year. Area is forecast to increase in response to high State procurement prices. Yield is expected to fall from last year's near-record level as some provincial governments reduce production incentives. Currently, dry conditions prevail over most of the North China Plain.

- **Mexico** — Production is estimated at 0.3 million bales, down 0.6 million or 70 percent below last year's weather-damaged crop. Area is estimated down 76 percent with the largest decrease among communal farmers. Credit problems and low international prices have led farmers to reduce cotton area.

- **FSU-12** — Production is estimated at 10.8 million bales, down 0.3 million or 2 percent from last year. Area is projected to decrease for the fifth year in a row. The decline in area will be greatest in Uzbekistan where officials have announced plans to replace some cotton with grain, vegetable, and forage crops.

- **Australia** — Production is forecast at 1.9 million bales, down 0.1 million or 6 percent from last year's harvest. Area is expected to decline by 4 percent owing to lower dryland plantings. Irrigated cotton is expected to remain profitable this year despite lower world prices. Planting will commence in the final quarter of 1992.

- **Egypt** — Production is estimated at 1.3 million bales, down slightly or 4 percent from last year. Area is down 3 percent from 1991/92 as a low procurement price shifts land out of cotton to more lucrative returns earned by crops that are not Government supported.

- **Brazil** — Production is forecast at 3.4 million bales, down slightly or 1 percent from last year. Area is projected to decrease due to large world stocks and low domestic prices. Yield is forecast near last year's level.

- **India** — Production is estimated at 9.6 million bales, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last year's drought-affected crop. Yields are forecast to rebound in key central growing states that were severely affected by drought last year. Planting is virtually complete in the northern irrigated regions and ongoing in central and southern states.

- **Turkey** — Production is projected at 2.8 million bales, up 0.2 million or 8 percent from last year. Area has expanded 8 percent at the expense of corn and other grains. So far, the crop has made excellent progress under favorable growing conditions.

- **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at a record 10.2 million bales, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from last year's harvest. Continued growth in the area devoted to new high-yield varieties is expected to bolster output, maintaining a record yield potential. Area is forecast to expand slightly at the expense of less profitable sugar cane, coarse grains, and oilseed crops. Planting is virtually complete.

- **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 1.1 million bales, up slightly or 4 percent from last year's flood-reduced crop. Area is forecast to decrease 14 percent due to a shortage of credit and poor returns from last year's harvest. However, yield is expected to rebound from 1991/92.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	June	July	1990/91	1991/92	June	July
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	77.2	69.9	72.3	69.3	57.7	63.1	39.5	34.3		35.4	2,736	1,981	2,187	2,232
Winter	56.9	51.0	51.1	49.9	39.4	42.6	40.7	34.8	35.9	37.0	2,031	1,372	1,537	1,574
Other	20.3	18.9	21.2	19.4	18.3	20.5	36.4	33.3		32.1	706	609	650	658
Rye	1.6	1.7		0.4	0.4		27.1	24.6			10	10	10	10
Soybeans	57.8	59.1		56.5	58.0		34.0	34.3			1,926	1,986		1,975
Corn	74.2	76.0		67.0	68.8		118.5	108.6			7,934	7,474	8,575	8,450
Sorghum	10.5	11.0		9.1	9.8		63.1	59.0			573	579	700	730
Barley	8.2	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.3	56.1	55.2		50.9	422	464	420	371
Oats	10.4	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.8	4.8	60.1	50.6		53.5	358	243	275	256
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	2.9		2.8	2.8		5,529	5,617			156.1	154.5	166.0	166.0
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	12.4	14.1		11.7	13.0		614	652			15.5	17.6	17.2	16.0

1/ Estimates from National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for 1990/91, 1991/92 and wheat, barley, and oats forecast for 1992/93.
All other 1992/93 projections are from USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committees.

July 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12 3/	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1990/91	589.0	514.5	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.7	5.1	41.0	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	18.5
1991/92 prel.	541.3	487.4	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.0	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.0	3.0	10.6	2.2	16.5	18.0
1992/93 proj.																				
June	547.8	488.3	59.5	30.0	3.5	90.1	3.9	31.0	83.7	95.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	10.0	3.5	15.5	1.2	16.0	17.9
July	543.8	483.0	60.7	28.5	3.5	88.4	3.7	30.6	81.3	95.0	54.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	10.0	3.5	15.5	1.2	16.0	17.7
Coarse Grains																				
1990/91	820.3	589.6	230.7	25.4	18.4	84.3	13.7	50.6	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	2.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.7	8.9	9.3	81.0
1991/92 prel.	798.4	579.9	218.5	21.8	17.2	89.5	12.3	64.5	72.9	112.3	29.1	5.3	2.3	3.8	14.1	29.3	7.9	2.9	9.6	85.0
1992/93 proj.																				
June	837.2	588.2	249.0	22.3	16.8	87.1	11.6	55.4	87.5	109.9	33.0	5.3	2.2	4.0	13.0	29.3	7.3	8.5	9.4	85.5
July	823.8	578.5	245.2	21.4	16.8	84.0	9.8	54.4	84.9	109.9	33.0	5.3	2.2	3.8	13.0	29.3	7.5	8.5	9.4	85.3
Rice (Milled)																				
1990/91	352.1	347.0	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	23.8
1990/91	347.0	342.0	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	71.0	28.7	3.2	13.4	0.4	7.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	24.1
1992/93																				
June	352.3	347.0	5.3																	
July	351.4	346.2	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.4	3.2	13.2	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	24.1
Total Grains 1/																				
1990/91	1,761.5	1,451.2	310.3	58.1	22.5	170.6	18.8	91.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	20.5	15.4	22.0	33.9	22.3	10.6	25.5	203.8
1991/92 prel.	1,686.7	1,409.3	277.4	53.7	21.1	180.9	16.4	102.9	146.5	337.0	154.7	34.0	20.1	17.2	23.5	39.6	19.1	5.1	26.2	211.4
1992/93 proj.																				
June	1,737.3	1,423.5	313.8																	
July	1,719.0	1,407.7	311.3	49.9	20.4	173.9	13.4	85.1	167.5	333.6	158.0	34.0	20.0	17.2	23.3	40.1	23.5	9.7	25.5	212.3
Oilseeds 2/																				
1990/91	215.9	155.4	60.6	4.7	1.0	12.9	0.7	4.2	12.8	33.3	20.0	2.2	3.6	0.8	16.8	17.1	1.1	0.9	2.1	21.1
1991/92 prel.	221.3	157.0	64.3	5.7	1.1	13.2	0.7	4.2	11.4	34.2	20.8	2.2	4.7	0.7	14.3	20.1	2.2	0.4	1.7	19.3
1992/93 proj.																				
June																				
July	222.8	159.9	62.9	5.8	0.7	12.5	0.7	4.0	12.2	33.4	22.1	2.2	4.8	0.7	15.1	20.4	1.0	0.9	2.1	21.3
	—Million 480-pound bales—																			
Cotton																				
1990/91	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
1991/92 prel.	95.2	77.5	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	26.1	9.2	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.0	3.4	2.0	0.1	2.6	9.6
1992/93 proj.																				
June	94.0	76.8	17.2																	
July	92.8	76.8	16.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.8	25.5	9.6	0.0	10.2	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.5

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the five major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.
3/ See note at the bottom of page 2.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June	1992/93 Proj. July	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June	1992/93 Proj. July
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	231.9	221.2	224.2	2.54	2.45		2.42	589.0	541.3	547.8	543.8
United States	28.0	23.3	25.5	2.66	2.31		2.38	74.5	53.9	59.5	60.7
Total Foreign	203.8	197.9	198.7	2.52	2.46	2.45	2.43	514.5	487.4	488.3	483.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.8	42.6	46.4	3.13	3.32	3.08	3.07	143.4	141.6	145.6	142.4
Argentina	5.7	4.5	5.3	1.91	2.00	1.82	1.89	10.9	9.0	10.0	10.0
Australia	9.2	7.2	10.2	1.63	1.48	1.52	1.52	15.1	10.6	15.5	15.5
Canada	14.4	14.2	14.1	2.27	2.26	2.03	2.02	32.7	31.9	30.0	28.5
EC-12	16.5	16.8	16.8	5.14	5.35	5.38	5.27	84.7	90.0	90.1	88.4
Major Importers	97.9	95.1	93.1	2.59	2.35	2.39	2.37	253.5	223.4	223.2	220.4
Brazil	3.3	2.1	2.3	0.94	1.43	1.52	1.52	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5
China	30.8	30.9	30.7	3.19	3.10	3.10	3.10	98.2	96.0	95.0	95.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.9	8.5	4.20	3.88	3.65	3.59	41.0	38.3	31.0	30.6
Egypt	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
Other N. Africa 1/	5.4	5.6	5.0	1.04	1.55	0.90	0.90	5.7	8.6	4.5	4.5
Japan	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.66	3.18	3.58	3.58	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
FSU-12 2/	47.7	45.6	45.6	2.10	1.59	1.83	1.78	100.3	72.3	83.7	81.3
Other Foreign	60.1	60.2	59.2	1.96	2.03	2.02	2.03	117.7	122.4	119.5	120.2
India	23.5	24.0	23.4	2.12	2.27	2.31	2.31	49.9	54.5	54.0	54.0
Iran	6.5	6.7	7.0	1.26	1.34	1.25	1.36	8.2	8.9	8.5	9.5
Mexico	1.0	0.9	0.9	4.11	4.20	4.12	4.12	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5
Other W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.8	5.41	5.20	5.20	4.83	5.1	4.1	3.9	3.7
Pakistan	7.8	7.9	7.8	1.84	1.84	1.86	1.87	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.6
South Africa	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.10	1.53	1.26	1.26	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.2
Turkey	8.8	8.8	8.8	1.83	1.88	1.82	1.82	16.0	16.5	16.0	16.0
Others	10.0	9.8	9.7	1.85	1.84	1.85	1.84	18.5	18.0	17.9	17.7

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.
2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 1.6, 0.9, and 1.2 million metric tons, respectively.

July 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June	1992/93 Proj. July	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June	1992/93 Proj. July
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	314.2	319.4		2.61	2.50			820.3	798.4	837.2	823.8
United States	36.4	37.3		6.34	5.85			230.7	218.5	249.0	245.2
Total Foreign	277.8	282.0	282.2	2.12	2.06	2.08	2.05	589.6	579.9	588.2	578.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	20.2	20.5	21.1	2.76	2.46	2.59	2.57	55.9	50.5	55.1	54.2
Argentina	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.33	3.71	3.08	3.08	10.8	14.1	13.0	13.0
Australia	4.1	4.7	4.7	1.64	1.68	1.59	1.61	6.7	7.9	7.3	7.5
Canada	7.6	6.6	6.7	3.32	3.31	3.20	3.20	25.4	21.8	22.3	21.4
South Africa	3.7	3.9	4.0	2.40	0.74	2.13	2.13	8.9	2.9	8.5	8.5
Thailand	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.64	2.54	2.65	2.58	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8
Major Importers	98.5	99.8	99.3	2.72	2.58	2.61	2.53	267.9	257.8	259.8	251.3
Eastern Europe	15.9	16.6	15.9	3.18	3.89	3.48	3.43	50.6	64.5	55.4	54.4
EC-12	19.4	19.1	18.5	4.36	4.69	4.71	4.55	84.3	89.5	87.1	84.0
Other W. Europe	3.0	2.9	2.7	4.51	4.30	4.15	3.65	13.7	12.3	11.6	9.8
Mexico	8.2	8.8	9.1	2.23	1.95	1.84	1.84	18.4	17.2	16.8	16.8
FSU-12 2/	51.6	52.1	52.8	1.93	1.40	1.66	1.61	99.4	72.9	87.5	84.9
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.84	3.77	3.87	3.87	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	159.1	161.7	161.9	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.69	265.8	271.7	273.2	273.0
Brazil	13.4	14.1	14.1	1.82	2.08	2.08	2.08	24.4	29.3	29.3	29.3
China	27.0	27.0	26.9	4.13	4.16	4.08	4.08	111.7	112.3	109.9	109.9
India	36.6	35.4	36.3	0.90	0.82	0.91	0.91	32.9	29.1	33.0	33.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Nigeria	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.86	6.3	8.1	8.2	8.2
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.26	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
Turkey	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.10	2.17	2.12	2.12	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.4
Others	61.5	64.9	63.8	1.15	1.13	1.15	1.14	70.9	73.5	73.2	73.0
BARLEY											
World	72.1	76.1	72.2	2.46	2.20		2.17	177.3	167.1	165.8	157.0
United States	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.02	2.97		2.74	9.2	10.1	9.1	8.1
Total Foreign	69.1	72.7	69.3	2.44	2.16	2.24	2.15	168.2	157.0	156.7	149.0
Australia	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.61	1.66	1.57	1.57	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.4
Canada	4.7	4.2	3.9	2.96	2.76	2.73	2.72	13.9	11.6	12.0	10.6
China	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.25	3.27	3.20	3.20	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Eastern Europe	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.01	3.70	3.55	3.48	14.4	14.8	13.4	12.9
EC-12	12.3	12.1	11.6	4.12	4.26	4.31	4.06	50.8	51.4	50.5	47.2
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.4	4.37	4.02	3.97	3.41	6.4	6.2	6.0	4.9
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.94	2.00	1.91	1.91	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.5
FSU-12 2/	25.2	27.5	25.8	1.98	1.32	1.62	1.59	50.0	36.3	41.9	40.9
Others	14.6	16.0	15.4	1.23	1.33	1.16	1.14	18.0	21.2	17.9	17.6

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

July 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	June	July	1990/91	1991/92	June	July
CORN	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	127.2	130.5		3.75	3.70			477.2	483.5	512.9	510.3
United States	27.1	27.9		7.44	6.82			201.5	189.9	217.8	214.6
Total Foreign	100.1	102.7	104.6	2.75	2.86	2.83	2.83	275.7	293.6	295.1	295.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.3	7.0	7.3	3.11	2.40	2.88	2.87	19.7	16.7	21.2	21.0
Argentina	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.90	4.38	3.52	3.52	7.6	10.5	9.5	9.5
South Africa	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.74	0.80	2.39	2.39	8.3	2.6	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.81	2.73	2.82	2.78	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5
Major Importers	19.7	21.4	22.4	3.43	4.01	3.67	3.68	67.6	86.1	81.8	82.3
Eastern Europe	6.4	6.7	6.8	3.02	5.01	4.11	4.11	19.4	33.7	27.9	27.9
EC-12	3.5	3.9	3.8	6.27	6.87	6.89	6.90	21.9	26.5	25.6	26.1
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.18	8.41	8.07	8.07	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Mexico	6.6	7.7	8.0	2.14	1.88	1.75	1.75	14.1	14.5	14.0	14.0
FSU-12 2/	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.46	3.18	3.46	3.46	9.9	9.0	12.1	12.1
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	74.0	74.3	74.9	2.54	2.57	2.57	2.57	188.3	190.9	192.1	192.4
Brazil	12.9	13.6	13.6	1.84	2.10	2.10	2.10	23.7	28.5	28.5	28.5
Canada	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.91	6.71	6.60	6.60	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.0
China	21.4	21.6	21.5	4.52	4.58	4.47	4.47	96.8	98.8	96.0	96.0
Egypt	0.8	0.7	0.9	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.6	4.4	5.0	5.0
India	6.0	5.7	5.8	1.52	1.47	1.55	1.55	9.1	8.4	9.0	9.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.26	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
Zimbabwe	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.44	0.41	1.60	1.50	1.6	0.4	1.6	1.8
Others	24.1	24.3	24.1	1.46	1.37	1.45	1.45	35.1	33.2	34.8	34.9
SORGHUM											
World	38.8	39.3		1.35	1.31			52.4	51.3	57.6	58.5
United States	3.7	4.0		3.96	3.70			14.6	14.7	17.8	18.5
Total Foreign	35.1	35.3	35.8	1.08	1.04	1.12	1.12	37.9	36.6	39.8	40.0
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.33	3.47	3.07	3.07	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3
Australia	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.22	2.14	2.00	2.06	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3
China	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.1
India	14.5	13.7	14.5	0.82	0.70	0.83	0.83	11.9	9.6	12.0	12.0
Mexico	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.85	2.75	2.93	2.93	3.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.84	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.09	0.70	2.00	2.00	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sudan	3.0	4.2	4.1	0.50	0.69	0.85	0.85	1.5	2.9	3.5	3.5
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.42	1.06	1.39	1.38	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Others	9.0	9.2	8.8	0.97	1.03	1.05	1.05	8.7	9.5	9.3	9.3

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

July 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June	1992/93 Proj. July	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June	1992/93 Proj. July
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	21.1	20.3	20.3	1.88	1.61		1.60	39.7	32.7	33.8	32.4
United States	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.16	1.81		1.92	5.2	3.5	4.0	3.7
Total Foreign	18.7	18.4	18.4	1.84	1.59	1.65	1.57	34.5	29.2	29.8	28.7
FSU-12 2/	10.4	10.5	10.3	1.46	1.15	1.30	1.23	15.1	12.1	13.4	12.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.16	1.97	1.97	1.90	6.4	5.4	5.8	6.1
Argentina	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.43	1.47	1.36	1.36	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.34	2.13	2.18	2.21	2.9	1.8	2.4	3.1
Sweden	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.42	4.13	3.73	3.03	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0
Other Foreign	5.4	5.1	4.9	2.41	2.28	2.21	2.05	13.0	11.7	10.7	10.0
China	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.69	2.45	2.34	2.21	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.55	4.00	3.57	3.57	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Poland	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.84	2.73	2.73	2.50	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7
EC-12	1.6	1.4	1.3	3.05	3.20	3.15	2.94	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.8
France	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Germany	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.93	4.92	4.61	3.98	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.5
Finland	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.67	3.37	3.36	2.63	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.9
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.38	4.60	3.50	3.20	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Others	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.31	1.29	1.26	1.19	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
RYE											
World	16.0	13.1		2.31	1.94			37.0	25.5	28.9	27.7
United States	0.2	0.2		1.70	1.55			0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign	15.8	13.0	14.7	2.32	1.95	1.95	1.87	36.7	25.2	28.6	27.5
FSU-12 2/	10.2	8.3	10.2	2.08	1.49	1.64	1.55	21.2	12.3	16.7	15.8
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.70	1.87	1.72	1.72	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.67	2.59	2.50	2.48	7.2	6.8	5.9	5.8
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.46	2.38	2.86	2.86	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.61	2.58	2.48	2.45	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.1
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.26	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
EC-12	1.6	1.2	1.1	3.40	3.67	3.54	3.44	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.9
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.95	4.94	4.71	3.88	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Germany	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.87	4.66	4.48	4.42	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.0
Others	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.44	1.97	1.99	1.97	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.6

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain. 2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Total coarse grains production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 3.9, 4.0, and 3.6 million metric tons, respectively. 3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

July 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)				MILLING RATE				PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June	1992/93 Proj. July	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June	1992/93 Proj. July	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June	1992/93 Proj. July	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June	1992/93 Proj. July
	—Million hectares—			—Metric tons per hectare—				—Million metric tons—				— Percent—				—Million metric tons—			
World	147.1	145.9		3.5	3.5			519.7	512.3	521.6	519.1	67.8	67.7	67.7	67.7	352.1	347.0	352.3	351.4
United States	1.1	1.1		6.2	6.3			7.1	7.0	7.5	7.5	72.0	72.0	70.0	70.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3
Total Foreign	146.0	144.7	146.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	512.6	505.3	514.1	511.6	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5	347.0	342.0	347.0	346.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	15.7	16.5	16.4	2.3	2.3		2.3	35.8	37.9		37.8	63.8	64.1		64.0	22.8	24.3		24.2
Burma	4.8	4.5	4.6	2.9	2.8		2.8	13.7	12.8		13.0	60.0	60.0		60.0	8.2	7.7		7.8
Pakistan	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4		2.4	4.9	4.8		4.8	66.7	66.7		66.7	3.3	3.2		3.2
Thailand	8.8	10.0	9.8	2.0	2.0		2.1	17.2	20.3		20.0	66.0	66.0		66.0	11.3	13.4		13.2
Major Importers	14.1	13.6	13.9	4.2	4.2		4.2	59.5	57.4		58.3	66.0	66.0		66.0	39.2	37.9		38.5
EC-12	0.4	0.4	0.3	6.4	6.0		6.2	2.4	2.2		2.1	67.1	65.2		67.0	1.6	1.4		1.4
Indonesia	10.5	10.1	10.4	4.3	4.4		4.3	45.2	44.1		45.2	65.0	65.0		65.0	29.4	28.7		29.4
Nigeria	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.3		1.4	0.9	0.8		0.9	60.0	60.0		60.0	0.5	0.5		0.5
Republic of Korea	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.2	6.1		6.1	7.7	7.4		7.3	72.5	72.5		72.5	5.6	5.4		5.3
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.3		2.2	3.2	2.9		2.8	65.6	66.0		65.9	2.1	1.9		1.9
Other Foreign	116.2	114.7	115.8	3.6	3.6		3.6	417.4	410.0		415.4	68.3	68.2		68.2	285.0	279.8		283.5
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.9	7.9		8.4	0.8	0.9		1.0	61.8	62.0		61.9	0.5	0.6		0.6
Bangladesh	10.4	10.5	10.5	2.6	2.7		2.7	26.8	27.9		27.9	66.7	66.7		66.7	17.9	18.6		18.6
Brazil	4.6	5.1	5.1	2.1	2.1		2.1	9.5	10.8		10.5	68.0	68.0		68.0	6.5	7.3		7.1
China	33.1	32.6	32.5	5.7	5.6		5.7	189.3	183.8		185.0	70.0	70.0		70.0	132.5	128.7		129.5
India	42.6	41.1	42.0	2.6	2.6		2.6	111.9	106.5		109.5	66.7	66.7		66.7	74.6	71.0		73.0
Japan	2.1	2.0	2.1	6.3	5.9		6.3	13.1	12.0		13.5	72.8	72.8		72.8	9.6	8.7		9.8
Philippines	3.4	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.8		2.8	9.9	9.1		9.8	65.0	65.0		65.0	6.4	5.9		6.4
FSU-12 2/	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.5	3.4		3.8	2.2	2.0		2.3	65.0	65.0		65.0	1.4	1.3		1.5
Vietnam	6.1	6.3	6.2	2.9	3.3		3.1	17.9	20.5		19.4	66.0	66.0		66.0	11.8	13.5		12.8
Others	13.2	13.1	13.2	2.7	2.8		2.8	36.0	36.4		36.5	66.2	66.2		66.1	23.8	24.1		24.1

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Cote d'Ivoire, and Saudi Arabia.
2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12.

July 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	June	July	1990/91	1991/92	June	July
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	54.01	54.54		1.92	1.92			103.93	104.95		106.64
United States	22.87	23.45		2.29	2.30			52.42	54.04		53.75
Total Foreign	31.14	31.09	32.09	1.65	1.64		1.65	51.51	50.91		52.89
Maj. Foreign Exporters	14.40	14.80	15.40	1.89	1.95		1.94	27.25	28.80		29.80
Argentina	4.75	4.80	4.90	2.42	2.15		2.20	11.50	10.30		10.80
Brazil	9.65	10.00	10.50	1.63	1.85		1.81	15.75	18.50		19.00
Other Foreign	16.74	16.29	16.69	1.45	1.36		1.38	24.26	22.11		23.09
Canada	0.49	0.60	0.64	2.63	2.44		2.50	1.29	1.46		1.60
China	7.56	7.05	7.30	1.46	1.38		1.38	11.00	9.71		10.10
Eastern Europe	0.34	0.25	0.27	1.06	1.34		1.44	0.36	0.34		0.39
EC-12	0.66	0.48	0.43	3.11	3.13		3.08	2.07	1.51		1.31
India	2.37	2.60	2.70	1.02	0.85		0.93	2.42	2.20		2.50
Indonesia	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.08	1.04		1.04	1.32	1.29		1.30
Paraguay	0.89	0.90	0.98	1.46	1.33		1.63	1.30	1.20		1.60
FSU-12 1/	0.83	0.81	0.83	1.06	1.14		1.14	0.88	0.92		0.94
Others	2.39	2.36	2.30	1.52	1.48		1.46	3.63	3.48		3.35
COTTONSEED											
World	32.98	34.93		1.02	1.05			33.52	36.77		35.98
United States	4.75	5.25		1.14	1.20			5.42	6.28		5.85
Total Foreign	28.23	29.69	28.97	1.00	1.03		1.04	28.10	30.48		30.13
China	5.59	6.54	6.65	1.37	1.48		1.41	7.67	9.66		9.36
India	7.40	7.68	7.50	0.53	0.52		0.56	3.90	4.01		4.20
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.85	1.23	1.51		1.55	3.28	4.36		4.42
FSU-12 1/	3.17	3.00	2.87	1.54	1.45		1.48	4.88	4.35		4.25
Others	9.41	9.59	9.10	0.89	0.85		0.87	8.38	8.11		7.90
PEANUTS											
World	19.41	19.92		1.15	1.14			22.35	22.61		22.38
United States	0.73	0.82		2.23	2.74			1.63	2.24		1.93
Total Foreign	18.68	19.10	18.88	1.11	1.07		1.08	20.72	20.37		20.45
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.15	2.61	2.50		2.24	0.57	0.40		0.33
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.19	2.19		1.97	6.37	6.30		5.80
India	8.30	8.75	8.50	0.92	0.86		0.94	7.62	7.50		8.00
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.77	0.83		0.82	0.70	0.72		0.73
South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.10	1.30	0.57		1.30	0.11	0.12		0.13
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.60	0.75		0.71	0.33	0.40		0.39
Others	5.72	5.70	5.76	0.88	0.86		0.88	5.02	4.93		5.08

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

July 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	June	July	1990/91	1991/92	June	July
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	16.39	16.39		1.40	1.25			22.88	20.56		22.53
United States	0.75	1.08		1.38	1.51			1.03	1.64		1.25
Total Foreign	15.65	15.31	15.97	1.40	1.24		1.33	21.85	18.93		21.28
Argentina	2.30	2.50	2.40	1.83	1.28		1.50	4.20	3.20		3.60
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	1.88	1.47		1.45	1.34	1.10		1.05
EC-12	2.60	2.35	2.68	1.63	1.68		1.56	4.25	3.95		4.20
East Europe	1.23	1.27	1.28	1.71	1.73		1.71	2.10	2.19		2.18
FSU-12 1/	4.67	4.50	4.60	1.41	1.25		1.41	6.56	5.64		6.50
Others	4.14	3.95	4.28	0.82	0.72		0.88	3.40	2.85		3.75
RAPESEED											
World	18.26	20.38		1.38	1.39			25.15	28.39		27.18
United States	0.03	0.06		1.74	1.43			0.05	0.08		0.08
Total Foreign	18.23	20.32	20.17	1.38	1.39		1.34	25.10	28.30		27.09
Canada	2.58	3.14	3.13	1.27	1.32		1.31	3.28	4.15		4.10
China	5.50	6.10	6.05	1.26	1.22		1.17	6.96	7.44		7.10
EC-12	2.14	2.41	2.31	2.87	3.02		2.83	6.15	7.28		6.53
East Europe	0.74	0.71	0.66	2.39	2.28		2.16	1.76	1.63		1.42
India	5.72	6.30	6.40	0.90	0.95		0.97	5.15	6.00		6.20
Others	1.54	1.66	1.63	1.17	1.09		1.07	1.80	1.81		1.75
Starting this month, USDA estimates of world and U.S. oilseed production have been revised to exclude flaxseed which generally accounts for about 1 percent of world oilseed output.											
MAJOR OILSEEDS	141.05	146.17		1.47	1.46			207.83	213.27		214.71
United States	29.23	30.79		2.07	2.09			60.55	64.28		62.86
Total Foreign	111.82	115.38	115.94	1.32	1.29		1.31	147.28	148.99		151.84
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.79	4.52		4.43
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.32	3.50		3.67
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*215.94*	*221.29*		*222.80*
PALM OIL 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.24	11.68		12.24

1/ See note at the bottom of page 2. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

July 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region*	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	June	July	1990/91	1991/92	June	July	1990/91	1991/92	June	July	From Last Month		From Last Year	
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	33.04	34.79			573	596			86.97	95.16	94.00	92.84	−1.165	−1.239	−2.328	−2.446
United States	4.75	5.25			711	731			15.51	17.61	17.20	16.00	−1.200	−6.977	−1.614	−9.163
Total Foreign	28.29	29.54	29.16	29.08	550	572	574	575	71.46	77.55	76.80	76.84	0.035	0.046	−0.714	−0.921
Maj. Foreign Exporters	17.28	18.06		17.97	695	736		734	55.13	61.07		60.61			−0.469	−0.768
China	5.59	6.54		6.65	807	869		835	20.70	26.10		25.50			−0.600	−2.299
Pakistan	2.66	2.88		2.90	615	756		766	7.52	10.00		10.20			0.200	2.000
Sudan	0.20	0.19		0.19	422	494		463	0.38	0.42		0.40			−0.020	−4.762
Turkey	0.64	0.60		0.65	1021	945		938	3.01	2.60		2.80			0.205	7.900
FSU−12	3.17	3.00		2.87	818	800		816	11.91	11.03		10.75			−0.275	−2.494
Egypt	0.42	0.36		0.35	719	816		809	1.38	1.35		1.30			−0.049	−3.632
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.19		1.19	457	449		448	2.46	2.46		2.46			0.000	0.000
Southern Hemisphere	3.43	3.31		3.17	494	469		495	7.78	7.13		7.20			0.070	0.982
Argentina	0.63	0.58		0.50	468	379		457	1.36	1.01		1.05			0.040	3.960
Australia	0.27	0.28		0.27	1604	1525		1492	1.99	1.98		1.85			−0.125	−6.329
Brazil	1.98	1.97		1.95	354	381		380	3.22	3.45		3.40			−0.045	−1.306
Paraguay	0.55	0.48		0.45	482	318		435	1.22	0.70		0.90			0.200	28.571
Maj. Foreign Importers	0.49	0.45		0.49	713	796		774	1.60	1.65		1.72			0.076	4.612
Other Foreign	10.53	11.03		10.62	304	293		297	14.73	14.83		14.51			−0.321	−2.165
India	7.40	7.68		7.50	269	261		279	9.14	9.21		9.60			0.387	4.201
Others	3.13	3.35		3.12	389	365		342	5.59	5.61		4.91			−0.708	−12.611

* See regional definitions on page 2.

July 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the July projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the July projection and the final estimate have averaged 15.7 million tons (3.1 percent) and ranged from -34.6 to 15.4 million tons. The July projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	3.1	15.7	-34.6	15.4	6	5
U.S.	2.1	1.3	-2.6	2.2	4	7
Foreign	3.5	15.3	-32.0	16.1	6	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	2.5	19.7	-22.2	53.6	6	5
U.S.	8.4	16.1	-29.4	57.7	5	6
Foreign	1.9	10.7	-20.6	24.2	4	7
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.8	8.7	-24.0	13.0	8	3
U.S.	4.1	0.2	-0.5	0.3	5	3
Foreign	2.8	8.7	-24.3	12.7	8	3
SOYBEANS						
World	3.5	3.3	-3.6	7.5	3	8
U.S.	5.4	2.7	-5.4	9.7	6	5
Foreign	6.0	2.6	-3.0	6.2	4	7
		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	3.9	3.2	-13.3	5.7	8	3
U.S.	9.1	1.2	-2.8	1.0	9	2
Foreign	3.4	2.3	-12.1	4.7	5	5
UNITED STATES		-------Million bushels-------				
CORN	17.2	1,074	-3,327	2,379	5	6
SORGHUM	16.0	116	-228	171	6	5
BARLEY	12.8	51	-73	206	6	5
OATS	21.4	67	-77	231	3	8

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1991/92 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

July 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

JULY 9, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES

Substantial rain falls in the northern Plains and Corn Belt in early July, bringing favorable moisture for spring wheat, corn, and soybeans. Unseasonably cool weather prevails across the northern tier of States. Hot, drier weather dominates recently across the South, promoting cotton development and final winter wheat harvesting.

2 - CANADA

Beneficial rain improves soil moisture in the southwest Prairies but cool, wet weather in the eastern Prairies threatens crop quality and increases disease risk.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

Favorable fieldwork weather aids soybean harvesting and winter wheat planting in Argentina. Adequate soil moisture exists for winter grain germination and establishment. In Brazil, periodic heavy rain causes flooding and possible damage to vegetative winter wheat.

4 - EUROPE

Persistent dryness covers the Nordic countries and expands to cover northern portions of Germany and Poland, stressing grains and oilseeds. Beneficial rain in the northwest favors summer crops, nearing reproduction.

5 - FSU: WEST

Dry weather and periodic heat in June creates unfavorable conditions for winter and spring grains in the north. Recent heavy rain in the North Caucasus continues June's wet weather pattern.

6 - FSU: NEW LANDS

Unseasonably cold weather in early June slows spring grain emergence and early growth. Adequate moisture covers most areas except in the west where moisture is becoming limited.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

The southwest monsoon, while arriving about a week late, progressed northward during June. Dry weather in early July reduces moisture for establishment of rainfed oilseeds.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Persistent dryness, with only isolated showers, stresses vegetative summer crops, but favors winter wheat harvesting across the North China Plain. Favorable moisture exists for spring and summer crops across Manchuria. Widespread rain keeps southern rice irrigation supplies adequate, but heavy rains in the southeast cause flooding and early double-crop rice harvesting delays.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

A return to warm, dry weather since mid-June stresses crops in or nearing reproduction. Despite increased storm activity, drought prevails in the Philippines.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Beneficial rains aid germinating winter grains across the west and south. However, dry weather persists across the east with only partial relief in New South Wales.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

INDIA: WEAK SOUTHWEST MONSOON

The 1992 southwest monsoon started slightly later than normal and the northward migration, as of July 9, 1992, has continued behind schedule. Precipitation across the subcontinent for the period of June 1 through July 9, 1992, has been heaviest across the southwest coast and in the eastern states. However, precipitation generally has been below normal for this period, even across the southwest. Precipitation for this period also has been lower than last year, except for Orissa, northeast Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal. Tamil Nadu and most of Andhra Pradesh are critically dry as seasonal rains have failed to develop. A similar situation occurred in June 1987.

SENEGAL: DROUGHT DEVELOPING

As of July 9, 1992, seasonal heavy rainfall has yet to reach Senegal's groundnut basin. Rainfall normally increases during mid-June as the Intertropical Discontinuity Zone (an area of increased seasonal tropical activity) crosses Senegal's major crop region on its seasonal northward migration. Last year, the "rainy season" failed to start until mid-July--almost 5 weeks late, and peanut production was adversely affected.

EUROPE: WET IN THE SOUTH, DRY IN THE NORTH

For the period of June 1 through July 9, 1992, rainfall has been unusally heavy and widespread, but beneficial across Mediterranean Europe. This has eased long-term dryness across Spain, southern France, northern Italy, and the Balkans. In northern Europe, dryness began in May 1992 and intensified from June into early July across Denmark, northern Germany, northern Poland, and Nordic countries. Precipitation during May 12 through July 4, 1992, was less than 25 percent of normal across much of Scandinavia, Denmark, and Northern Germany. Denmark received 10 to 25 millimeters of precipitation during the week of June 28 through July 4, its first rainfall since early May.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

CANADA: AREA PLANTED TO FIELD CROPS ESTIMATED BY STATISTICS CANADA

According to Statistics Canada's 1992/93 farmer survey, wheat planted area is estimated at 14.1 million hectares, down marginally from last year. Spring wheat (except durum) sowings increased 3 percent, to 12.3 million hectares. Oat sowings for 1992/93 are expected to increase over 30 percent from last season, while barley and corn seedings are estimated lower. Rapeseed planted area is virtually unchanged from last year, while soybean area increased nearly 8 percent. Summerfallow is expected to fall 6 percent from last year's level. Statistics Canada also announced that the 1987 to 1990 revisions for seeded area, yield, production, and stocks of major crops will be released on August 28.

Year	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rapeseed	Soybeans
	Million hectares					
1990/91 1/	14.4	4.7	1.0	1.2	2.6	0.5
1991/92 1/	14.2	4.2	1.1	0.8	3.1	0.6
1992/93 2/	14.1	4.1	1.1	1.6	3.1	0.6

1/ Harvested area - USDA estimate.
2/ Planted area - Statistics Canada estimate.

CANADA: WHEAT SITUATION

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Ottawa reports that the 1992/93 winter wheat crop is in excellent condition. Ontario produces nearly 80 percent of Canada's winter wheat with the harvest beginning in mid-July. The Ontario Wheat Growers Association estimates the crop at 1.1 million tons, up from 0.6 million produced last year.

In the Prairie Provinces, the spring wheat crop is growing under varied conditions. Generally, most of the crop appears to be about 1 week behind normal development. In parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, earlier dry weather hindered plant development. Recent rainfall improved soil conditions. However, more rain is needed to increase subsoil moisture levels. In Manitoba, the crop had sufficient moisture early in the season, but a drying trend over the past few weeks in the south has resulted in unfavorably dry conditions. Cool weather, including several nights of frost, also has slowed crop development.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: POULTRY MEAT OUTPUT FORECAST TO RECOVER IN 1992

Poultry meat production in the Dominican Republic is expected to total 112,000 tons in 1992, up 10 percent from the 1991 level, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Santo Domingo. Output in 1991 was 10 percent below the 1990 level due to inflation in the general economy as well as shortages of feed and other inputs. The current optimistic outlook for the Dominican Republic's poultry sector can be attributed to the abolishment of price controls on frozen poultry products in 1991, the lifting of price controls on fresh products in 1992, and improved economic conditions.

FRANCE: APPLE PRODUCTION FORECAST TO INCREASE IN 1992

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris, France's apple production during the 1992/93 season is expected to return to a more normal level following last year's frost-damaged crop. As of June 1, the 1992/93 crop was forecast at 2.0 million tons. However, recent hail and rainstorms have dampened production prospects. Currently, production for 1992/93 is estimated at 1.8 to 1.9 million tons, potentially a significant increase over the revised 1991/92 crop of 1.4 million tons.

FRANCE: DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION FORECAST TO INCREASE IN 1992/93

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris is forecasting France's 1992/93 dried prune production at 40,500 tons. This represents a 46-percent increase over the revised 1991/92 pack estimate of 27,800 tons and, if realized, would constitute the largest pack since the 1988/89 season. The higher production level forecast for 1992/93 reflects favorable weather and satisfactory pollination of the fresh plum and prune crops this past spring.

ISRAEL: CITRUS PRODUCTION FORECAST LOWERED BECAUSE OF INCLEMENT WEATHER

The U.S. agricultural counselor responsible for reporting on Israel has lowered the 1991/92 forecast for citrus from 1.0 million tons to 930,000, down 9 percent from the preliminary estimate published in December 1991 (WAP 12-91) and 16 percent below 1990/91. The downward revision reflects the worst winter Israel has experienced during the last 100 years. Gale force winds, hail, and freezing temperatures severely damaged most of the citrus crops. Floods dumped tons of silt on groves, covering tree trunks to above the graft line. In many areas, heavy rains stripped the entire layer of topsoil from some groves.

The orange production forecast has been lowered from 550,000 tons to 469,000, down 17 percent from a year ago. The grapefruit estimate, unchanged at 319,000 tons, is 17 percent below the 1990/91 level. Tangerine output has been reduced to 88,000 tons, slightly below last year's crop of 92,000 tons. Lemon production has been lowered to 31,000 tons, a 14-percent reduction from 1990/91.

MALAYSIA: COCOA CROP FORECAST REVISED DOWNWARD

Malaysia's 1991/92 cocoa bean crop has been revised downward by 20,000 tons, to 225,000, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Kuala Lumpur. The negative effect of dry weather in Sabah during the September/October period of 1991 and the first quarter of 1992, coupled with the cumulative effect of reduced fertilizer and pesticide use over the past several years, precipitated the reduction from the preliminary forecast.

NORTHERN EUROPE: OAT PRODUCTION REDUCED BY DROUGHT

Oat production in Sweden, Finland, Norway, Germany, and Poland, as an aggregate, is estimated at 5.4 million tons, down 1.5 million from 1991/92. The decline is due to dryness and warmer-than-normal temperatures since mid-May throughout northern Europe.

Oats are planted in the spring and harvested beginning the end of July. In the Scandinavian countries, this has been the driest spring and early summer in decades and has affected most of the growing areas. In Germany, the drought is limited to the northern and eastern parts of the country. In Poland, dryness has affected crop development in the western two-thirds of the country. The drought also is affecting barley, wheat, and rye production in these areas.

Estimates for oat production and the expected change from last year are as follows, in millions of tons:

Country	Production	Change from Last Year
Sweden	1.0	- 0.4
Finland	0.9	- 0.3
Norway	0.3	- 0.2
Germany	1.5	- 0.4
Poland	1.7	- 0.2
Total	5.4	- 1.5

PHILIPPINES: SUGAR CROP ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The 1991/92 Philippine sugar production estimate has been revised upward 150,000 tons, to 2.0 million (raw value), according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Manila. The revision is based on reports from the Sugar Regulatory Administration that output reached 2.0 million tons as of June 14. The increase is attributable to two factors: first, higher per hectare yields of sugarcane, mostly in the Negros area, resulting in greater total raw material production; secondly, as the harvest season progressed, the sugar recovery rate reportedly increased as the result of extremely dry conditions since November 1991. Six mills are still crushing sugarcane and are expected to continue operations into August, much later than normal. Additional output from those mills is not expected to exceed 10,000 tons (raw value). Ending stocks are expected to rise sharply, from 314,000 tons to 464,000. The 1992/93 forecast remains unchanged at 1.9 million tons.

POLAND: SHORT 1991 POTATO CROP BRINGS HIGH PRICES

Potato production in 1991 is estimated at 29.0 million tons, down 20 percent from the 1990 level, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Warsaw. The reduced output was due to a 6-percent contraction in area (low prices following the 1990 harvest discouraged seedings) and a 15-percent decline in yields stemming from unfavorable growing conditions and declining input use. With attractive prices following last year's short crop, potato area is expected to expand in 1992. A recovery in area, coupled with normal yields, could produce a 1992 crop of approximately 35.0 million tons. Normally, about one-half of the potatoes produced in Poland are used for swine feed.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION OUTLOOK FOR 1992/93

World cotton production for 1992/93 is forecast at 92.8 million 480-pound bales, down 2.3 million or 2 percent from last season's record crop. Total foreign production is expected to drop to 76.8 million bales, down 0.7 million or 1 percent from 1991/92's record output. Important factors that have influenced world cotton plantings include a drop in international cotton prices, domestic and world economic conditions, government policies, and weather. Of these factors, the drop in world cotton prices is providing the biggest downward stimulus influencing this season's output. However, production policies in key countries are offsetting the price influence. The Governments of China, Pakistan, and India continue to signal farmers to increase or hold cotton output constant by maintaining domestic prices.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates U.S. production for 1992/93 at 16.0 million bales, down 1.6 million or 9 percent from last year. In many states cotton development is advanced compared to last year. However, extensive areas of New Mexico and Texas remain in poor or very poor condition due to cool temperatures as well as rain and hail damage during or shortly after planting. These areas have not recovered and some fields have been abandoned.

In 1991/92, China produced 26.1 million bales of cotton, the largest crop since 1984/85 when production reached a record 28.7 million bales. Improved input supplies and use, national and provincial subsidies, and excellent harvest weather combined to produce the near-record production. The high government procurement price, provincial subsidies for cotton, and low market prices for competing grain crops encouraged farmers to expand area by 17 percent in 1991. This was done by shifting land out of other crops, putting unused land into production, and increasing inter-planted area.

China's cotton policy for 1992/93 calls for the continuation of high prices and generous input subsidies at the national level with some scaling back of provincial subsidies. China's 1992/93 production is projected at 25.5 million bales, down 0.6 million or 2 percent from 1991/92. Cotton area is forecast to increase slightly to 6.65 million hectares, but production is expected to decline due to an anticipated drop in yield as input subsidies decrease. Currently, dry conditions prevail over most of the the North China Plain, but the effects should be minimal because more than one-half of the cotton area is irrigated. Extra long stable (ELS) cotton production is expected to decline in 1992/93 for a second year due to unfavorable economic returns and weak domestic and international demand.

Cotton production for 1992/93 in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union (FSU-12) is forecast at 10.8 million bales, down 0.3 million or 2 percent from last year. Area is projected at 2.9 million hectares. This is the fifth year in a row that area has dropped. In Uzbekistan, where 60 percent of the cotton is produced, area has declined more than in any other State, to 1.7 million hectares. The crop is in good condition, despite higher-than-normal temperatures in the Central Asian region. Local officials have announced plans to replace some cotton with grain, vegetables, and forage crops. This type of policy is being carried out in the rest of the FSU-12.

Mexican cotton production for 1992/93 is projected at 250,000 bales, well below the 831,000 bale output of 1991/92. Harvested area is expected to drop from 250,000 hectares last year to 60,000 hectares in 1992/93. This year's low world price, together with high domestic production costs, has given farmers little incentive to maintain plantings. Producers have limited access to production credit because bankers are aware of the farmers' cost-price squeeze. Overall defaults on production credit by cotton producers have been higher than in many other agricultural sectors. This situation has developed over the past couple of years as bad weather at harvest has reduced the quality and price for cotton.

In Central America, production is projected to decline because the two largest producers, Guatemala and Nicaragua, are experiencing adverse economic conditions. Guatemalan production for 1992/93 is expected to decline sharply from last year's 0.2 million bale crop, to approximately 80,000 bales. High production costs, pest control problems, low international cotton prices, and competition from other crops, such as sugarcane and soybeans, have caused farmers to reduce area. Production in Nicaragua is expected to fall to 30,000 bales in 1992/93 compared to 110,000 bales in 1991/92. Low international prices are one factor contributing to the expected lower area and production. More importantly, growers are in severe financial distress with delinquent bank loans, high production costs, and farm input delays. In addition, the recent eruption of Cerro Negro damaged about 1,000 hectares of cotton area.

Production in South America is expected to expand by 1 percent in 1992/93. However, this forecast is uncertain as planting will not begin until the last quarter of this year. The reason for the reduced prospects is the record 1991/92 world cotton crop, large world stocks, and lower world cotton prices. In Brazil, the largest South American producer, production is forecast at 3.4 million bales, down 1 percent from last year. Production is expected to decline based on reduced area in the Center South, mostly in the state of Parana, with area shifting to soybeans. The lower area assumes a reduction in domestic cotton prices during 1992 resulting from the unexpectedly large 1991/92 harvest. Cotton area in the Northeast, currently being planted, also is expected to decline as boll weevil problems and lack of rural credit continue to affect 1992/93 crop prospects. Argentina is considered to be a marginal area for cotton production since it is one of the most southern cotton producing regions. Chaco, Formosa, eastern Santiago del Estero, and northern Santa Fe are the main cotton producing areas. Production is forecast at 1.1 million bales, up 4 percent from the 1991/92 flood-reduced crop. Area is expected to decrease 14 percent due to a shortage of credit and poor returns from last year's crop. However, a near-average yield is expected, offsetting the smaller area. In Paraguay, 1992/93 production is forecast at 0.9 million bales, up 0.2 million or 29 percent from last year's poor crop. The current outlook for area is for no recovery from the level of last year as world prices are expected to remain low. In addition, the Government is not likely to step in with sufficient assistance to encourage expansion of planted area. Assuming average weather, yield should return to a more normal level and total output should increase above last year.

In South Asia and Oceania, cotton production is expected to be mixed for 1992/93. Pakistani production is estimated at a record 10.2 million bales, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from last year's harvest. Planting should be virtually complete in the cotton regions of the Sindh and the Punjab. Area in the Punjab has expanded and regional yields are expected to improve as continued growth in crop area is devoted to new, high-yielding varieties. This region accounted for 82 percent of the area and nearly 90 percent of Pakistan's production in 1991/92. Continued high returns and adequate inputs should push output to a record level. Production in India is estimated at 9.6 million bales, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last year's drought-affected crop. Area is forecast to decline 2 percent owing to strong price competition from oilseed and grain crops. Cotton yields are forecast to rebound in the key growing states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat. These states were severely affected by drought last year resulting from the early withdrawal of the monsoon. Planting is virtually complete in northern irrigated regions and ongoing in the central and southern states. Australian production is forecast at 1.9 million bales, down 0.1 million or 6 percent from last year's harvest. Area is expected to decline by 4 percent. This drop reflects the growers' decision to replace the more unpredictable dryland cotton area with more lucrative field crops. This is a result of lower cotton prices during 1991/92 and an improved price outlook for competing commodities. Irrigated cotton is expected to remain profitable this year despite lower world cotton prices. Planting will commence in the final quarter of 1992.

In Turkey, cotton production for 1992/93 is estimated at 2.8 million bales, up 0.2 million or 8 percent from last year. Farmers, pleased with the 1991 support prices for seed cotton and the continued high domestic market prices for lint cotton, had intended to hold 1992 area at last year's level. However, wet soil conditions last fall, together with cold weather, hampered grain planting in the coastal areas. This resulted in more land available for spring sowing and planting expanded by 8 percent this year. The expansion is at the expense of corn and other grains. The major increase in area is reported to be in the Cukurova region and Southeast area of the country.

Cotton production in Egypt for 1992/93 is estimated at 1.3 million bales, down 4 percent from last year. Egyptian cotton production can be characterized by a lack of adequate production incentives, particularly the low procurement price offered by the Government in comparison with the more lucrative returns earned from non-governmental supported crops. Prices to producers have been raised in each of the past four years. However, returns from other crops continue to be more attractive.

Cotton production in Greece, the largest EC producer, is projected at 1.2 million bales, up 0.2 million or 24 percent from 1991/92. Area has expanded at the expense of corn. In addition, cotton gives a much higher income to the farmer compared to corn and requires less irrigation water, a resource which is becoming scarce.

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TABLE 9

WORLD COTTON AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
1992/93 Forecast

Year	Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)	Yield (Kg/Ha)	Production (1,000 480–Bales)
1982/83	31,393	463	66,709
1983/84	30,812	465	65,850
1984/85	33,564	575	88,653
1985/86	31,420	557	80,331
1986/87	29,299	524	70,485
1987/88	30,797	573	81,058
1988/89	30,224	517	71,732
1989/90	31,482	552	79,796
1990/91	33,042	573	86,965
1991/92	34,789	596	95,163
5–Year Avg.	32,067	563	82,943
1992/93f			92,835

JULY 1992 Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

POLISH DAIRY SITUATION

The dairy sector in Poland is in a state of flux while the entire economy is being restructured. The most significant production development during 1991 was a 6-percent decline in milk production because farmers reduced their milking herds. Output of the three major dairy products was down more than 20 percent due both to the decline in milk production and reduced purchases by Polish dairies. This article presents a review of developments within the dairy sector during 1991 as well as a discussion of several factors that will affect production in 1992.

MILK PRODUCTION: In 1991, Poland's milk production was 14.9 million tons, 6 percent below the 1990 level due to lower cow numbers and declining milk yields. Most of the production difficulties stem from poor economic conditions which are creating serious problems for the diary sector. Per cow milk yields for 1991 were down 2 percent as unfavorable producer returns caused reduced feeding of concentrates and the liquidation of some of the best dairy herds in the country. Dairy cow numbers and total cattle numbers continued their steep descent in 1991 as milk prices were unprofitable for much of the year. Poland's cattle are mostly dual-purpose, but milk production is given the greater emphasis. Dairies purchased 7.9 million tons of milk, 21 percent less than in 1990. The reduced deliveries resulted in shortages of processing milk in several regions, lifting late-year prices to producers over 60 percent, to an average 1023 zlotys per liter (US $3.93 per cwt.). Prices rose to the 1400 to 1500 zlotys per liter range during the winter of 1991/92.

The decrease in milk output resulted in lower total milk utilization. Most of the reduction occurred in hog feeding where cheap milk has tended to replace costly commercial concentrates. Use of milk and other dairy products has been declining since 1990 due to lower milk production, the elimination of consumption subsidies, and increased availability of meat and other substitutes. Last year, per capita consumption of milk and milk products (excluding butter) was estimated by Polish officials at 239 kilograms compared to a 271 kilogram average for 1985-89. Poland imported a small quantity of liquid milk last year, largely UHT (ultra high temperature processed) from the EC-12. Several Polish dairies recently began producing UHT milk to compete with French and Danish brands.

Improved profitability is expected to halt the slide in dairy cow numbers and productivity by late 1992. However, for the next few years, the industry will continue to be handicapped by structural problems. Only 7,000 private farmers have more than 10 cows; large herds are found solely on State Farms. Together, these two groups account for only 25 percent of milk deliveries. Another 50 percent is provided by 300,000 farmers with 4 to 10 cows. One million farmers with herds of 1 to 3 cows deliver the remaining 25 percent. The small size of most Polish herds greatly constrains investment in improved genetics, better rations, and modern milk-handling equipment. Consequently, yields and milk quality suffer. Poor milking hygiene, a lack of on-farm chilling equipment, and the leisurely movement of milk from farm to dairy means most raw milk deliveries have very high bacteria counts. However, several new, private dairies have begun to pay farmers premium prices for higher-quality milk.

MILK PROCESSING: Poland's 740 dairy plants had another poor year in 1991 as falling milk supplies reduced output while sharply higher procurement prices, costly credit, and import competition squeezed profit margins. Four dairies were liquidated and 40 more are facing severe financial problems and probably will fail. The industry processed 7.9 million tons of raw milk, 21 percent less than in 1990. About 18 percent of the milk processed went for fluid use.

Poland currently has three major groups of dairy plants: large city plants, producing mainly fluid milk; local plants producing butter, cheeses, and casein; and, special dairy plants that produce milk and specialty cheeses. Most private and state-owned plants have capacities of 3 to 30 tons per day, while cooperative dairies can process 100 to 1,000 tons per day. Currently, only 5 percent of Poland's plants can be considered modern and only 10 plants meet European production standards.

The Ministry of Agriculture is attempting to revitalize the milk processing industry by improving the milk delivery system and modernizing plants. Since October 1990, the Ministry has started 93 separate improvement projects in various dairy plants. As of mid-1992, about one-third of the projects had been completed. One positive development stemming from the improvement program is that a greater variety of milk and dairy products have begun to appear in markets throughout the country.

CHEESE: The manufacture of hard cheese declined 16 percent in 1991, to 106,000 tons, mainly due to shortages of raw milk during the last half of the year. Another reason for lower cheese output was the high cost of credit in 1991 (40 to 70 percent per annum) which forced dairies to try to restructure their production towards products which allowed a faster turnover of capital, e.g., higher-quality fluid milk and flavored cottage cheese. Hard cheese accounted for only 37 percent of total cheese output in 1991 versus 40 percent in 1990; cottage cheese, soft cheese, and ewe-milk cheese made up the balance.

Cheese consumption declined 3 percent last year, to 116,000 tons. Retail price increases for hard cheese have been about the same as for meat. Since high interest rates make it uneconomic for dairies to maintain stocks of hard cheese, prices have increased while availability has declined. Due to falling production and very attractive local prices, Poland exported only 1,700 tons of hard cheese in 1991 compared to 7,300 tons in 1990.

In 1992, production of hard cheese is expected to recover if the supply of processing milk increases as projected. Poland produces about 40 different cheeses, but the low quality of most deliveries of raw milk yields inferior hard cheese and limits the types of cheeses that can be produced. The high cost of modern processing lines likely will constrain the introduction of new varieties of cheese.

BUTTER: Industrial and on-farm production of butter fell 27 percent in 1991, to 220,000 tons, due to lower milk procurements and reduced profits. Many dairies switched from butter to more remunerative products. Currently, only about 45 percent of all plants produce butter. Wide seasonal fluctuations in milk supplies create large surpluses of butter in the spring and summer and deficits in the fall and winter. High, unstable interest rates and the extreme perishability of low-fat butter--which constitutes nearly one-half of Polish production--discourages producers from maintaining high butter stocks.

Consumption of butter has been declining since the onset of the economic reforms due to rising prices (up 75 percent in the last year) and the increased availability of other fats and oils. Per capita consumption fell from 8.4 kilograms in 1990 to 6.6 kilograms in 1991.

Since most of the available supplies of processing milk will be diverted to cheese production, output of butter in 1992 is expected to remain at the 220,000 ton level. Lower milk deliveries resulting from reduced herd inventories will tend to limit any increase in supplies of milk for processing into butter.

NONFAT DRY MILK (NDM): Output of NDM is estimated to have fallen 20 percent in 1991, to 140,000 tons, due to lower supplies of processing milk and a 60-percent increase in full-fat dry milk (FDM) production. NDM is produced in 11 percent of Poland's dairy plants and about 40 percent of the NDM produced is exported. The remainder is used in the manufacture of feed concentrates, milk replacers, and instant milk for human consumption. NDM exports declined last year when Poland began to export FDM, mainly to South America and the newly independent states of the former USSR.

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TABLE 10

POLAND: PRODUCTION OF MILK AND MAJOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Year	Dairy Cows	---Milk--- Yield	Prod.	Butter Prod.	Cheese Prod.	NDM Prod.
	1,000 head	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1980	5,956	2.76	16,448	294	94	94
1981	5,666	2.71	15,341	260	89	86
1982	5,706	2.68	15,293	265	95	105
1983	5,686	2.83	16,097	300	107	146
1984	5,687	2.95	16,795	322	115	166
1985	5,528	3.00	16,585	308	118	158
1986	5,207	3.02	15,747	289	114	161
1987	4,937	3.13	15,467	290	123	156
1988	4,806	3.21	15,450	293	133	159
1989	4,994	3.28	16,371	325	130	174
1990	4,900	3.22	15,801	300	126	175
1991	4,707	3.17	14,906	220	106	140
1992 1/	4,363	3.28	14,300	220	115	150

1/ Forecast.

July 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP AND WHEAT SECTOR COMPETITION

In Australia, livestock and field crops compete for a limited amount of arable land. Wheat area, in particular, is directly competitive, in many areas, with sheep raising. Of Australia's two main livestock types, sheep and beef cattle, sheep are the major variable. Sheep can be raised to maximize either lamb meat or wool production, have a relatively short expansion phase, and are raised in the major grain producing areas. In contrast, beef cattle require a larger investment and several years to produce a marketable animal. Beef cattle are not expected to be a competitive factor in crop growing areas because of high investment costs and poor sales prospects in Australia's main export markets, Japan and the United States.

Australian sheep numbers fell from 171.8 million head in 1970 to 127.4 million in 1977 due to drought in 1972 and 1977 and weak wool prices from 1969 through 1971. Wool prices recovered in 1972 such that prices during the 1972/73 marketing year were nearly 150 percent higher than in 1971/72. While sheep numbers were declining, wheat area increased from a 1970/71 low of 6.5 million hectares to a 1978/79 high of 10.2 million hectares. A minimal recovery in both sheep numbers and wheat area occurred between 1978 and 1983 because of favorable prices for both wool and wheat. Between 1983 and 1990, substantially higher prices for wool caused a steady increase in sheep numbers--from 135.1 million head to 177.8 million. Concurrently, weak prices for wheat coupled with dry weather in 1987 sent grain area spiraling from a 1983/84 level of 12.9 million hectares to 8.9 million in 1988/89. In 1991/92, wheat area dropped to a 5-year low of 7.2 million hectares due to unfavorable wheat prices at planting and widespread drought.

Wool prices began to decline in mid-1990 due to escalating production--from 728,000 tons in 1983/84 to 1.1 million in 1989/90--and declining demand in Australia's large overseas markets, particularly China and the former Soviet Union. In addition, high wool stocks--equivalent to almost one year's production--convinced buyers that wholesale prices would fall below support levels. In February 1991, wholesale wool prices did drop below the former support price when the price-floor guarantee on wool was terminated and the wool tax on the farm selling price was increased in order to finance the surplus wool in storage. The decline in overseas demand for wool precipitated heavy herd culling, causing sheep numbers to plummet to 157.2 million head at the beginning of 1992. Many of the culled animals were old rams and wethers, retained for wool production but with little value as meat. The rapid drop in sheep numbers contributed to an upturn in wheat area, from 7.2 million hectares in 1991/92 to a projected 10.2 million in 1992/93. There has been some recovery in wool prices in 1992, but wool stocks owned by the Australian Government remain large despite reduced wool production. For the next few years, it is likely that Australia's sheep herd will remain below 155.0 million head.

Arthur Hausamann, (202) 720-8883

TABLE 11

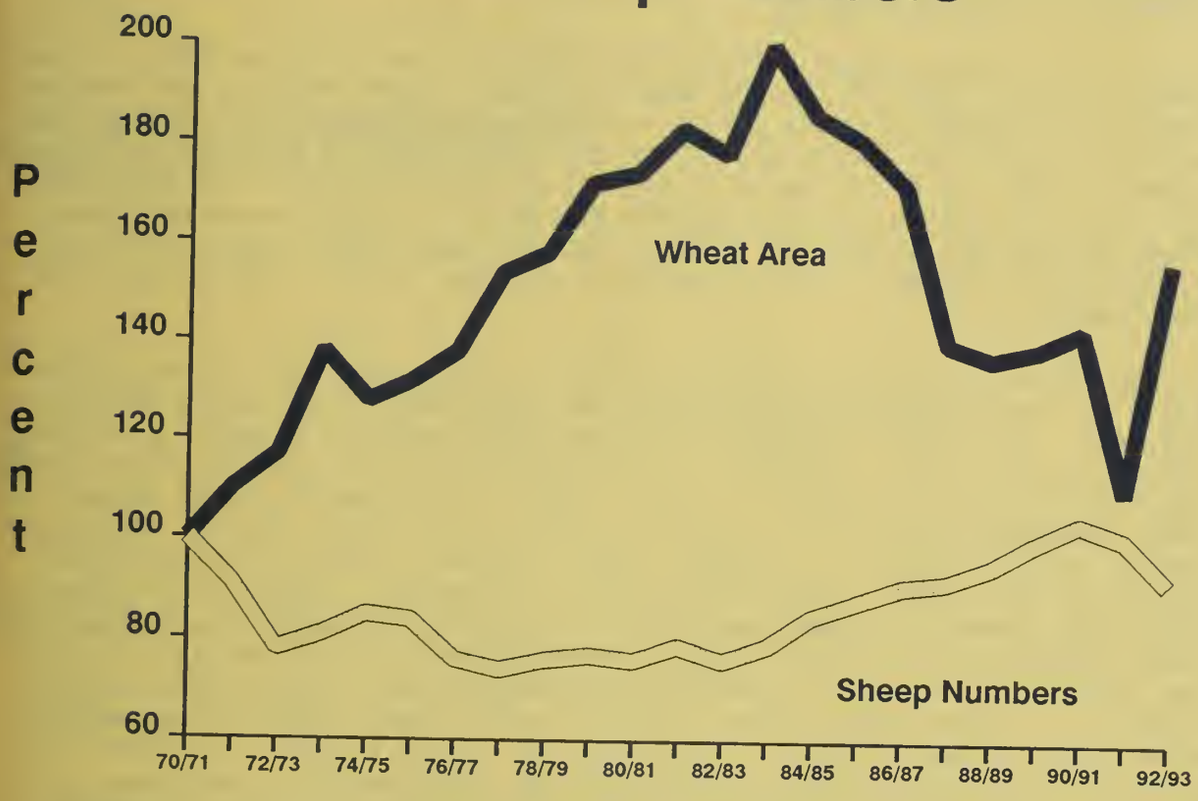
AUSTRALIA: SHEEP NUMBERS AND WHEAT PRODUCTION

	Sheep - Inventories 1,000 Head 1/		Wheat - Area Harvested 1,000 Hectares
1970	171,800	1970/71	6,479
1971	156,100	1971/72	7,138
1972	134,100	1972/73	7,604
1973	139,500	1973/74	8,948
1974	145,900	1974/75	8,308
1975	144,100	1975/76	8,555
1976	131,300	1976/77	8,956
1977	127,400	1977/78	9,955
1978	130,400	1978/79	10,249
1979	132,700	1979/80	11,153
1980	131,400	1980/81	11,283
1981	135,000	1981/82	11,885
1982	130,500	1982/83	11,520
1983	135,100	1983/84	12,931
1984	145,700	1984/85	12,078
1985	150,400	1985/86	11,736
1986	155,561	1986/87	11,135
1987	158,800	1987/88	9,063
1988	162,500	1988/89	8,903
1989	171,292	1989/90	9,004
1990	177,841	1990/91	9,236
1991	173,396	1991/92	7,155
1992 2/	157,222	1992/93 3/	10,200

1/ Census as of March 31 of the year indicated. For example, calendar year 1970 shows the March 1970 census numbers.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Projected.

CHART 1

Changes in Australian Wheat Area and Sheep Numbers



July 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CHINESE RICE POLICY OVERVIEW

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates China's 1992/93 rice crop at 129.5 million tons (milled), slightly higher than last year, but lower than the 1990/91 record crop of 132.5 million tons. This assessment is supported by preliminary reports on the early rice crop (usually 25 percent of annual production) and further reform in China's rice procurement policies. The following article is derived from a report on the current rice situation prepared by the U.S. agricultural trade officer in Guangzhou.

Early Crop Estimates

Provincial officials in Jiangxi and Hunan, two top rice-growing provinces, expect early crop output (harvested mid to late July) to be near record levels. Officials in the important rice-producing province of Guangdong report a more concerted effort by farmers near cities to plant less rice and more cash crops; reportedly, the 1992 early crop could be as much as 10 percent (700,000 tons) below that of 1991.

Production and Price Policies

China's rice farmers faced conflicting signals in the spring of 1992. On one hand, a critical lack of storage space from past bumper harvests put downward pressure on free market rice prices and discouraged production. On the other hand, the Government encouraged production in May 1992 by boosting procurement prices for quota rice by nearly 20 percent in most provinces. In Guangdong Province, quota prices were eliminated altogether. While free market rice prices have fallen as much as 50 to 60 percent from their record levels in early 1989, they remain attractive at two to three times the level of State procurement prices.

Perhaps the most important limiting factor for total rice output for 1992 and beyond is the rapidly expanding demand for high-quality rice among Chinese consumers. According to scientists at the Guangdong Rice Research Institute, production from these varieties is typically 20 to 30 percent below the widely used high-yielding hybrids. Until now, very limited quantities of these lower-yielding strains have been produced because the Government's policy has been to maximize output. In recent years, however, diets have diversified greatly and per capita consumption of rice has fallen, especially in cities. Increasing numbers of urban residents have forsaken the State grain shops with their subsidized, low-quality rice in favor of better rice available on the free market. In Guangzhou markets, for example, imported Thai rice sells at prices 4 to 5 times higher than the State store price. Much smaller amounts of packaged Australian and U.S. rice sell in upscale outlets. National and provincial agricultural officials have become convinced this phenomenon is a permanent trend and have begun devoting more resources to expanding output of high-quality rice seed. Officials warn it will take a number of years to fully meet farmers' demand for these new seeds.

Despite the distinct possibility of lower production as high-quality (low-yielding) rice area increases, proportionate declines are not expected in total area planted. While farmers close to cities can shift easily from rice to cash crops and be assured of a market, the vast majority of China's rice is produced far from urban areas or adequate transportation. Poor infrastructure and a lack of a guaranteed market for their product, more than the absence of capital or interest in cash crops, will protect China from a large-scale shift away from rice production for the foreseeable future.

China's rice procurement system is expected to continue to liberalize over the next few years. Beginning in June 1992, Guangdong Province was permitted to eliminate all quotas. The long-standing grain rationing system was abolished -- a fundamental change -- as one province had been advocating to Beijing for several years. The Guangdong Grain Bureau now purchases the rice it needs at negotiated prices and is no longer obligated to purchase a farmer's entire crop. Farmers no longer have to sell a certain amount of their rice crop to the State; their only obligation is to pay a tax on their land which can be remitted in cash or in rice at an average rate of 5 percent of production. Unless serious problems arise in Guangdong as a result of the new policy (e.g., plummeting grain production), it is possible that China's quota and rationing system for rice will be eliminated by 1995.

While Beijing maintained the 2-tier pricing system for the rest of the country, it made some basic changes. For the first time, ration prices were tied to procurement prices. Since the 1950's, procurement prices for rough rice have been below prices charged urban consumers for milled rice, resulting in an increasing drain on the treasury. Beginning with the procurement of the 1992 early crop, provincial grain bureaus can earn a profit by selling milled rice at slightly less than 4 U.S. cents more per kilo than their procurement cost.

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FIELD TRIP REPORT ON AGRICULTURE IN RUSSIA'S KRASNODAR KRAY

Personnel from the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service traveled through Krasnodar Kray of the Russian Republic from May 27 through June 7, 1992. (Kray is the Russian word for territory.) This is a rich agricultural region located on the east coast of the Black Sea and bordered by the Caucasus Mountains to the south. The region is frequently referred to as the Kuban, after the Kuban River which passes through the city of Krasnodar (in the center of the kray) as it runs its course from the mountains to the Black Sea.

Krasnodar Kray is well-suited for agriculture: generally flat and non-forested, with rich (black soils) chernozems. The region receives an average of 300 to 400 millimeters of precipitation during the growing season, sufficient to support the production of grains, sunflowers, forages, and sugarbeets. The frost-free period in Krasnodar Kray lasts about 180 days, compared to 120 days in Moscow and over 200 days in the cotton-producing republics of central Asia.

About one-half of the 4 million arable hectares in Krasnodar Kray are sown to grains. More than 1 million hectares are devoted to the production of forages, including silage corn, alfalfa, and grass/legume mixtures. The remainder of the land is divided between "technical crops" (mostly sunflowers and sugarbeets), potatoes, and vegetables.

Total grain area in Krasnodar Kray has remained quite stable over the last 7 years, ranging from 2.1 to 2.2 million hectares. (Although 1987 is the most recent year for which a detailed breakdown of area by grain type is available, FAS personnel recently met with agricultural officials in Krasnodar and were able to obtain 1992 planted-area figures for various grain, oilseed, and technical crops.) Winter grains occupied almost 70 percent of total grain area. By contrast, winter grains in neighboring Rostov oblast contribute only about 20 percent to total grain area. Winter wheat is the predominant grain grown in the territory. Over 1 million hectares were sown to winter wheat last fall. Winter barley area constitutes a growing portion of total grains, and has increased from 230,000 hectares 5 years ago to 343,000 in 1992/93.

Over the past 10 years, corn-for-grain area in Krasnodar Kray has fluctuated between 130,000 to 230,000 hectares. Corn area for grain this year stands at 173,000 hectares, approximately 20 percent of the Russian total. An additional 150,000 hectares of corn was planted for silage and green chop. Although the 1992 area sown to rice declined slightly to 130,000 hectares, the region will still produce one-half of all the rice grown in Russia. Additional minor grains include durum wheat (11,000 hectares) and oats (20,000 hectares).

Sunflower area declined slightly this year, to 287,000 hectares, 10 percent below the 1986-1990 average. Despite this reduction, sunflowerseed still comprises the bulk of oilseeds produced. A doubling of soybean area, from 30,000 hectares in 1991 to 60,000 this year, served to balance the reduction in sunflower area; total oilseed area has been maintained at a relatively steady level throughout recent years and rarely fluctuates more than 5 percent from year to year.

The breakup of the Soviet Union has allowed farm managers to exercise greater independence in decision making. More specifically, they now have much more flexibility regarding crop selection. State farms are now determining their own crop mix, rather than simply following the dictates of oblast management. According to Krasnodar Kray agricultural officials, crop selection will now depend on two major factors: expected crop prices at harvest and the development of the livestock sector (i.e., the demand for feed). Producers expect to recover ever-increasing input costs when they sell their crops at harvest. For example, corn-for-grain producers are confident that higher corn prices in the fall will offset the skyrocketing cost of fuel required for post-harvest drying. As a result, according to officials, high fuel prices are not expected to drive corn area down in the near future. In another example of the influence of price on cropping decisions, sugarbeet area rose by 10,000 hectares, as producers responded to well-publicized sugar shortages in Russia.

Despite reports of increasingly reduced supplies of fertilizers and fuel throughout the former Soviet Union, Krasnodar Kray officials stated that they were experiencing no fertilizer shortages, and that fuel was no more scarce than as in previous years; farmers have learned to cope with chronic fuel shortages and constantly increasing prices. The high price of imported pesticides has proved to be of greater concern. The use of chemical pesticides is a key component of Intensive Technology methods, and virtually all grain produced in Krasnodar Kray is grown under Intensive Technology. Nevertheless, officials seemed optimistic regarding this year's crop, citing that there are enough agrochemicals currently in storage to support Intensive Technology methods on 1 million hectares.

The number of private farmers has increased significantly in the past year. While there are currently 15,000 registered private farms in Krasnodar Kray, very few are greater than 100 hectares and most are only 2 to 3 hectares in size. For this reason, the private farming sector will continue, for the short term at least, to make only a minor contribution to total agricultural production in the territory. However, officials claim that private farmers actually enjoy some advantages over state and collective farms: easier credit terms and lower prices for fertilizer and equipment.

One of the stated goals of the administration of Krasnodar Kray is to increase the territory's economic visibility, particularly to western investors. Officials cite the region's considerable agricultural resources and the Black Sea port at Novorossiysk, which imports more grain (6.1 million tons in 1988) than any other port in the former Soviet Union. So that the Russian Government does not need to depend on the Ukrainian port at Odessa to handle excess imports, a second port at Yeysk, on the Sea of Azov, is being developed in order to supplement the import capacity at Novorossiysk.

The outlook for the 1992/93 crop year in Krasnodar Kray is favorable at this time. Winterkill was lower than average (for the fourth year in a row), and despite localized flooding due to heavy spring rains, winter grain yield is expected to exceed the disappointing results achieved last year. One of the chief reasons cited for the poor 1991/92 harvest was insect and disease damage, and officials claim adequate agrochemical supplies for the 1992 season. Emergence of spring and summer crops was observed by FAS personnel to be generally good, despite some problems due to flooding. According to the chief grain specialist of Krasnodar Kray, preparedness will be the key to a successful 1992/93 harvest.

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TABLE 12

CROP PRODUCTION IN KRASNODAR KRAY, 1976–1990

Area (1,000 Hectares)

	Average 1976–80	Average 1981–85	Average 1986–90	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total Grains	2,374	2,328	2,143	2,119	2,161	2,223	2,140	2,098
Sunflowerseed	335	316	319	291	315	327	341	330
Sugarbeets	213	204	202	199	199	199	203	207
Potatoes	60	61	65	62	62	65	68	69
Vegetables	82	85	91	89	91	99	93	86

Yield (Tons per hectare):

	Average 1976–80	Average 1981–85	Average 1986–90	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total Grains	3.26	3.19	4.05	4.02	3.75	3.62	3.96	4.89
Sunflowerseed	1.94	2.01	1.99	2.23	2.01	1.56	1.82	2.31
Sugarbeets	28.40	27.00	30.60	22.60	28.90	30.70	38.00	33.10
Potatoes	8.00	8.50	8.60	8.10	7.70	8.30	10.60	8.00
Vegetables	11.20	11.10	11.30	10.40	12.90	9.90	11.30	11.90

Production (1,000 Tons)

	Average 1976–80	Average 1981–85	Average 1986–90	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total Grains	7,739	7,426	8,680	8,519	8,104	8,047	8,473	10,257
Sunflowerseed	649	635	635	650	633	510	620	762
Sugarbeets	6,043	5,499	6,185	4,507	5,765	6,095	7,721	6,839
Potatoes	478	520	556	501	475	536	717	552
Vegetables	917	940	1,030	923	1,175	981	1,046	1,026

TABLE 13

HARVESTED AREA OF SELECTED CROPS IN KRASNODAR KRAY

	1987	1991 (Hectares)	1992
Winter Wheat	1,219,000	N/A	1,150,000
Winter Barley	255,000	333,000	343,000
Rice	158,700	N/A	129,800
Corn for Grain	231,000	N/A	173,000
Soybeans	24,000	30,000	60,000
Castor Beans	35,000	N/A	15,000
Sugarbeets	199,700	281,000	292,000
Sunflowers	308,400	N/A	287,000
Tobacco	6,200	6,600	6,600

USDA/FAS/Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division

July 1992

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World Agricultural Production

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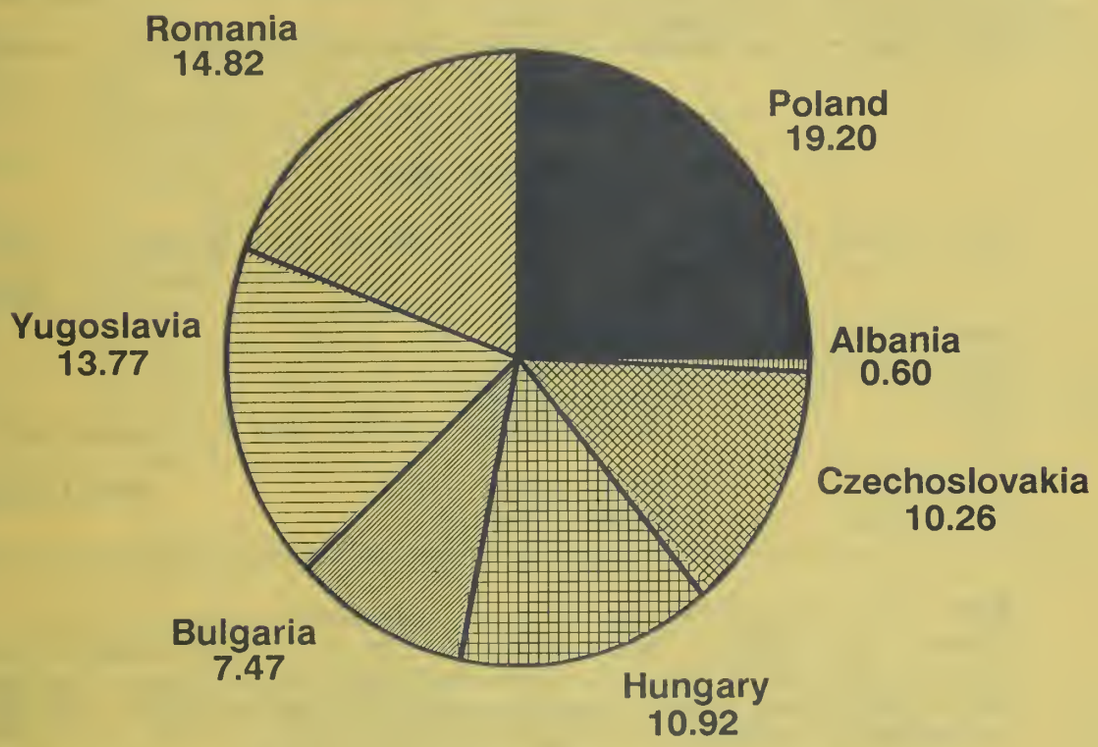
Eastern Europe Grain Production

1992/93 Estimate

Million Metric Tons



Production Articles This Month...

Eastern European Grains
Canadian Trip Report
Mexican and Central American Cotton
Indian Sunflowerseed
Brazilian Agricultural Policy
Former Soviet Union Historical Series
Poultry and Eggs in Selected Countries

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-269), August 12, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* Eastern time on September 11, 1992. *
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels		Metric tons to 480-lb. bales	
		Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Wheat & soybeans	= MT*36.7437		
Corn, sorghum, rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric tons to hundredweight	
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

African Franc Zone countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

August 1992

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

Wheat..... 5
Coarse Grains..... 6
Rice..... 7
Oilseeds..... 8
Cotton..... 11

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 12
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 13
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 14
Table 4. Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 15
Table 5. Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 18
Table 6. Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 19
Table 7. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 21
Table 8. Reliability of August Production Projections..... 22

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 23

WEATHER BRIEFS

Australia: Drought Affects Eastern Winter Grains..... 24
Former Soviet Union: Moisture Favors Spring Grains in the New Lands.... 24
Northern Europe: Drought Continues..... 24

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Australia: Wheat Area Adversely Affected by Drought..... 25
Canada: Initial Payments Announced for Grains..... 25
China: Meat Production Continues to Expand..... 25
China: Wheat Crop Larger Than Last Year..... 26
France: Apple Production Forecast Revised Upward..... 26
Japan: New Agricultural Policy Proposal..... 26
Poland: Drought Impact on Fruit Crops Varies..... 26
Rwanda: Coffee Situation..... 27
South Africa: Wheat Area Down Significantly..... 27

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

Eastern European Grain Situation..... 28
Canadian Trip Report..... 36
Cotton Production in Mexico and Central America..... 39
Indian Sunflowerseed Production..... 42
Brazilian Agricultural Policy Measures for the 1992/93 Summer Crop..... 46
Crop Production in the Republics of the Former Soviet Union..... 50
Poultry Meat and Egg Production in Selected Countries..... 75

FEATURE TABLES

Table 9. Eastern Europe Grains..... 30
Table 10. Canadian Oilseeds and Grains..... 38
Table 11. Cotton Production in Mexico and Central America..... 41
Table 12. Former Soviet Union Grains..... 51
Table 13. Former Soviet Union Oilseeds..... 69
Table 14. Former Soviet Union Cotton..... 73
Table 15. Former Soviet Union Total Poultry Meat Production..... 74
Table 16. Former Soviet Union Egg Production..... 74
Table 17. Total Poultry Meat Production in Selected Countries..... 78
Table 18. Broiler Meat Production in Selected Countries..... 79
Table 19. Turkey Meat Production in Selected Countries..... 80
Table 20. Egg Production in Selected Countries..... 81

FEATURE CHARTS

Chart 1. Cotton Production in Mexico and Central America..... 41

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

August 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 539.4 million tons, down 4.4 million or 1 percent from last month and down less than 1 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is estimated at 475.8 million tons, down 7.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** Production is forecast at 63.6 million tons, up 2.8 million or 5 percent from last month and up 18 percent from 1991/92. Although spring wheat development was behind schedule in many states, higher yields are expected to result in a record spring wheat harvest.

- **Eastern Europe** Production is estimated at 26.9 million tons, down 3.7 million or 12 percent from last month and down 30 percent from 1991/92. Unfavorable weather and disruptions originating from the ongoing economic reforms lowered production prospects across many countries in the region.

- **China** Production is estimated at 98.0 million tons, up 3.0 million or 3 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Estimated yield was boosted due to favorable weather for the winter wheat harvest on the North China Plain and favorable spring wheat development in the Northeast.

- **EC-12** Production is estimated at 85.8 million tons, down 2.6 million or 3 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Lower yield prospects in France, Spain, Germany, and Italy more than offset a slight increase in Denmark.

- **Australia** Production is estimated at 13.0 million tons, down 2.5 million or 16 percent from last month, but up 23 percent from last year's harvest. Wheat area is estimated lower owing to continuing drought in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. Vegetative development is significantly behind schedule in this region due to poor soil moisture conditions.

- **FSU-12** Production is estimated at 80.9 million tons, down 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 12 percent from last year. While excellent crop conditions in the New Lands are expected to boost spring wheat yields, a reduction in estimated winter wheat area is projected in Ukraine due to dry weather and a shift to increased corn production.

- **Baltics** — Production is forecast at 0.8 million tons, down 0.4 million or 36 percent from last month and down 32 percent from last year. Projected yields have been reduced due to a severe drought affecting northern Europe.

- **Other W. Europe** — Production is estimated at 3.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or 8 percent from last month and down 18 percent from last season. Drought in Sweden lowered the outlook for spring wheat.

- **Argentina** — Production is forecast at 9.5 million tons, down 0.5 million or 5 percent from last month, but up 6 percent from 1991/92. Area is estimated lower due to poor weather and escalating production costs. Planting is 75 percent complete and yield is projected to be near average.

- **Iraq** — Production is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 0.3 million or 33 percent from last month and up 33 percent from last year. An increase in estimated output in the northern rainfed region more than offset a decline in the central irrigated region.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 818.2 million tons, down 5.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 561.6 million tons, down 16.9 million or 3 percent from last month and down 3 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is forecast at 256.6 million tons, up 11.4 million or 5 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Sorghum production is up 44 percent from last year and the highest since 1986. Corn production is up 17 percent from last year. Record corn yields are forecast due to plentiful rainfall and cool temperatures in the corn belt during July, which has produced excellent vegetative growth.

- **FSU-12** — Production is forecast at 80.7 million tons, down 4.2 million or 5 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from last year. Extended dry weather in much of the European portion of the former USSR has significantly reduced prospective yields.

- **Baltics** — Production is forecast at 2.4 million tons, down 1.2 million or 34 percent from last month and down 45 percent from last year. Projected yields have been reduced due to a severe drought throughout northern Europe.

- **Eastern Europe** Production is forecast at 50.2 million tons, down 4.3 million or 8 percent from last month and down 22 percent from 1991/92. Unfavorable weather and economic disruptions lowered production prospects.

- **Brazil** Production is forecast at 25.8 million tons, down 3.5 million or 12 percent from last month and down 12 percent from 1991/92. A recent Government credit arrangement favors soybeans over corn. The planting of 1992 corn and soybeans will begin in September/October.

- **EC-12** Production is forecast at 80.9 million tons, down 3.2 million or 4 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year. Barley output is estimated lower in Spain, Germany, France, and Denmark while corn production is estimated higher in France and Italy.

- **Other W. Europe** Production is forecast at 9.0 million tons, down 0.8 million or 8 percent from last month and down 27 percent from last year. Continued dry weather in Sweden lowered oats and barley prospects.

- **Turkey** Production is forecast at 9.1 million tons, down 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month and down 5 percent from 1991/92. Barley prospects are estimated lower due to early season dryness and cool weather.

- **Iraq** Production is forecast at 1.4 million tons, up 0.6 million or 75 percent from last month and up 40 percent from last year. The increase is due to favorable weather for barley in the northern rainfed region.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 351.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 346.4 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 5 percent from 1991/92. This is the National Agricultural Statistics Service's first survey based forecast of the year. This production level, if realized, would be the second highest production total of record, falling short of only the 1981 crop.

- o **Indonesia** — Production is estimated at 29.7 million tons, 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and u 3 percent from last year. Area and yield were increased due to favorable rainfall.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1992/93 is forecast at a record 225.2 million tons, up 2.4 million or 1 percent from last month and up percent from 1991/92. Foreign production during 1992/93 is forecast to be a record 159.4 million tons, down 0.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the Unit States is forecast at 65.8 million tons, up 3.0 million or 5 percent from las month and up 2 percent from 1991/92.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 109.8 millio tons, up 3.2 million or 3 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean production is forecast at 53 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 56.6 million tons, 2.8 million or 5 percent from last month and u 5 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service increased both estimated harvested area and yield.

  - o **Brazil** — Production is forecast at 19.3 million tons, u 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and u 4 percent from 1991/92. Yields are expected t be positively affected by the government's recently announced credit policy.

  - o **Indonesia** — Production is estimated at 1.5 million tons, u 0.2 million or 17 percent from July and up 3 percent from 1991/92. Production estimates fo 1990/91 and 1991/92 were revised upward due to official statistics. Production for 1992/93 i estimated higher to reflect expected growth.

  - o **Eastern Europe** — Production is estimated at 0.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 24 percent from last month and down 13 percent from 1991/92. Current production is hampered by a combination of poo growing conditions, low input use due to risin prices, and infrastructure problems caused by economic instability -- particularly in Romani and Yugoslavia.

* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 35.7 milli tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecas at 29.9 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Country highlights a as follows:

- **United States** Production is estimated at 5.8 million tons, down 78,000 tons or 1 percent from last month and down 8 percent from 1991/92. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at 4.6 million hectares and yield at 1.25 metric tons per hectare.

- **FSU-12** Production is estimated at 4.1 million tons, down 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Cooler-than-normal weather during June and early July in the Central Asian republics is expected to reduce yield.

* **Peanuts**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but down marginally from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.5 million tons, up marginally from last month and up less than 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, up 0.1 million or 7 percent from last month, but down 8 percent from 1991/92. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates harvested area at 0.71 million hectares, down 13 percent from last year, but yield is expected up 7 percent, to 2.92 metric tons per hectare.

* **Sunfloverseed**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.2 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 8 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.9 million tons, up 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month and up 10 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 21 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 0.8 million hectares, down 23 percent from last year, but yield is up 3 percent from 1991/92, to 1.56 metric tons per hectare.

- **FSU-12** Production is estimated at 6.1 million tons, down 0.4 million or 6 percent from last month, but up 8 percent from last year. Hot, dry weather in key sunfloverseed regions of Moldova and central Ukraine is expected to reduce yield.

- **EC-12** Production is estimated at 4.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and up 10 percent from 1991/92. Growing conditions in Germany's major sunflower growing area have been favorable, with widespread July rainfall. Also, German sunflower area is estimated higher.

- o **Eastern Europe** Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, down 0.1 million or 5 percent from last month and down 6 percent from 1991/92. Current production is hampered by a combination of poor growing conditions, low input use due to rising prices, and infrastructure problems caused by economic instability, particularly in Romania and Yugoslavia.

* **Rapeseed:** World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 26.8 million tons, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 26.7 million tons, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** Production is estimated at 84,000 tons, up 1,000 tons or 1 percent from last year.

  - o **Eastern Europe** Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 8 percent from July and down 20 percent from 1991/92. Current production is hampered by a combination of poor growing conditions, low input use due to rising prices, and infrastructure problems caused by economic instability, particularly in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

  - o **EC-12** Production is estimated at 6.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and down 12 percent from 1991/92. Rapeseed yield in France is expected to suffer due to hot weather and fungal damage. Production in Denmark was again lowered due to continuing dry weather.

  - o **FSU-12** Production is estimated at 0.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or 19 percent from last month and down 27 percent from last year. Yield is expected to be significantly reduced due to an extended drought in portions of European Russia.

* **Copra:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, up 45,000 tons or 1 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.6 million tons, down 40,000 tons or 1 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Oil:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.1 million tons, down 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **Indonesia** — Production is estimated at 3.0 million tons, down 0.1 million or 3 percent from July, but up 5 percent from a revised 1991/92 estimate. Official estimates for 1990/91 and 1991/92 palm oil production were lowered and the 1992/93 estimate was adjusted to reflect the new production series.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1992/93 is projected at 93.1 million bales. This estimate is up 0.3 million bales or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 76.6 million bales, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year's record harvest. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 16.5 million bales, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from last year. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service, cotton fruit count (squares and bolls) is well above last year in the Delta States and in the western portion of the cotton belt. Yields are expected to average 780 kilograms per hectare, up 7 percent from 1991/92. The 6-percent production drop from 1991/92 is due largely to abandoned acreage in Texas.

- **FSU-12** — Production is estimated at 10.5 million bales, down 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Cooler-than-normal weather during June and early July is expected to reduce yield.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug.	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	77.2	69.9	72.3	69.3	57.7	63.1	39.5	34.3	35.4	37.0	2,736	1,981	2,232	2,336
Winter	56.9	51.0	51.1	49.9	39.4	42.6	40.7	34.8	37.0	37.6	2,031	1,372	1,574	1,601
Other	20.3	18.9	21.2	19.4	18.3	20.5	36.4	33.3	32.1	35.9	706	609	658	735
Rye	1.6	1.7		0.4	0.4		27.1	24.6			10	10	10	10
Soybeans	57.8	59.1	59.1	56.5	58.0	58.1	34.1	34.3		35.8	1,926	1,986	1,975	2,079
Corn	74.2	76.0	79.3	67.0	68.8	72.2	118.5	108.6		121.3	7,934	7,474	8,450	8,762
Sorghum	10.5	11.0	13.5	9.1	9.8	12.3	63.1	59.0		67.7	573	579	730	834
Barley	8.2	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.3	56.1	55.2	50.9	54.1	422	464	371	395
Oats	10.4	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.8	4.8	60.1	50.6	53.5	57.6	358	243	256	276
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	5,529	5,617		5,607	156.1	154.5	166.0	166.4
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	12.4	14.1	13.4	11.7	13.0	11.4	634	652		696	15.5	17.6	16.0	16.5

1/ Except for estimated rye production, all estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service for 1990/91, 1991/92 and 1992/93. Production and yield estimates for rye are from the USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee.

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12 3/	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1990/91	589.3	514.8	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.7	5.1	41.3	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	18.5
1991/92 prel.	541.5	487.6	53.9	31.9	3.7	89.9	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.0	3.0	10.6	2.2	16.5	18.2
1992/93 proj.																				
July	543.8	483.0	60.7	28.5	3.5	88.4	3.7	30.6	81.3	95.0	54.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	10.0	3.5	15.5	1.2	16.0	17.7
August	539.4	475.8	63.6	28.5	3.5	85.8	3.4	26.9	80.9	98.0	54.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.5	3.5	13.0	1.1	16.0	17.6
Coarse Grains																				
1990/91	821.4	590.7	230.7	25.4	18.4	84.0	13.7	51.4	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	2.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.7	8.9	9.3	81.6
1991/92 prel.	799.7	581.2	218.5	21.8	17.6	89.4	12.3	64.5	73.1	112.3	29.1	5.3	2.3	3.8	14.2	29.3	7.9	3.3	9.6	85.3
1992/93 proj.																				
July	823.8	578.5	245.2	21.4	16.8	84.0	9.8	54.4	84.9	109.9	33.0	5.3	2.2	3.8	13.0	29.3	7.5	8.5	9.4	85.3
August	818.2	561.6	256.6	21.4	16.8	80.9	9.0	50.2	80.7	109.9	33.0	5.3	2.2	3.8	13.0	25.8	7.5	8.5	9.1	84.6
Rice (Milled)																				
1990/91	352.1	347.0	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	23.8
1991/92 prel.	347.0	341.9	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	71.0	28.8	3.2	13.4	0.4	7.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	24.0
1992/93 proj.																				
July	351.4	346.2	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.4	3.2	13.2	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	24.1
August	351.7	346.4	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.7	3.2	13.2	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	24.1
Total Grains 1/																				
1990/91	1,762.8	1,452.5	310.3	58.1	22.5	170.3	18.8	92.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	20.5	15.4	22.0	33.9	22.3	10.6	25.5	204.5
1991/92 prel.	1,688.1	1,410.7	277.4	53.7	21.5	180.8	16.4	102.8	146.7	337.0	154.7	34.1	20.1	17.2	23.6	39.6	19.2	5.5	26.2	211.6
1992/93 proj.																				
July	1,719.0	1,407.7	311.3	49.9	20.5	173.9	13.4	85.1	167.7	334.4	160.0	34.7	20.0	17.0	23.3	39.9	23.6	9.7	25.6	209.0
August	1,709.3	1,383.8	325.5	49.9	20.4	168.1	12.4	77.1	162.9	336.6	158.0	34.1	20.0	17.2	22.8	36.6	21.2	9.6	25.2	211.6
Oilseeds 2/																				
1990/91	216.0	155.5	60.6	4.7	1.0	12.9	0.7	4.2	12.8	33.3	20.0	2.3	3.6	0.8	16.8	17.1	1.1	0.9	2.1	21.2
1991/92 prel.	221.7	157.4	64.3	5.7	1.1	13.2	0.7	4.2	11.4	34.2	20.9	2.4	4.7	0.7	14.6	20.1	2.2	0.4	1.7	19.2
1992/93 proj.																				
July	222.8	159.9	62.9	5.8	0.7	12.5	0.7	4.0	12.2	33.4	22.1	2.2	4.8	0.7	15.1	20.4	1.0	0.9	2.1	21.3
August	225.2	159.3	65.8	5.8	0.7	12.5	0.6	3.7	11.5	33.4	22.1	2.5	4.8	0.7	15.1	20.7	1.0	0.9	2.1	21.3
	—Million 480-pound bales—																			
Cotton																				
1989/90	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
1990/91 prel.	95.2	77.6	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	26.1	9.2	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.0	3.4	2.0	0.1	2.6	9.7
1991/92 proj.																				
July	92.8	76.8	16.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.8	25.5	9.6	0.0	10.2	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.5
August	93.1	76.6	16.5	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.5	25.5	9.6	0.0	10.2	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.5

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the five major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.
3/ See note at the bottom of page 2.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

August 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July	1992/93 Proj. Aug	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July	1992/93 Proj. Aug
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	231.8	221.3	221.4	2.54	2.45	2.42	2.44	589.3	541.5	543.8	539.4
United States	28.0	23.3	25.5	2.66	2.31	2.38	2.49	74.5	53.9	60.7	63.6
Total Foreign	203.8	197.9	195.9	2.53	2.46	2.43	2.43	514.8	487.6	483.0	475.8
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.8	42.7	44.4	3.13	3.32	3.07	3.08	143.4	141.5	142.4	136.8
Argentina	5.7	4.5	5.0	1.91	2.00	1.89	1.90	10.9	9.0	10.0	9.5
Australia	9.2	7.2	8.5	1.63	1.48	1.52	1.53	15.1	10.6	15.5	13.0
Canada	14.4	14.2	14.1	2.27	2.25	2.02	2.02	32.7	31.9	28.5	28.5
EC-12	16.5	16.8	16.8	5.14	5.35	5.27	5.12	84.7	89.9	88.4	85.8
Major Importers	97.9	95.1	92.2	2.59	2.35	2.37	2.38	253.8	223.4	220.4	219.3
Brazil	3.3	2.1	2.3	0.94	1.43	1.52	1.52	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5
China	30.8	30.9	30.7	3.19	3.10	3.10	3.20	98.2	96.0	95.0	98.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.9	8.0	4.23	3.88	3.59	3.35	41.3	38.3	30.6	26.9
Egypt	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
Other N. Africa 1/	5.4	5.6	5.0	1.04	1.55	0.90	0.90	5.7	8.6	4.5	4.5
Japan	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.66	3.18	3.58	3.58	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
FSU-12 2/	47.7	45.6	45.2	2.10	1.59	1.78	1.79	100.3	72.3	81.3	80.9
Other Foreign	60.1	60.2	59.2	1.96	2.04	2.03	2.02	117.7	122.6	120.2	119.7
India	23.5	24.0	23.4	2.12	2.27	2.31	2.31	49.9	54.5	54.0	54.0
Iran	6.5	6.7	7.0	1.26	1.34	1.36	1.36	8.2	8.9	9.5	9.5
Mexico	1.0	0.9	0.9	4.11	4.20	4.12	4.12	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5
Other W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.8	5.41	5.20	4.83	4.39	5.1	4.1	3.7	3.4
Pakistan	7.8	7.9	7.8	1.84	1.84	1.87	1.87	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.6
South Africa	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.10	1.53	1.26	1.79	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.1
Turkey	8.8	8.8	8.8	1.83	1.87	1.82	1.82	16.0	16.5	16.0	16.0
Others	10.0	9.8	10.0	1.85	1.86	1.84	1.76	18.5	18.2	17.7	17.6

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.
2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 1.6, 1.2, and 0.8 million metric tons, respectively.

August 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July	1992/93 Proj. Aug	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July	1992/93 Proj. Aug
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	314.2	319.4	320.6	2.61	2.50		2.55	821.4	799.7	823.8	818.2
United States	36.4	37.3	39.3	6.34	5.85		6.54	230.7	218.5	245.2	256.6
Total Foreign	277.8	282.1	281.3	2.13	2.06	2.05	2.00	590.7	581.2	578.5	561.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	20.2	20.5	21.1	2.76	2.48	2.57	2.57	55.9	51.0	54.2	54.2
Argentina	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.33	3.73	3.08	3.08	10.8	14.2	13.0	13.0
Australia	4.1	4.7	4.7	1.64	1.68	1.61	1.61	6.7	7.9	7.5	7.5
Canada	7.6	6.6	6.7	3.32	3.31	3.20	3.20	25.4	21.8	21.4	21.4
South Africa	3.7	3.9	4.0	2.40	0.84	2.13	2.13	8.9	3.3	8.5	8.5
Thailand	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.64	2.54	2.58	2.58	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8
Major Importers	98.4	99.9	99.2	2.73	2.59	2.53	2.41	268.4	258.3	251.3	238.8
Eastern Europe	15.9	16.6	15.6	3.23	3.89	3.43	3.21	51.4	64.5	54.4	50.2
EC-12	19.2	19.1	18.7	4.37	4.68	4.55	4.34	84.0	89.4	84.0	80.9
Other W. Europe	3.0	2.9	2.7	4.51	4.30	3.65	3.27	13.7	12.3	9.8	9.0
Mexico	8.2	8.8	9.0	2.23	1.99	1.84	1.86	18.4	17.6	16.8	16.8
FSU-12 2/	51.6	52.1	52.8	1.93	1.40	1.61	1.53	99.4	73.1	84.9	80.7
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.84	3.77	3.87	3.87	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	159.2	161.7	161.0	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.67	266.4	272.0	273.0	268.6
Brazil	13.4	14.1	13.0	1.82	2.08	2.08	1.98	24.4	29.3	29.3	25.8
China	27.0	27.0	26.9	4.13	4.16	4.08	4.08	111.7	112.3	109.9	109.9
India	36.6	35.4	36.3	0.90	0.82	0.91	0.91	32.9	29.1	33.0	33.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Nigeria	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.86	6.3	8.1	8.2	8.2
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.26	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
Turkey	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.10	2.17	2.12	2.05	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.1
Others	61.6	64.9	64.1	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.13	71.5	73.7	73.0	72.3
BARLEY											
World	72.2	76.1	71.9	2.47	2.20		2.07	178.1	167.3	157.0	149.1
United States	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.02	2.97		2.91	9.2	10.1	8.1	8.6
Total Foreign	69.2	72.7	69.0	2.44	2.16	2.15	2.04	168.9	157.2	149.0	140.5
Australia	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.61	1.66	1.57	1.57	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.4
Canada	4.7	4.2	3.9	2.96	2.76	2.72	2.72	13.9	11.6	10.6	10.6
China	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.25	3.27	3.20	3.20	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Eastern Europe	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.02	3.70	3.48	3.40	14.4	14.8	12.9	11.3
EC-12	12.3	12.1	11.7	4.12	4.26	4.06	3.70	50.8	51.5	47.2	43.2
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.4	4.37	4.02	3.41	3.02	6.4	6.2	4.9	4.4
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.94	2.00	1.91	1.82	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.2
FSU-12 2/	25.2	27.5	25.5	1.98	1.33	1.59	1.53	50.0	36.5	40.9	39.0
Others	14.7	16.0	15.7	1.27	1.33	1.14	1.11	18.6	21.2	17.6	17.4

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

August 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug
CORN	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	127.2	130.5	133.2	3.76	3.71		3.87	477.9	483.8	510.3	515.6
United States	27.1	27.9	29.2	7.44	6.82		7.61	201.5	189.9	214.6	222.6
Total Foreign	100.1	102.7	103.9	2.76	2.86	2.83	2.82	276.4	293.9	295.6	293.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.3	7.0	7.3	3.11	2.45	2.87	2.87	19.7	17.1	21.0	21.0
Argentina	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.90	4.38	3.52	3.52	7.6	10.5	9.5	9.5
South Africa	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.74	0.92	2.39	2.39	8.3	3.0	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.81	2.73	2.78	2.78	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5
Major Importers	19.7	21.5	22.8	3.47	4.01	3.68	3.64	68.3	86.0	82.3	83.2
Eastern Europe	6.4	6.7	7.0	3.13	5.00	4.11	3.98	20.1	33.7	27.9	27.9
EC-12	3.5	3.9	3.9	6.27	6.84	6.90	6.97	21.9	26.4	26.1	27.1
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.18	8.41	8.07	8.06	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Mexico	6.6	7.7	7.9	2.14	1.88	1.75	1.77	14.1	14.5	14.0	14.0
FSU-12 2/	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.46	3.19	3.46	3.24	9.9	9.0	12.1	12.0
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	74.0	74.3	73.8	2.54	2.57	2.57	2.56	188.3	190.9	192.4	188.9
Brazil	12.9	13.6	12.5	1.84	2.10	2.10	2.00	23.7	28.5	28.5	25.0
Canada	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.91	6.71	6.60	6.60	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.0
China	21.4	21.6	21.5	4.52	4.58	4.47	4.47	96.8	98.8	96.0	96.0
Egypt	0.8	0.7	0.9	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.6	4.4	5.0	5.0
India	6.0	5.7	5.8	1.52	1.47	1.55	1.55	9.1	8.4	9.0	9.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.26	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
Zimbabwe	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.44	0.41	1.50	1.50	1.6	0.4	1.8	1.8
Others	24.1	24.3	24.1	1.46	1.37	1.45	1.45	35.1	33.2	34.9	34.9
SORGHUM											
World	38.8	39.3	40.7	1.35	1.32		1.50	52.4	51.8	58.5	61.1
United States	3.7	4.0	5.0	3.96	3.70		4.25	14.6	14.7	18.5	21.2
Total Foreign	35.1	35.3	35.7	1.08	1.05	1.12	1.12	37.9	37.0	40.0	39.9
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.33	3.61	3.07	3.07	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3
Australia	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.22	2.14	2.06	2.06	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
China	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.1
India	14.5	13.7	14.5	0.82	0.70	0.83	0.83	11.9	9.6	12.0	12.0
Mexico	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.85	3.17	2.93	2.93	3.7	2.6	2.2	2.2
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.84	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.09	0.70	2.00	2.00	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sudan	3.0	4.2	4.1	0.50	0.69	0.85	0.85	1.5	2.9	3.5	3.5
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.42	1.06	1.38	1.38	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Others	9.0	9.2	8.8	0.97	1.03	1.05	1.05	8.7	9.5	9.3	9.3

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

August 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July	1992/93 Proj. Aug	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. July	1992/93 Proj. Aug
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	21.0	20.3	20.2	1.88	1.61		1.53	39.4	32.6	32.4	31.0
United States	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.16	1.81		2.07	5.2	3.5	3.7	4.0
Total Foreign	18.6	18.4	18.3	1.84	1.58	1.57	1.47	34.2	29.1	28.7	26.9
FSU-12 2/	10.4	10.5	10.2	1.46	1.15	1.23	1.13	15.1	12.1	12.7	11.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.16	1.97	1.90	1.80	6.4	5.4	6.1	5.8
Argentina	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.43	1.47	1.36	1.36	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.34	2.13	2.21	2.21	2.9	1.8	3.1	3.1
Sweden	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.42	4.13	3.03	2.00	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7
Other Foreign	5.3	5.1	4.9	2.41	2.27	2.05	1.98	12.7	11.6	10.0	9.6
China	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.70	2.43	2.21	1.96	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.53	3.89	3.57	3.24	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Poland	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.84	2.73	2.50	2.08	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4
EC-12	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.14	3.19	2.94	2.99	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.9
France	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Germany	0.5	0.4	0.4	4.45	4.91	3.98	4.38	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.7
Finland	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.67	3.37	2.63	2.58	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.38	4.60	3.20	3.20	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Others	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.31	1.28	1.19	1.13	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6
RYE											
World	16.0	13.1	15.0	2.31	1.97		1.67	37.0	25.8	27.7	25.0
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.70	1.55		1.61	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign	15.8	13.0	14.8	2.32	1.97	1.87	1.67	36.7	25.6	27.5	24.8
FSU-12 2/	10.2	8.3	10.5	2.08	1.49	1.55	1.40	21.2	12.3	15.8	14.7
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.70	1.87	1.72	1.72	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.67	2.59	2.48	2.04	7.2	6.8	5.8	4.6
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.46	2.38	2.86	2.00	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.61	2.58	2.45	2.00	6.0	5.9	5.1	4.0
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.30	3.81	3.80	3.58	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
EC-12	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.34	3.68	3.44	3.39	5.3	4.4	3.9	3.9
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.95	4.94	3.88	3.88	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Germany	1.1	0.7	0.7	3.78	4.68	4.42	4.42	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.0
Others	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.44	2.44	1.97	1.63	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.2

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain. 2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Total coarse grains production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 3.9, 4.3, and 2.4 million metric tons, respectively. 3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

August 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)				MILLING RATE				PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug
	—Million hectares—			—Metric tons per hectare—				—Million metric tons—				— Percent—				—Million metric tons—			
World	147.1	145.6	147.1	3.5	3.5		3.5	519.7	512.3	518.9	519.5	67.8	67.7	67.7	67.7	352.1	347.0	351.4	351.7
United States	1.1	1.1	1.2	6.2	6.3		6.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.5	72.0	72.0	70.0	70.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3
Total Foreign	146.0	144.5	145.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	512.6	505.3	511.6	512.0	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	347.0	341.9	346.2	346.4
Maj. Foreign Exporters	15.7	16.5	16.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	35.8	37.9	37.8	37.8	63.8	64.1	64.0	64.0	22.8	24.3	24.2	24.2
Burma	4.8	4.5	4.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	13.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.8
Pakistan	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Thailand	8.8	10.0	9.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	17.2	20.3	20.0	20.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	11.3	13.4	13.2	13.2
Major Importers	14.1	13.6	13.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	59.5	57.6	58.3	58.8	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	39.2	38.0	38.5	38.8
EC-12	0.4	0.4	0.3	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	67.1	65.2	67.0	67.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Indonesia	10.5	10.2	10.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	45.2	44.3	45.2	45.6	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.4	28.8	29.4	29.7
Nigeria	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Republic of Korea	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.3	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	65.6	66.0	65.9	65.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other Foreign	116.2	114.3	115.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	417.4	409.8	415.4	415.4	68.3	68.2	68.2	68.2	285.0	279.7	283.5	283.4
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	61.8	62.0	61.9	61.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Bangladesh	10.4	10.2	10.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	26.8	27.7	27.9	27.9	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	18.5	18.6	18.6
Brazil	4.6	5.1	5.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	9.5	10.8	10.5	10.5	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	6.5	7.3	7.1	7.1
China	33.1	32.6	32.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	189.3	183.8	185.0	185.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	132.5	128.7	129.5	129.5
India	42.6	41.1	42.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	111.9	106.5	109.5	109.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	74.6	71.0	73.0	73.0
Japan	2.1	2.0	2.1	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.3	13.1	12.0	13.5	13.5	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.6	8.7	9.8	9.8
Philippines	3.4	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	9.9	9.1	9.8	9.8	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.4
FSU-12 2/	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Vietnam	6.1	6.3	6.2	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.1	17.9	20.5	19.4	19.4	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	11.8	13.5	12.8	12.8
Others	13.2	13.0	13.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	36.0	36.2	36.5	36.5	66.3	66.2	66.1	66.1	23.8	24.0	24.1	24.1

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Cote d'Ivoire, and Saudi Arabia.
2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12.

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	54.07	54.59	55.69	1.92	1.93		1.97	104.01	105.34	106.64	109.83
United States	22.87	23.45	23.50	2.29	2.30		2.41	52.42	54.04	53.75	56.59
Total Foreign	31.20	31.14	32.19	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	51.59	51.30	52.89	53.23
Maj. Foreign Exporters	14.40	14.80	15.40	1.89	1.97	1.94	1.95	27.25	29.10	29.80	30.05
Argentina	4.75	4.80	4.90	2.42	2.21	2.20	2.20	11.50	10.60	10.80	10.80
Brazil	9.65	10.00	10.50	1.63	1.85	1.81	1.83	15.75	18.50	19.00	19.25
Other Foreign	16.80	16.34	16.79	1.45	1.36	1.38	1.38	24.34	22.20	23.09	23.18
Canada	0.49	0.60	0.64	2.63	2.44	2.50	2.50	1.29	1.46	1.60	1.60
China	7.56	7.05	7.30	1.46	1.38	1.38	1.38	11.00	9.71	10.10	10.10
Eastern Europe	0.34	0.25	0.27	1.06	1.34	1.44	1.12	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.30
EC-12	0.66	0.48	0.43	3.11	3.13	3.08	3.08	2.07	1.51	1.31	1.31
India	2.37	2.60	2.70	1.02	0.85	0.93	0.93	2.42	2.20	2.50	2.50
Indonesia	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.10	1.11	1.04	1.11	1.40	1.48	1.30	1.53
Paraguay	0.89	0.90	0.98	1.46	1.33	1.63	1.63	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.60
FSU-12 1/	0.83	0.81	0.83	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.94
Others	2.39	2.31	2.28	1.52	1.46	1.46	1.45	3.63	3.39	3.35	3.31
COTTONSEED											
World	32.97	34.92	33.60	1.02	1.05		1.06	33.50	36.72	35.98	35.72
United States	4.75	5.25	4.62	1.14	1.20		1.25	5.42	6.28	5.85	5.77
Total Foreign	28.22	29.68	28.99	1.00	1.03	1.04	1.03	28.08	30.44	30.13	29.95
China	5.59	6.54	6.65	1.37	1.48	1.41	1.41	7.67	9.66	9.36	9.36
India	7.40	7.68	7.50	0.53	0.52	0.56	0.56	3.90	4.01	4.20	4.20
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.85	1.23	1.51	1.55	1.55	3.28	4.36	4.42	4.42
FSU-12 1/	3.17	3.00	2.87	1.54	1.45	1.48	1.43	4.88	4.35	4.25	4.11
Others	9.40	9.57	9.12	0.89	0.84	0.87	0.86	8.36	8.07	7.90	7.85
PEANUTS											
World	19.39	19.88	19.58	1.15	1.14		1.15	22.32	22.58	22.38	22.53
United States	0.73	0.82	0.71	2.23	2.74		2.92	1.63	2.24	1.93	2.07
Total Foreign	18.66	19.07	18.87	1.11	1.07	1.08	1.08	20.69	20.34	20.45	20.46
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.15	2.61	2.50	2.24	2.24	0.57	0.40	0.33	0.33
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.19	2.19	1.97	1.97	6.37	6.30	5.80	5.80
India	8.30	8.75	8.50	0.92	0.86	0.94	0.94	7.62	7.50	8.00	8.00
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73
South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.10	1.30	0.57	1.30	1.30	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39
Others	5.69	5.67	5.75	0.88	0.86	0.88	0.89	4.99	4.90	5.08	5.09

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

August 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	16.39	16.49	16.87	1.40	1.25		1.32	22.88	20.61	22.53	22.23
United States	0.75	1.08	0.83	1.38	1.51		1.56	1.03	1.64	1.25	1.30
Total Foreign	15.65	15.41	16.03	1.40	1.23	1.33	1.31	21.85	18.98	21.28	20.93
Argentina	2.30	2.50	2.40	1.83	1.28	1.50	1.50	4.20	3.20	3.60	3.60
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	1.88	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.34	1.10	1.05	1.05
EC-12	2.60	2.35	2.72	1.63	1.68	1.56	1.59	4.25	3.95	4.20	4.33
East Europe	1.23	1.27	1.26	1.71	1.73	1.71	1.65	2.10	2.19	2.18	2.07
FSU-12 1/	4.67	4.50	4.60	1.41	1.25	1.41	1.33	6.56	5.64	6.50	6.10
Others	4.14	4.05	4.34	0.82	0.72	0.88	0.87	3.40	2.90	3.75	3.78
RAPESEED											
World	18.26	20.38	20.19	1.38	1.39		1.33	25.15	28.39	27.17	26.76
United States	0.03	0.06	0.06	1.74	1.43		1.42	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	18.23	20.32	20.13	1.38	1.39	1.34	1.33	25.10	28.30	27.09	26.68
Canada	2.58	3.14	3.13	1.27	1.32	1.31	1.31	3.28	4.15	4.10	4.10
China	5.50	6.10	6.05	1.26	1.22	1.17	1.17	6.96	7.44	7.10	7.10
EC-12	2.14	2.41	2.30	2.87	3.02	2.83	2.78	6.15	7.28	6.53	6.41
East Europe	0.74	0.71	0.62	2.39	2.28	2.16	2.08	1.76	1.63	1.42	1.30
India	5.72	6.30	6.40	0.90	0.95	0.97	0.97	5.15	6.00	6.20	6.20
Others	1.54	1.66	1.63	1.17	1.09	1.04	0.97	1.80	1.81	1.75	1.58
MAJOR OILSEEDS	141.08	146.27	145.94	1.47	1.46		1.49	207.86	213.64	214.71	217.06
United States	29.23	30.79	29.86	2.07	2.09		2.20	60.55	64.28	62.86	65.82
Total Foreign	111.85	115.48	116.08	1.32	1.29		1.30	147.31	149.36	151.84	151.25
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.83	4.57	4.43	4.47
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.32	3.50	3.67	3.63
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*216.01*	*221.70*	*222.80*	*225.16*
PALM OIL 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.09	11.63	12.24	12.14

1/ See note at the bottom of page 2. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

August 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region*	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug	1990/91	1991/92	July	Aug				
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	33.03	34.80		33.66	573	596		602	86.96	95.21	92.84	93.09	0.25	0.274	−2.12	−2.231
United States	4.75	5.25		4.62	711	731		780	15.51	17.61	16.00	16.53	0.53	3.331	−1.08	−6.137
Total Foreign	28.29	29.55	29.08	29.05	550	572	575	574	71.45	77.60	76.84	76.56	−0.28	−0.363	−1.04	−1.344
Maj. Foreign Exporters	17.28	18.08	17.97	17.95	695	736	734	732	55.13	61.13	60.61	60.34	−0.27	−0.446	−0.79	−1.294
China	5.59	6.54	6.65	6.65	807	869	835	835	20.70	26.10	25.50	25.50	0.00	0.000	−0.60	−2.299
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.90	2.90	615	756	766	766	7.52	10.00	10.20	10.20	0.00	0.000	0.20	2.000
Sudan	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	422	494	463	463	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.000	−0.02	−4.762
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.65	0.63	1,021	939	938	961	3.01	2.58	2.80	2.78	−0.02	−0.714	0.20	7.836
FSU−12	3.17	3.00	2.87	2.87	818	800	816	797	11.91	11.03	10.75	10.50	−0.25	−2.326	−0.52	−4.762
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.35	719	816	809	809	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.000	−0.05	−3.632
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.21	1.19	1.19	457	454	448	448	2.46	2.52	2.46	2.46	0.00	0.000	−0.07	−2.734
Southern Hemisphere	3.43	3.31	3.17	3.17	494	469	495	495	7.78	7.13	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.000	0.07	0.982
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.50	468	379	457	457	1.36	1.01	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.000	0.04	3.960
Australia	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	1,604	1,525	1,492	1,492	1.99	1.98	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.000	−0.13	−6.329
Brazil	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.95	354	381	380	380	3.22	3.45	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.000	−0.04	−1.306
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	482	318	435	435	1.22	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.000	0.20	28.571
Maj. Foreign Importers	0.49	0.45	0.49	0.49	709	794	774	772	1.59	1.65	1.72	1.72	−0.00	−0.232	0.07	4.369
Other Foreign	10.52	11.02	10.62	10.61	305	293	297	298	14.73	14.83	14.51	14.50	−0.01	−0.034	−0.32	−2.185
India	7.40	7.68	7.50	7.50	269	261	279	279	9.14	9.21	9.60	9.60	0.00	0.000	0.39	4.201
Others	3.12	3.33	3.12	3.11	390	367	342	343	5.59	5.61	4.91	4.90	−0.01	−0.102	−0.71	−12.669

* See regional definitions on page 2.

August 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the August projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the August projection and the final estimate have averaged 13.1 million tons (2.6 percent) and ranged from -32.1 to 10.7 million tons. The August projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	—Million metric tons—			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	2.6	13.1	-32.1	10.7	6	5
U.S.	1.5	1.0	-1.8	2.0	5	6
Foreign	3.0	13.0	-31.1	12.0	6	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.5	11.3	-22.5	26.9	7	4
U.S.	4.5	8.1	-16.7	30.6	8	3
Foreign	1.5	8.6	-21.5	13.8	4	7
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.6	8.3	-24.4	3.5	8	3
U.S.	4.6	0.2	-0.4	0.3	8	3
Foreign	2.7	8.3	-24.7	3.8	8	3
SOYBEANS						
World	2.4	2.2	-2.0	5.0	5	6
U.S.	5.0	2.5	-3.8	5.7	5	6
Foreign	6.0	2.6	-3.3	6.1	4	7
		—Million 480-lb. bales—				
COTTON						
World	3.5	2.8	-11.1	5.5	7	4
U.S.	4.7	0.6	-1.9	1.0	7	2
Foreign	3.5	2.4	-10.7	4.5	6	5
UNITED STATES		—Million bushels—				
CORN	10.2	616	-1,085	2,034	7	4
SORGHUM	12.0	89	-213	171	7	4
BARLEY	5.0	26	-43	52	3	7
OATS	10.3	38	-37	144	3	8

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

August 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

AUGUST 12, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES

Wet, cool weather aids corn pollination but crop development lags behind normal in the northern corn belt and Great Plains. Showers and warm weather benefit crop growth in the southern States. Winter wheat harvest delays continue.

2 - CANADA

Cool weather slows development of spring grains and oilseeds, currently reproductive to filling. In July, conditions were unfavorably dry in northern Alberta and too wet in Manitoba, reducing yield prospects and threatening crop quality.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

Late winter wheat planting progresses across Argentina. In southern Brazil, freezing temperatures possibly damage vegetative to reproductive winter wheat but above normal July rainfall favors soil moisture levels.

4 - EUROPE

Winter grain harvesting advances into northern crop areas, where below average rainfall persisted through July in northern Germany and Denmark and expanded over eastern Europe. Recent drier weather in the west favors harvesting and development of summer crops.

5 - FSU: WEST

Drought continues over northern crop areas and expands southward, stressing crops in central and northern Ukraine. Heavy rain lodges crops and delays harvest in North Caucasus.

6 - FSU: NEW LANDS

Hot, dry weather in early July is followed by unusually cool weather and significant rainfall, favoring filling spring grains.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Showers improve yield prospects over central India's primary rainfed oilseed, cotton, and grain areas. Rainfall diminishes over India's southern interior. The monsoon is not yet established in northernmost areas.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Widespread showers alleviated persistent dryness and favors summer crops across the North China Plain, but July rainfall was still below normal. Favorable growing conditions exists across Manchuria. Recent dryness aids fieldwork for double-crop rice and maturing single crop rice. Irrigation supplies for rice remain adequate to abundant across southern China.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Rainfall has steadily increased over Indochina and most of the Philippines, improving prospects for main season rice and corn. Frequent typhoon activity produces flooding in northern Vietnam.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Dryness continued across the eastern winter grain areas, with only isolated relief in July. Rain is needed to ensure adequate establishment. Soil moisture remains favorable in the western and southern crop areas.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: DROUGHT AFFECTS EASTERN WINTER GRAINS

Rainfall was near normal across Australia's western and southern winter grain growing regions during May through July 1992, favoring winter grain germination and establishment. However, during this period precipitation has been well below normal across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales winter grain regions. Rainfall during the weeks of July 12 - 18 and August 2 - 8, 1992 increased surface soil moisture and benefited germination in these areas. However, much more rainfall is needed. Planting usually is completed by the end of July. Southern Queensland and northern New South Wales generally account for approximately 30 percent of Australia's winter grain production.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: MOISTURE FAVORS SPRING GRAINS IN THE NEW LANDS

Rainfall was widespread across the New Lands spring wheat growing regions of Western Siberia and Kazakhstan during the period of July 10 - August 12, 1992. A brief period of hot dry weather covered parts of Kazakhstan and Western Siberia during the week of July 11 - 15. However, precipitation from July 16 - August 12 became frequent and widespread across these areas and temperatures moderated to normal or slightly below normal levels. Spring grains, which were in the reproductive-to-grain filling stages, benefited from this moisture. Crop conditions are much better than last year, when a severe drought greatly decreased spring grain production across the New Lands.

NORTHERN EUROPE: DROUGHT CONTINUES

Drought conditions, which began in May 1992, continued during much of July across Denmark, northern Germany, and Poland. Denmark received less than 25 percent of normal precipitation during this period. This dryness significantl reduced crop production in Denmark, particularly summer barley. Germany, southern Sweden, and Poland occasionally received rainfall during this period. However, cumulative amounts for the period were below normal, increasing stres on immature summer crops. During the first week of August, dryness expanded into Hungary, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. Dryness in these eastern countries had little negative impact on winter grains, since harvest is normally under way during August.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: WHEAT AREA ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

Expected wheat area in 1992/93 has been reduced significantly from the preliminary forecast due to continued drought conditions in Queensland and northern New South Wales. Satellite imagery analysis of Australia's wheat belt during late-July revealed unusual vegetative conditions, with a decided absence of crop establishment in the Darling Downs area of southern Queensland and the northern half of New South Wales. This region also was affected by drought during the 1991/92 growing season. Comparative analysis indicates that the 1992/93 season has been accentuated by poorer soil moisture conditions, severely curtailing normal crop establishment. The planting window in the drought-impacted region extends through mid-August. However, the current outlook is for area to decline well below the initial forecast of 10.2 million hectares. In early-August, Australian forecasters reduced the wheat area estimate to 8.8 to 9.0 million hectares. The USDA August estimate for total Australian 1992/93 wheat area is 8.5 million hectares. Satellite imagery analysis indicates that wheat area is below that normally observed at this time (late-July through early-August) in both of these States. Queensland and New South Wales usually account for 35 to 40 percent of total area and 30 to 40 percent of total production.

CANADA: INITIAL PAYMENTS ANNOUNCED FOR GRAINS

On July 29, 1992, the Canadian Government announced the initial payments for wheat and barley by the Canadian Wheat Board for marketing year 1992/93. The announced prices are somewhat higher than those a year ago. Initial payments for number 1 red spring wheat increased 18 percent, to US$94.30; durum increased 20 percent, to US$90.94; and barley increased 26 percent, to US$74.10. The price for number 1 red spring wheat, set at roughly 20 percent below prevailing world prices, sends a signal that the Canadian Wheat Board is ready to aggressively market Canadian wheat on the world market.

CHINA: MEAT PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO EXPAND

Chinese red meat production will continue to expand, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing. Production in 1991 was 27.24 million tons, up 8 percent from 1990. For 1992, a 7-percent increase, to 29.05 million tons, is forecast. Output in 1993 is projected up an additional 8 percent, to 31.30 million tons. Higher quality feed, better breeding, improved herd management, and market reforms have all been factors in the growth of red meat production.

Pork production for 1992 is forecast at 26.00 million tons, 6 percent above the 1991 level, mainly due to higher slaughter rates. Production in 1993 is projected to reach 28.00 million tons. Beef and veal production is expected to total 1.80 million tons in 1992, up 17 percent from a year ago. The production forecast for 1993 is 2.00 million tons. Beef production is expanding not only because of increased slaughter rates, but also because of higher carcass weights. Sheep and goat production for 1992 is forecast at 1.25 million tons, up 6 percent from 1991, primarily because of an increase in sheep herd culling necessitated by a sharp rise in wool imports. Production in 1993 is expected to increase by an additional 4 percent, to 1.30 million tons.

CHINA: LARGER WHEAT CROP FORECAST FOR 1992/93

Based on preliminary harvest reports and field travel by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing, the 1992/93 Chinese wheat crop is forecast at 98.0 million tons, up 3.0 million from last month's forecast and 2.0 million above 1991/92. If realized, the crop still would be slightly below the record 98.2 million tons produced in 1990/91. Statements by Chinese Government officials indicate that China's recently harvested summer grain crop could exceed 100.0 million tons, with winter wheat accounting for approximately 85 percent of the total. Although winter wheat area was down by almost 300,000 hectares due to dry conditions during the planting season, the crop benefited from careful management, timely spring rainfall, and good harvest weather. The spring wheat crop, which typically totals 12.0 to 14.0 million tons, developed under mostly favorable conditions this year and a good 1992/93 harvest is expected.

FRANCE: APPLE PRODUCTION FORECAST REVISED UPWARD

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris has revised the 1992/93 apple crop estimate to 2.07 million tons, 12 percent above the initial forecast of 1.85 million tons. This revision represents an increase of 66 percent over 1991/92's frost-damaged crop, currently estimated at 1.25 million tons.

JAPAN: NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY PROPOSAL

The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) recently issued a report titled, "The Basic Direction of New Policies for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas", outlining areas of needed change in Japan's agricultural sector and targets for future reform. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Tokyo reports that the new policy would continue to support farmers financially, while encouraging small farms to incorporate into larger units or join together into cooperatives. Ideally, this would lower production costs, increase efficiency and competitiveness, lower food prices, improve rural incomes, and make farming more attractive to young people. The policies are expected to have a direct effect on traditional production practices, especially for rice. However, the report offered no concessions on the current Japanese ban on rice imports, nor did it provide details on how the MAFF planned to accomplish its goals.

POLAND: DROUGHT IMPACT ON FRUIT CROPS VARIES

With adequate moisture at pollination and no late-spring frosts, Poland's apple production is expected to increase by 27 percent in 1992, to 1.45 million tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Warsaw. Combined production of pears and stone fruits is expected to increase 33 percent, to 291,000 tons. In contrast, the drought has caused strawberry production to decline 27 percent, to 191,000 tons. Other drought-damaged crops include raspberries, which are expected to drop 13 percent, to 28,000 tons, and field vegetables (other than potatoes), which are projected to total 4.96 million tons, 14 percent below 1991.

RWANDA: COFFEE SITUATION

Coffee production in Rwanda for 1991/92 is estimated at 502,000 60-kilogram bags, up 8 percent from 1990/91, according to a State Department report from the U.S. Embassy in Kigali. The 1991/92 crop has been revised downward, by 158,000 bags, from an initial forecast of 660,000 bags. The 1990/91 estimate also has been reduced--from 619,000 bags to 463,000.

RWANDA: COFFEE PRODUCTION
(1,000 60-Kilogram Bags)

1986/87	643
1987/88	705
1988/89	679
1989/90	561
1990/91	463
1991/92 1/	502

1/ Preliminary.

Rwanda's coffee is primarily the arabica variety, grown by approximately 650,000 smallholders. There are no large plantations and coffee is grown in all of Rwanda's 11 prefectures. The total production area is estimated at 37,000 hectares. This area is unlikely to be expanded, and may even be reduced, as many smallholders remove coffee trees in order to devote more land to food production, or more profitable and more easily cultivated commercial cash crops such as bananas.

The Government of Rwanda's (GOR) coffee institute, OCIR, is working to eliminate coffee berry disease which has damaged trees throughout the northern part of the country. Insects are also a major problem, but efforts to treat affected trees have been stymied by poor planning and a lack of chemical inputs. Galvanized by a sharp drop in both the quantity and quality of the 1989/90 crop, the GOR has endeavored to ensure prompt deliveries of pesticides, fungicides, and fertilizers to local grower associations. Because of better tree care and the timely delivery of inputs, a significant increase in production is expected during the 1992/93 season.

SOUTH AFRICA: WHEAT AREA DOWN SIGNIFICANTLY

The U.S. agricultural attache in Pretoria reports that South Africa's 1992/93 wheat area is expected to be substantially lower than last year because of a severe drought during the planting season (April through July). According to an unofficial survey, wheat area for 1992/93 is estimated at 615,000 hectares, down 57 percent from last season. The largest reduction occurred in Orange Free State, where planted area fell by more than 80 percent, to 147,000 hectares. A shortage of irrigation water caused farmers to reduce wheat area in the Transvaal by more than one-half. However, favorable planting weather led to an area increase in Cape Province.

South Africa: Wheat Area
(1,000 Hectares)

	1991/92	1992/93
Cape Province	372	420
Orange Free State	937	147
Transvaal	104	43
Natal	5	5
Total	1,418	615

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

EASTERN EUROPEAN GRAIN SITUATION

Grain production in Eastern Europe for 1992/93 is estimated at 77.1 million tons, down 25.7 million or 25 percent from last year's crop and down 21 percent from a 5-year average (1987/88 through 1991/92). Both weather and economic conditions have adversely influenced the crop this year. In the North, fall and winter precipitation was adequate, while in the South, precipitation during the same timeframe was below normal. However, during the spring and early summer, the situation reversed and the crop in the North was stressed due to below average rainfall. Winter grains are currently being harvested, while corn will be harvested this fall. Rice production is relatively small with total output for 1992/93 estimated at 0.1 million tons, down marginally from last year.

POLAND: Total grain production is estimated at 19.2 million tons, down 31 percent from last year. Scattered showers in mid to late-July improved soil moisture for the spring grains, but hot, dry weather during the spring and early summer has deteriorated grain prospects, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Warsaw. Field travel by the attache and early harvest results indicate wheat output is expected to fall 24 percent from last year, to 7.0 million tons and barley production is estimated to decline 41 percent, to 2.5 million tons. Slightly more than one-half the overall grain crop is winter grain.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Total grain production is estimated at 10.3 million tons, down 12 percent from a year ago. Wheat area has declined in response to falling prices, resulting in large carryover stocks and declining consumption. Coarse grain plantings also have declined due to falling domestic demand. Rainfall has been sufficient throughout the growing season with temperatures well within the normal range. However, due to reduced fertilizer use and economic disruptions, yields are expected to be lower than last year, according to a recent survey. With the grain harvest under way, wheat output is estimated to decrease 16 percent from last year, to 5.2 million tons and barley production to fall 3 percent, to 3.7 million. Corn output is estimated to decline 13 percent from last year, to 0.8 million tons.

YUGOSLAVIA: Total grain production in Yugoslavia is estimated at 13.8 million tons, down 28 percent from last year. Civil unrest has resulted in reduced plantings of all grains and yield potentials are likely to be slightly below average due to limited availability of inputs. Rainfall was close-to-normal during fall planting, but was slightly below normal over the winter and into spring. Rainfall increased during the summer, and seasonal temperatures prevailed until early summer, when higher-than-normal temperatures were recorded. Wheat output is estimated to decline 43 percent from last year, to 3.7 million tons. Corn output is expected to decline 20 percent from last year, to 9.2 million tons.

HUNGARY: Total grain production in Hungary is estimated at 10.9 million tons, down 29 percent from a year ago. Wheat output will be down 29 percent from last year, to 0.82 million hectares, due to a substantial decrease in area sown. However, coarse grain area is expected to increase 9 percent from last year, to 1.7 million hectares. Rains hampered fall planting; little or no rainfall accumulated throughout the spring. Some rain was received in mid-June which was beneficial for crops in the filling stage, but caused lodging over vast areas. Wheat output is expected to decline 43 percent from 1991/92, to 3.4 million tons, and corn output is expected to drop 24 percent, to 5.7 million tons. Barley production is estimated to increase 1 percent, to 1.6 million tons.

ROMANIA: Total grain production is estimated at 14.8 million tons, down 23 percent from last year. Planting conditions were generally adequate for winter crops throughout Romania. However, fall planting was delayed due to a late corn harvest and a scarcity of inputs, which resulted in record low total grain area. During the winter months, the weather was colder-than-normal with the crop breaking dormancy in late-March. Field travel in April and early-May by personnel from the U.S. agricultural attache's office in Bucharest revealed poor-to-average crop conditions, depending on the region. Late spring rains improved soil moisture, but were not enough to help the poorly established crop. With the grain harvest already under way, wheat output is expected to fall 40 percent from last year, to 3.3 million tons, and barley production is expected to fall 42 percent, to 1.7 million. Most of the crop area is planted with winter varieties.

BULGARIA AND ALBANIA: Total grain production in Bulgaria is estimated at 7.5 million tons, a decrease of 15 percent from last year. Poor planting conditions, along with land reform delays and an overall lack of inputs, resulted in a decline in grain area. Below-normal rainfall occurred through March, but average precipatation was received during the remaining months of the growing season. Temperatures have been fairly normal throughout the winter and spring. The major crops in this region are winter wheat and barley. With the winter grain harvest virtually complete, Bulgaria's wheat output is estimated to decline 13 percent from 1991/92, to 3.9 million tons, and barley production is estimated to fall 20 percent, to 1.2 million. Total grain production in Albania is estimated at 0.60 million tons, a decrease of 2 percent from a year ago. Albania's wheat output is estimated to increase slightly from last year, to 0.3 million tons, and barley production is expected to remain unchanged at 25,000 tons.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TABLE 9
EASTERN EUROPE GRAINS

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Wheat											
AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)											
Albania	195	189	190	190	190	190	199	209	215	150	120
Bulgaria	1,059	1,128	1,126	1,067	1,127	1,085	1,182	1,138	1,163	1,200	1,200
Czechoslovakia	1,068	1,190	1,201	1,209	1,205	1,212	1,239	1,239	1,237	1,204	1,089
Hungary	1,310	1,355	1,361	1,358	1,318	1,301	1,281	1,242	1,121	1,150	820
Poland	1,456	1,537	1,707	1,885	2,025	2,132	2,179	2,195	2,281	2,437	2,300
Romania	2,151	2,232	2,360	2,355	2,530	2,400	2,400	2,350	2,250	2,180	1,450
Yugoslavia	1,558	1,609	1,458	1,348	1,346	1,455	1,506	1,479	1,495	1,547	1,050
Total	8,797	9,240	9,403	9,412	9,741	9,775	9,986	9,852	9,762	9,868	8,029
YIELD (Tons per hectare)											
Albania	2.69	3.08	3.16	3.03	2.95	2.95	3.18	2.92	2.86	2.00	2.75
Bulgaria	4.64	3.19	4.29	2.88	3.84	3.82	4.01	4.75	4.38	3.75	3.25
Czechoslovakia	4.31	4.89	5.14	4.98	4.40	5.08	5.28	5.13	5.42	5.15	4.81
Hungary	4.39	4.40	5.41	4.84	4.40	4.42	5.44	5.24	5.50	5.18	4.15
Poland	3.07	3.36	3.52	3.43	3.70	3.73	3.48	3.86	3.96	3.80	3.04
Romania	3.01	2.34	3.21	2.41	2.65	2.50	3.50	3.32	3.24	2.52	2.28
Yugoslavia	3.35	3.43	3.84	3.59	3.55	3.62	4.18	3.79	4.25	4.23	3.52
Total	3.64	3.53	4.08	3.59	3.64	3.73	4.15	4.14	4.23	3.80	3.40
PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)											
Albania	524	583	600	575	560	560	633	611	615	300	330
Bulgaria	4,913	3,600	4,836	3,068	4,327	4,149	4,743	5,402	5,095	4,500	3,900
Czechoslovakia	4,606	5,820	6,170	6,023	5,305	6,154	6,547	6,356	6,707	6,205	5,240
Hungary	5,751	5,968	7,367	6,578	5,793	5,748	6,975	6,509	6,161	5,954	3,400
Poland	4,476	5,165	6,010	6,461	7,502	7,942	7,582	8,462	9,026	9,270	7,000
Romania	6,465	5,220	7,578	5,665	6,700	6,000	8,400	7,800	7,300	5,490	3,300
Yugoslavia	5,218	5,524	5,595	4,839	4,776	5,272	6,300	5,599	6,359	6,539	3,700
Total	31,953	31,880	38,156	33,209	34,963	35,825	41,180	40,739	41,263	38,258	26,870

Coarse Grains

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)											
Albania	134	131	134	134	134	134	117	111.0	110	120	100
Bulgaria	1,040	979	907	757	950	851	893	980	817	1,000	956
Czechoslovakia	1,477	1,331	1,293	1,294	1,301	1,290	1,226	1,219	1,144	1,174	1,078
Hungary	1,516	1,499	1,496	1,461	1,501	1,483	1,506	1,506	1,519	1,581	1,725
Poland	6,638	6,571	6,452	6,319	6,283	6,251	6,259	6,181	6,250	6,279	5,593
Romania	3,850	3,804	3,881	3,891	3,695	3,582	3,777	3,725	3,404	3,849	3,510
Yugoslavia	2,762	2,766	2,805	2,862	2,834	2,614	2,668	2,693	2,653	2,578	2,667
Total	17,417	17,081	16,968	16,718	16,698	16,205	16,446	16,415	15,897	16,581	15,629
YIELD (Tons per hectare)											
Albania	3.02	3.33	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22	2.67	3.43	3.49	2.54	2.65
Bulgaria	4.75	4.31	4.78	2.96	4.30	3.57	3.33	4.16	3.28	4.29	3.73
Czechoslovakia	3.84	3.92	4.49	4.44	4.22	4.35	4.33	4.58	4.98	4.67	4.66
Hungary	5.84	5.02	5.39	5.59	5.61	5.61	5.03	5.58	3.99	5.96	4.36
Poland	2.51	2.58	2.85	2.73	2.82	2.90	2.70	2.99	3.04	2.95	2.18
Romania	4.11	3.76	4.09	3.22	3.84	3.48	3.51	3.40	2.87	3.58	3.28
Yugoslavia	4.40	4.24	4.41	3.82	4.79	3.70	3.24	3.89	2.93	4.90	3.78
Total	4.07	3.88	4.18	3.71	4.11	3.83	3.54	4.00	3.51	4.13	3.52
PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)											
Albania	405	436	432	432	431	431	312	381	384	305	265
Bulgaria	4,939	4,224	4,336	2,241	4,085	3,036	2,974	4,080	2,677	4,289	3,566
Czechoslovakia	5,666	5,222	5,806	5,745	5,488	5,613	5,307	5,588	5,696	5,485	5,020
Hungary	8,850	7,518	8,065	8,163	8,416	8,313	7,577	8,401	6,059	9,421	7,520
Poland	16,690	16,935	18,382	17,281	17,741	18,119	16,922	18,496	18,988	18,541	12,200
Romania	15,823	14,314	15,890	12,510	14,180	12,470	13,250	12,654	9,786	13,778	11,524
Yugoslavia	12,152	11,716	12,382	10,933	13,569	9,671	8,646	10,474	7,771	12,635	10,068
Total	64,525	60,365	65,293	57,305	63,910	57,653	54,988	60,074	51,361	64,454	50,163

August 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 9 -- Continued
EASTERN EUROPE GRAINS

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Barley											
AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)											
Albania	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	10	10
Bulgaria	352	323	315	260	318	295	345	360	360	383	310
Czechoslovakia	964	819	777	789	821	834	793	751	745	792	717
Hungary	262	277	270	279	253	205	264	283	297	320	460
Poland	1,236	1,099	1,054	1,242	1,335	1,286	1,250	1,175	1,174	1,237	1,000
Romania	943	741	672	680	575	560	750	768	750	1,020	600
Yugoslavia	284	280	271	264	267	213	222	242	245	245	220
Total	4,053	3,552	3,372	3,527	3,582	3,406	3,637	3,592	3,584	4,007	3,317
YIELD (Tons per hectare)											
Albania	2.08	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	3.08	3.08	3.23	2.50	2.50
Bulgaria	4.08	3.24	4.06	3.08	3.60	3.70	3.81	4.36	3.74	3.90	3.87
Czechoslovakia	3.79	4.00	4.73	4.48	4.30	4.26	4.30	4.73	5.46	4.79	5.13
Hungary	3.30	3.64	4.47	3.75	3.39	3.87	4.43	4.68	4.57	4.86	3.41
Poland	2.95	2.97	3.37	3.29	3.30	3.37	3.04	3.33	3.59	3.44	2.50
Romania	3.24	2.96	3.64	2.72	3.39	3.21	4.00	4.43	3.57	2.89	2.83
Yugoslavia	2.36	2.36	2.76	2.67	2.63	2.37	2.77	2.90	2.82	3.08	2.73
Total	3.11	3.07	3.62	3.19	3.27	3.30	3.63	3.93	3.85	3.64	3.28
PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)											
Albania	25	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	42	25	25
Bulgaria	1,436	1,047	1,279	800	1,144	1,091	1,313	1,568	1,345	1,495	1,200
Czechoslovakia	3,654	3,276	3,677	3,538	3,530	3,551	3,411	3,550	4,071	3,793	3,680
Hungary	865	1,008	1,208	1,046	857	794	1,170	1,324	1,358	1,554	1,570
Poland	3,647	3,262	3,555	4,086	4,412	4,335	3,804	3,909	4,217	4,257	2,500
Romania	3,052	2,193	2,448	1,850	1,950	1,800	3,000	3,400	2,680	2,950	1,700
Yugoslavia	669	661	748	704	703	504	615	702	692	754	600
Total	13,348	11,477	12,945	12,054	12,626	12,105	13,353	14,493	14,405	14,828	11,275

Corn

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)											
Albania	92	87	90	90	90	90	72	65	65	80	60
Bulgaria	621	596	542	435	573	497	490	563	400	560	600
Czechoslovakia	176	162	195	205	210	206	188	190	135	166	188
Hungary	1,130	1,102	1,107	1,053	1,118	1,144	1,103	1,084	1,082	1,126	1,150
Poland	16	17	15	16	22	32	40	51	59	70	70
Romania	2,764	2,935	3,091	3,090	3,000	2,900	2,900	2,800	2,470	2,578	2,650
Yugoslavia	2,246	2,264	2,331	2,400	2,369	2,218	2,269	2,268	2,229	2,166	2,300
Total	7,045	7,163	7,371	7,289	7,382	7,087	7,062	7,021	6,440	6,746	7,018
YIELD (Tons per hectare)											
Albania	3.72	4.21	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.24	4.65	4.65	3.13	3.50
Bulgaria	5.50	5.23	5.52	3.10	4.97	3.74	3.18	4.30	3.10	4.85	3.83
Czechoslovakia	5.35	4.46	4.82	5.43	4.72	5.63	5.30	5.26	3.47	5.19	3.99
Hungary	6.86	5.68	5.88	6.47	6.49	6.32	5.47	6.22	3.99	6.67	4.96
Poland	4.25	3.76	3.80	4.31	5.14	4.56	5.10	4.78	4.92	4.86	3.57
Romania	4.57	4.08	4.29	3.40	4.00	3.62	3.45	3.21	2.75	4.07	3.58
Yugoslavia	4.95	4.73	4.84	4.12	5.29	4.00	3.39	4.15	3.02	5.34	4.00
Total	5.03	4.59	4.74	4.40	4.94	4.55	4.16	4.65	3.70	4.87	3.92
PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)											
Albania	342	366	360	360	360	360	233	302	302	250	210
Bulgaria	3,418	3,115	2,994	1,350	2,848	1,858	1,557	2,421	1,241	2,718	2,300
Czechoslovakia	941	722	940	1,114	992	1,160	996	1,000	468	862	750
Hungary	7,752	6,256	6,514	6,818	7,261	7,234	6,028	6,747	4,317	7,510	5,700
Poland	68	64	57	69	113	146	204	244	290	340	250
Romania	12,620	11,982	13,274	10,500	12,000	10,500	10,000	9,000	6,800	10,500	9,500
Yugoslavia	11,126	10,719	11,293	9,896	12,526	8,863	7,697	9,415	6,724	11,557	9,200
Total	36,267	33,224	35,432	30,107	36,100	30,121	26,715	29,129	20,142	33,737	27,910

August 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 9 -- Continued
EASTERN EUROPE GRAINS

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Oats											
AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)											
Albania	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Bulgaria	43	34	23	29	28	28	27	26	26	26	20
Czechoslovakia	161	147	129	121	115	108	102	103	93	89	85
Hungary	50	48	44	44	41	40	42	42	48	42	45
Poland	1,086	1,042	934	994	924	856	850	803	747	686	673
Romania	88	70	67	72	70	70	75	106	144	210	225
Yugoslavia	176	168	153	151	152	140	135	144	139	130	110
Total	1,624	1,529	1,370	1,431	1,350	1,262	1,251	1,244	1,217	1,203	1,178
YIELD (Tons per hectare)											
Albania	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00
Bulgaria	1.16	0.88	1.09	1.41	1.50	1.46	1.96	1.73	1.73	1.35	1.50
Czechoslovakia	3.03	3.22	3.71	3.91	3.64	3.76	3.59	3.20	4.53	3.89	3.24
Hungary	2.36	2.46	3.43	3.02	3.07	2.48	3.19	3.10	3.29	3.24	2.44
Poland	2.40	2.28	2.79	2.70	2.69	2.84	2.61	2.72	2.84	2.73	2.08
Romania	1.03	1.14	1.40	1.42	2.14	1.43	2.13	1.58	1.63	1.23	1.20
Yugoslavia	1.53	1.48	1.67	1.67	1.71	1.66	1.87	1.94	2.01	1.92	1.82
Total	1.86	1.85	2.23	2.23	2.32	2.16	2.41	2.25	2.50	2.19	1.90
PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)											
Albania	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	20
Bulgaria	50	30	25	41	42	41	53	45	45	35	30
Czechoslovakia	488	473	479	473	419	406	366	330	421	346	275
Hungary	118	118	151	133	126	99	134	130	158	136	110
Poland	2,608	2,377	2,604	2,682	2,486	2,428	2,222	2,186	2,119	1,873	1,400
Romania	91	80	94	102	150	100	160	168	234	258	270
Yugoslavia	269	248	256	252	260	232	253	279	280	250	200
Total	3,654	3,356	3,639	3,713	3,513	3,336	3,218	3,168	3,287	2,918	2,305

Rye

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
AREA HARVESTED (1,000 Hectares)											
Albania	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	13	12	10	10
Bulgaria	23	25	26	32	30	30	30	30	30	30	25
Czechoslovakia	176	203	192	179	155	142	143	175	171	127	88
Hungary	74	72	75	85	89	94	97	97	92	93	70
Poland	3,273	3,448	3,545	3,083	2,760	2,647	2,325	2,275	2,314	2,290	2,000
Romania	40	42	35	40	40	42	40	40	35	37	30
Yugoslavia	53	51	47	44	42	41	40	37	38	35	35
Total	3,649	3,852	3,931	3,474	3,127	3,007	2,687	2,667	2,692	2,622	2,258
YIELD (Tons per hectare)											
Albania	0.80	0.91	1.09	1.09	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.69	0.83	1.00	1.00
Bulgaria	1.48	1.24	1.42	1.53	1.67	1.50	1.67	1.50	1.50	1.33	1.40
Czechoslovakia	3.31	3.70	3.70	3.46	3.53	3.49	3.73	4.05	4.30	3.81	3.58
Hungary	1.55	1.89	2.56	1.95	1.93	1.98	2.53	2.06	2.46	2.38	2.00
Poland	2.38	2.55	2.69	2.47	2.56	2.58	2.37	2.73	2.61	2.58	2.00
Romania	1.00	0.95	1.43	1.25	1.50	1.19	1.50	1.95	1.94	1.81	1.67
Yugoslavia	1.58	1.63	1.72	1.75	1.76	1.68	1.90	2.03	1.89	2.03	1.86
Total	1.73	1.84	2.09	1.93	1.99	1.92	2.06	2.14	2.22	2.13	1.93
PRODUCTION (1,000 Tons)											
Albania	8	10	12	12	11	11	9	9	10	10	10
Bulgaria	34	31	37	49	50	45	50	45	45	40	35
Czechoslovakia	583	751	710	620	547	496	534	708	736	484	315
Hungary	115	136	192	166	172	186	245	200	226	221	140
Poland	7,792	8,781	9,540	7,600	7,074	6,817	5,501	6,216	6,044	5,899	4,000
Romania	40	40	50	50	60	50	60	78	68	67	50
Yugoslavia	84	83	81	77	74	69	76	75	72	71	65
Total	8,656	9,832	10,622	8,574	7,988	7,674	6,475	7,331	7,201	6,792	4,615

August 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CANADIAN TRIP REPORT

Analysts from USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and Agriculture Canada's National Grains Bureau jointly traveled throughout the southern and central provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta during the week of July 19, 1992. The following is the result of discussions with producers, elevator managers, trade, industry, and other Canadian Government officials.

A generally dry winter throughout the Canadian Prairie Provinces left soil moisture below desirable levels this spring. After light showers early this season, most crops experienced timely germination, but additional moisture was needed to start germination in the northern regions. Persistent cool temperatures across all of Canada compounded the problems. Development of all the crops observed, including wheat, barley, and rapeseed (canola) was judged to be nearly 14 days behind schedule.

The wheat and rapeseed in the southern region of the Prairie Provinces, from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Regina, Saskatchewan, needed additional warm, sunny days for favorable development. Wheat fields were generally behind last season's development, with stands no more than waist-high and with heads slightly smaller than last year. In the more sandy soils region of southeast Saskatchewan, wheat yields appeared closer-to-normal, compared to last year's above-average yields benefited wet growing conditions. The rapeseed throughout this area displayed thick canopy, but pod development was behind last year's excellent crop.

Wheat and rapeseed in the area between Regina, Saskatchewan, and Lethbridge, Alberta, appeared similar to those in the eastern areas. Growth was nearly 10 to 14 days behind schedule. Crop density in most fields was less than ideal; however, an average yield is still possible if no early frost occurs. The first fall frost normally takes place in mid-September.

In Alberta, stretching north from Lethbridge to Edmonton, both wheat and rapeseed were more developed and should bear slightly higher yields than the southern regions of the Province. This was especially true between Drumheller and Edmonton, where soils are more productive.

Northwest of Edmonton, Alberta, into Saskatchewan, crops were stressed by low moisture and cool conditions. Crops over much of the upper, northern regions were stunted and needed rain to bolster development. If rains do arrive in time to speed development, an early frost in August could threaten the quality and size of the crop. This would increase significantly the level of Canada's feed-wheat supplies during 1992/93.

Some of the best yields are expected to be harvested from the area just west of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Excellent soils and favorable growing conditions thus far this season, are expected to produce average-to-above-average yields in this region.

Over the past several years, applications of nitrogen fertilizers have declined. However, this year, the purchase of fertilizer is up 30 percent in some regions, according to researchers at University of Saskatchewan. Continued applications of fertilizers, over the next few years, will be needed to buildup soil nutrients and may affect potential yields as nitrogen levels are replenished.

The major question concerning this season's production level is whether the cool, dry conditions experienced thus far will be replaced with much needed rain in the northern regions of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The harvest in these regions usually begins in August and ends by mid-September. An extended growing season through the end of September will improve production prospects. However, an early frost, in August, would virtually eliminate the possibility of harvesting an average crop.

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TABLE 10

Canadian Oilseeds and Grains

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Harvested Area (million hectares)													
Rapeseed 1/	2.08	1.40	1.78	2.33	3.07	2.78	2.64	2.67	3.67	2.90	2.58	3.14	3.13
Soybean	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.36	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.46	0.53	0.54	0.49	0.60	0.64
Sunflowerseed	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07
Wheat	11.10	12.43	12.55	13.70	13.16	13.73	14.24	13.47	12.99	13.63	14.39	14.21	14.10
Barley	4.63	5.48	5.15	4.35	4.57	4.75	4.83	5.00	4.15	4.66	4.70	4.22	3.90
Corn	0.96	1.14	1.11	1.11	1.19	1.12	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.04	1.11	1.06
Oats	1.52	1.56	1.61	1.40	1.41	1.26	1.29	1.26	1.37	1.71	1.22	0.84	1.40
Rye	0.31	0.45	0.46	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.32	0.31	0.26	0.50	0.42	0.18	0.16
Yield (metric tons per hectare)													
Rapeseed 1/	1.19	1.32	1.25	1.12	1.11	1.26	1.43	1.44	1.17	1.07	1.27	1.32	1.31
Soybean	2.49	2.18	2.33	2.02	2.26	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.16	2.26	2.63	2.44	2.50
Sunflowerseed	1.22	1.36	1.22	1.09	1.08	1.15	1.38	1.53	1.12	1.25	1.69	1.64	1.39
Wheat	1.74	2.00	2.13	1.93	1.61	1.77	2.20	1.93	1.23	1.80	2.27	2.25	2.02
Barley	2.43	2.51	2.71	2.35	2.25	2.61	3.03	2.79	2.46	2.50	2.96	2.76	2.72
Corn	6.01	5.86	5.88	5.36	5.69	6.21	5.95	7.02	5.47	6.36	6.91	6.71	6.60
Oats	2.00	2.04	2.26	1.98	1.83	2.17	2.53	2.37	2.18	2.08	2.34	2.13	2.21
Rye	1.45	2.08	2.04	1.93	1.76	1.53	1.93	1.58	1.04	1.74	1.70	1.87	1.72
Production (million metric tons)													
Rapeseed 1/	2.48	1.85	2.23	2.61	3.41	3.50	3.79	3.85	4.31	3.10	3.28	4.15	4.10
Soybean	0.69	0.61	0.85	0.74	0.92	1.01	0.96	1.27	1.15	1.22	1.29	1.46	1.60
Sunflowerseed	0.17	0.17	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.10
Wheat	19.29	24.80	26.72	26.47	21.19	24.25	31.38	25.95	16.00	24.58	32.71	31.95	28.50
Barley	11.26	13.72	13.97	10.21	10.28	12.39	14.63	13.96	10.21	11.67	13.93	11.62	10.60
Corn	5.75	6.67	6.51	5.93	6.78	6.97	5.91	7.02	5.37	6.38	7.16	7.42	7.00
Oats	3.03	3.19	3.64	2.77	2.58	2.74	3.25	3.00	2.99	3.55	2.85	1.79	3.10
Rye	0.45	0.93	0.93	0.82	0.65	0.57	0.61	0.49	0.27	0.87	0.71	0.34	0.28

1/ Includes canola varieties.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Cotton production in Mexico and Central America has decreased significantly compared to last year and continues a 10-year downward trend. Mexican cotton production for 1992/93 is forecast at 250,000 bales, down 70 percent from last year and down 82 percent from 1981/82, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City. In Central America, 1992/93 production is forecast at 143,000 bales, down 56 percent from 1991/92 and down 84 percent from 1981/82, according to the U.S. agricultural attaches in San Jose and Guatemala City.

MEXICO: Cotton production in Mexico for 1992/93 is forecast at the lowest level in 60 years. This year's decline is due to low prices, high production costs, and a lack of credit. Production costs have increased as rural Mexico adapts to a market-oriented economy. In addition, the last 3 years have been plagued by excessive rainfall and insect damage just before harvesting, which has affected producer income. Some analysts believe that cotton production may decline in the future because of the high risk of weather damage at harvest and the high cost of production relative to the price of imported cotton.

Cotton is grown in several states in Mexico. The northwestern states of Baja California Norte, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Baja California Sur account for nearly one-half of the area. Virtually all of the cotton in this area is irrigated. The rest of Mexico's cotton is rainfed and grown mostly in the northeastern states of Tamaulipas and Coahuila. Cotton production in this area is more risky because of the likelihood of receiving late summer rains as the crop is being harvested. Cotton is harvested in Mexico from late-June to late-November.

Cotton area in 1992/93 decreased significantly from last year because of a lack of access to production credit. The Government's new policy of full repayment of loans before additional credit can be offered has affected the small "ejidatarios", or communal farmer, more than the larger, self-financed farmers. The default rate for ejidatarios has been high for the last 3 years, and the lack of credit has forced some to give up cotton farming. In addition, production costs have risen in Mexico due to the elimination of some subsidies. Fertilizer, water, and electricity costs have increased during the last 3 years at a rate greater than inflation. Fuel costs are increasing at the rate of 14 percent per year, which is near the estimated rate of inflation for 1992.

CENTRAL AMERICA: Cotton production in Central America for 1992/93 is estimated at 143,000 bales, 56 percent below that of a year earlier and an amount near the production levels during the early 1960's. The decline is due to high production costs, pest control problems, low international prices, and competition from other crops. In addition, the April 1992 eruption of the Cerro Negro volcano in Nicaragua affected some traditional cotton producing areas. Central America has the potential to produce 1.5 million bales of cotton annually, as it did in 1978. However, future production changes depend on economic factors, rather than natural conditions.

Cotton is grown mostly along the Pacific coastal lowlands in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. Honduras, Costa Rica, and Belize also produce cotton in minor amounts. Cotton production in Central America is rainfed and depends on distinct wet and dry seasons, each lasting about 6 months. The rainy season usually starts in April and lasts until October. Rainfall is lighter in July and August when planting takes place. A hot, dry season extends from November to April, allowing several cotton pickings during this period.

Higher production costs and lower international prices have affected cotton area and production in the 2 largest cotton producing countries in Central America. In Guatemala, 1992/93 production is forecast at 80,000 bales, down 57 percent from 1991/92. This decline is mainly due to a shift in cotton area to other crops. The primary commodities which are being cultivated in place of cotton are soybeans, sugarcane, bananas, and African palm. With the exception of soybeans, these commodities have high initial production costs and can be harvested for several years. Therefore, it is unlikely that cotton production will rebound in the near future even if cotton prices increase markedly. In Nicaragua, 1992/93 production is forecast at 30,000 bales, down 73 percent from 1991/92. Most of this reduction comes from a decrease in cotton area. The Government has encouraged a shift of some area, traditionally planted with cotton, to other crops such as sesameseeds, soybeans, peanuts, and sunflowerseeds. With a smaller area planted to cotton, the Government plans to use improved technology to reduce the use of pesticides.

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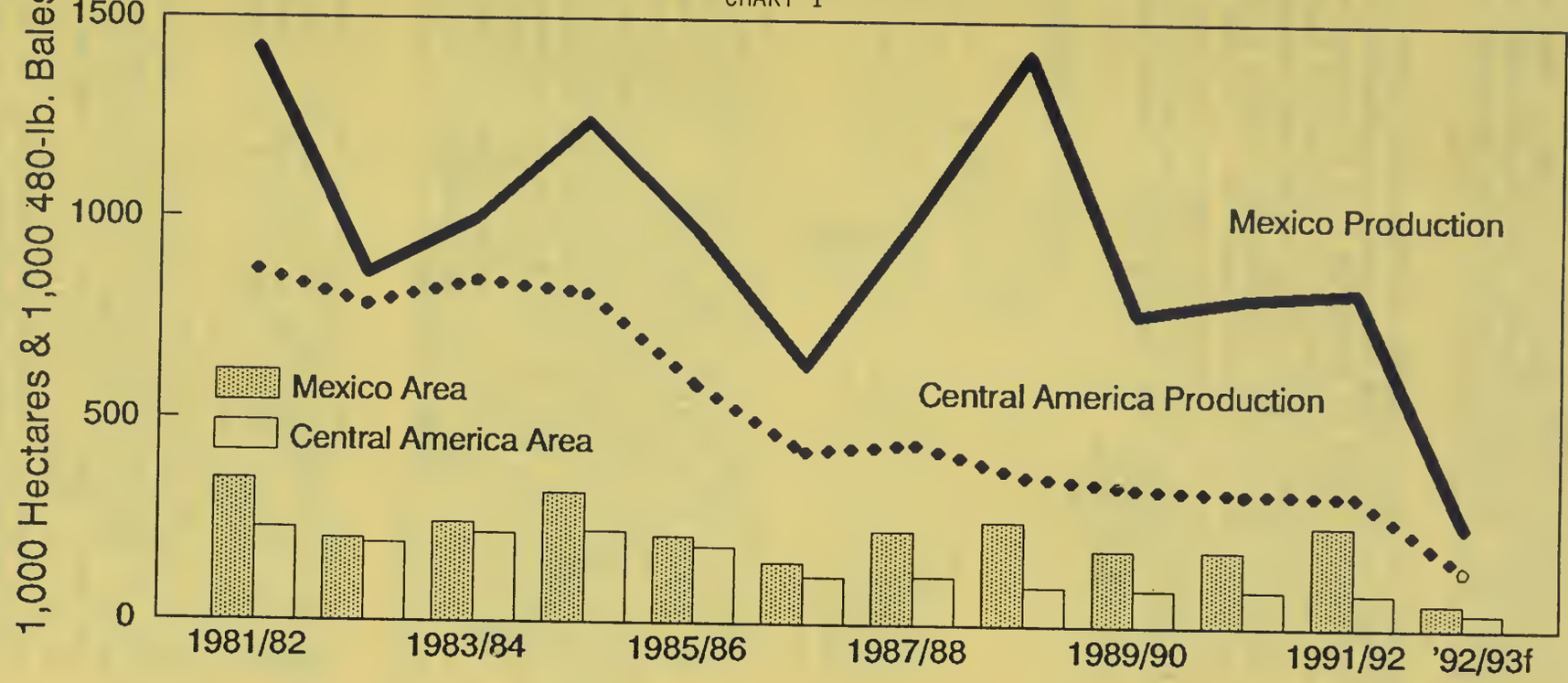
Cotton Production in Mexico and Central America

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93f
Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)												
Mexico	350	204	245	320	213	150	230	255	188	186	250	60
Central America	231	193	220	225	187	114	119	96	89	90	84	36
Yield (Kg/Ha)												
Mexico	885	921	890	844	992	926	956	1209	891	952	724	907
Central America	818	883	835	786	683	814	814	830	832	789	840	865
Production (1,000 480–lb. Bales)												
Mexico	1422	863	1001	1240	970	638	1010	1416	769	813	831	250
Central America	868	783	844	812	587	426	445	366	340	326	324	143

CHART 1



Central America includes: Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.
Note: (f) denotes preliminary estimate or forecast.
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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

INDIAN SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION

India's 1992/93 sunflowerseed production is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 0.1 million or 9 percent from last year. Sunflowerseed is now India's fourth most important oilseed after peanuts, rapeseed, and soybeans and is likely to move up to third place by the end of the century. The following article is derived from a report prepared by the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi.

After 2 decades of uneven growth, high oilseed prices and rapidly improving access to hybrid seed have given a new impetus to sunflower cultivation. Production, which is estimated at 1.2 million tons in 1992/93, may reach 2.2 million by 1997. Originally planted mainly in southern states, sunflowerseed is now enjoying a boom in the Punjab and Haryana. Public and private sector breeding programs are producing substantial gains in yields where sunflowers are grown under irrigated conditions. Although the relative price advantage of sunflowerseed over competing crops will be less pronounced in future years than it has been in the past. Yield gains and the adaptability of the crop to different regions and growing seasons assure substantial output growth over the next few years.

INDIAN SUNFLOWERSEED

	Harvested Area 1,000 Hectares	Yield MT/Ha	Production 1,000 Metric Tons
1988/89	1104	.335	370
1989/90	1192	.529	631
1990/91	1642	.541	889
1991/92	1900	.605	1105
1992/93	1900	.632	1200

Sunflowers have been cultivated in India since seed lines from the Soviet Union were introduced in the early 1970's. Cultivated area was initially limited to the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh. For the first 10 years, area planted and yields fluctuated widely, mainly due to irregular seed supply and quality. After a decade, planted area was about 100,000 hectares. In the late 1970's, the Indian Government became more involved in the area of sunflowerseed research, and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) established a chain of seed production and research centers to increase the availability of better hybrids and give information on location-specific production technology. A support price for sunflowerseed was introduced in the early 1970's along with other oilseeds, and was increased substantially in the late 1980's, though not keeping up with the increase in market prices for sunflowerseed.

India's extraordinarily high vegetable oil prices and resultant high oilseed prices encouraged farmers to consider this alternative to pulse and coarse grain crops. While prices for food grains (cereals and pulses) increased by 50 percent between 1975 to 1985, oilseed prices during that same period increased by over 100 percent.

An Oilseed Technology Mission (OTM) was set up by the Government of India in 1986 to increase the productivity of oilseed crops in India with the goal of making India self-sufficient in vegetable oils. The OTM is a consortium of government agencies concerned with oilseed and vegetable oil production, processing, imports, and distribution. They focus on developing integrated crop production technologies, providing the necessary inputs to farmers, improving post-harvest technologies, advocating high price supports, and providing fiscal and technological support to the processing industry.

Area planted to sunflowers increased steadily in the 1980's reaching a level of 1.6 million hectares in 1987, still mainly concentrated in the South. The drought of 1987 caused a yield reduction of about 10 percent in the sunflowerseed crop and farmers cut back their planting the following year due to poor returns and a shortage of seeds. Since 1989, area and yields have resumed their steep upward trend and cultivation has expanded into the northern states of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.

In the 1970's, sunflowerseed was predominantly a rainfed summer (or monsoon season) crop. However, as marketing channels and yields have improved, many farmers in the South now plant 2, and in some areas, even 3 crops of sunflowerseed, depending upon the availability of irrigation water. In Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh an irrigated crop is sown from September to October and another irrigated crop is planted from December to January.

In southern India, sunflowers have replaced sorghum and millet in mainly rainfed areas. Sunflowers have not replaced peanuts to the same extent because they do not provide the much-needed fodder. The water requirement for sunflowers also is higher than for peanuts. Since the newer, high-yielding hybrids require more water to achieve their full yield potential, future area expansion in sunflowers in the South will depend largely on the ability of this crop to compete with sorghum and corn for irrigation water.

The most important development in sunflower cultivation in the last 3 years has been the expansion in sunflower area in the northern states of Punjab and Haryana, from 28,000 hectares in 1989/90 to 180,000 hectares in 1991/92. In northern states, sunflowers have emerged as a late-winter season crop, planted under irrigated conditions in January or February, and harvested before it is time to plant rice in June.

Some of the surge in sunflower plantings in the Punjab and Haryana this year is attributable to unique weather conditions. The late arrival of the 1991 monsoon in the North led to a cutback in rice plantings in some areas which were then planted to "toria" (an early rapeseed variety) and then to sunflowers. Widespread toria planting occurs infrequently. However, there seems to be a trend in the cotton belt of western Punjab and Haryana to plant sunflowers because a 90-day sunflowerseed crop produces more income per hectare than late-planted wheat. This trade-off between wheat and sunflowers is one that bears watching. A traditional view is that sunflowerseed only competes with short-duration pulse crops like mung beans and "urad" (black matpe). Other possible rotations which could incorporate more sunflowers in this area are rice/potatoes/sunflowers and sugarcane/sunflowers. Superior water availability in the North makes this area the prime location for additional growth in sunflower area.

The per hectare yield of sunflowerseed in India exceeded 600 kilograms per hectare in the 1970's, but on a limited area. As area expanded in the 1980's, yields dropped due to the inability of public sector seed corporations to provide consistent seed supplies as well as increased plantings on rainfed and marginal land. Yields have shown significant increases in recent years as the public sector monopoly on seed production has loosened and private companies have been permitted to import modest quantities of superior seeds for planting. A number of Indian and joint-venture companies are moving towards production of top-quality, hybrid seed bred specifically for Indian conditions.

Experimental fields have recorded yields as high as 3,000 kilograms per hectare under irrigated conditions and up to 1,500 kilograms per hectare under rainfed conditions. The national average sunflowerseed yield is moving up and reached 540 kilograms per hectare in 1990/91 and is expected to be around 600 kilograms per hectare this year. Hybrids producing over 3 tons per hectare of sunflowerseed, with over 40 percent oil content under normal field conditions, will be ready for release within a couple of years. Nevertheless, for reasons discussed below, the national average yield is unlikely to exceed 700 kilograms per hectare in the near future, although yields in northern India could exceed 1,500 kilograms per hectare.

CONSTRAINTS TO GROWTH

For the next few years, production growth is likely to be constrained by:

-- **A shortage of high-yielding seed varieties suitable for rainfed conditions.** Although several private seed companies have developed many high-yielding hybrid varieties, and research work continues, most of these varieties are highly water intensive, requiring 7 to 8 irrigations during the growth period. There is still a great need for development of varieties which will do well under rain-fed conditions. Small farmers are reluctant to pay the relatively high price of hybrid seed, even though increased output more than justifies the additional expense.

-- **Pest and disease problems due to continuous cultivation in some southern regions.** Continuous cultivation of sunflowers in the South may lead to a build-up of cultivar specific diseases and pests. Although some of the new hybrids are disease-resistant, many traditional varieties are susceptible to alternaria, leaf blight, root and collar rot, and head rot.

-- **Limited water availability in many growing areas.** Favorable rainfall distribution during the past 3 years has helped yields, however, the crop remains susceptible to failure of rains during critical growth stages like bud initiation, flower opening, and seed filling. Similarly, excessive and continuous rains during the flowering period lead to poor seed setting. Since the climate during the monsoon season fluctuates, this is a risky crop in the summer months.

-- **Rapidly increasing prices for competing coarse grain crops.** Because sunflowers do not yield any fodder, smaller farmers will continue to plant peanuts and coarse grains to help meet their annual feed requirements. While sunflowerseed prices remain high (2 to 3 times the average farm price for wheat on a per kilogram basis), coarse grain prices have nearly doubled in the last year. If corn and sorghum prices do not fall back to their historic price relationships (heavy discounts) relative to wheat and rice, some sunflower farmers will switch back to coarse grain cultivation.

STIMULUS FOR ADDITIONAL GROWTH

Factors which point to continued growth in sunflowerseed production include:

-- **Increased availability of better hybrids.** Several major domestic seed companies, some in collaboration with major international companies, have put a high priority on sunflower research and development. Government research institutions, universities, and public sector seed corporations also are committed to sunflowerseed development.

-- **India's high domestic oil prices along with sunflowerseed's high oil content.** The market price for sunflowerseed is currently Rs.9,000 per ton (US$296/ton) reflecting a wholesale bulk sunflowerseed oil price of US$920 per ton. The Government's Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) every year establishes minimum support price for all major oilseeds, including sunflowerseed. However, the actual price realization by farmers in recent years has been generally much higher than the support price, which was Rs.6,700 per ton in 1991/92, mainly due to the high oil content of sunflowerseed, around 35 percent. Returns compared to the alternative of wheat in the North, or sorghum and millet in the South, continue to favor sunflowerseed, but the margin is narrowing as domestic shortages of coarse grains and wheat, in recent years, have caused sharp increases in prices of these commodities.

-- **A growing processing infrastructure.** Production cannot grow without marketing outlets, and sunflowerseed processing plants have started to come on line. In addition to existing expeller plants, new sunflowerseed processing plants are being set up in major producing areas to process and refine sunflowerseed oil. This oil is emerging as a popular cooking oil in the urban areas, where it is being marketed as a "healthy" oil. Branded, refined sunflowerseed oil is generally priced somewhat below the most popular brands of peanut oil.

-- **Exportability of sunflowerseed meal, as well as its growing popularity with poultry producers.** In recent years, Indian sunflowerseed meal has made significant inroads into export markets, which has added to the profitability of the crop. Exports doubled to 186,000 tons valued at Rs.312.5 million (US$10.0 million) in Indian Fiscal Year 1991/92 (April/March) from 92,000 tons valued at Rs.142.0 million in 1990/91. In addition, the domestic feed industry is using larger quantities of sunflowerseed meal in their feed rations since it is still priced below domestic soybean meal.

-- **A short growing period and seasonal flexibility.** The short duration of the crop allows it to be incorporated into existing minor crop rotation schemes without displacing longer-season cash crops, e.g., cotton or sugarcane in the North. While cropping intensity has increased in India, there are still substantial fallow periods in many regional crop rotations which would allow for additional growth in sunflower area.

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BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY MEASURES FOR THE 1992/93 SUMMER CROP

The following article is derived from a report prepared by the office of the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia.

On August 6, 1992, Brazilian President Fernando Collor announced a package of agricultural policy measures designed to stimulate the 1992/93 crop by increasing total grain and oilseed production from 70.0 million tons in 1991/92 to 81.0 million this season. The announced measures concentrate larger credit resources on loans to be made available to farmers to help finance variable production costs and identifies other specific policy measures to improve access to credit, promote increased productivity, and facilitate imports of tractors and harvesters.

CREDIT RESOURCES: President Collor promised to make US$5.2 billion in credit available for the 1992/93 summer crop. This represents US$1.0 billion more than last season and will be used to finance variable production costs and harvesting. In addition to the US$5.2 billion, the Government announced another long-term (4 years) line of credit from the National Development and Social Bank (BNDS) of US$2.0 billion for financing agro-industrial projects, another US$200.0 million in addition to the US$300.0 million already allocated to "FINAME RURAL", basically to finance the purchase of farm equipment, including imports of tractors and harvesters. Crop insurance allocations were set at US$700.0 million and agricultural research will have loans of US$130.0 million from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Total credit resources announced were US$8.2 billion. The origin of the US$5.2 billion to finance the 1992/93 summer crop is: US$2.6 billion from the Bank of Brazil, US$1.6 billion from the private commercial banks, and US$1.0 billion in subsidies from the National Treasury.

INTEREST RATES: The Government reduced interest rates for loans under the rural credit system by creating a new classification of producers according to their annual income. The "UREF" is a new index announced for the agricultural sector and, as of August 1992, one "UREF" equals Cruzeiros 1,000 (US$0.23). Loans are paid back by farmers at the annual interest rates plus the daily reference interest rate (TRD), which is determined by the Central Bank, and follows inflation rates closely. The current "UREF" and associated annual interest rates are as follows:

TYPE OF PRODUCER	LIMIT OF ANNUAL INCOME (UREF)	ANNUAL INTEREST RATE (percent)
Mini	25,000	6.0
Small	25,000 to 75,000	9.0
All other	above 75,001	12.5

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICES: The Government also released the new minimum price for the 1992/93 crop. The new support prices were reduced for corn and dry beans due to the record 1991/92 crops, according to the Brazilian Agriculture Ministry, and current excessive Government-owned stocks. The manioc minimum price also was reduced because the Government did not want to provide further production incentives that would result in increased costs to the price support system. Also, the Government decided to abolish the minimum price for soybeans, deciding instead to use only a reference value for soybeans for purposes of financing. This reference value scheme was not explained during the public announcement.

PRODUCT	UNIT (KG)	MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE IN CRUZEIROS PER UNIT (AUG 92)1/	EFFECTIVE DATE & INDEXATION PERIOD
Cotton	15	21,198.15	Feb-Jul 1993
Rice, irrig.	50	41,790.00	Feb-Jul 1993
Rice, upland	60	36,884.40	Feb-Jul 1993
Dry edible beans (black)	60	104,169.00	Nov 91-Mar 93
Corn	60	26,369.40	Feb-Jul 1993

1/ Exchange rate for August 6, 1992: Cruzeiros 4,365 per one dollar. The above prices will be adjusted according to the variation of "UREF" during indexation period referred above.

PRODUCTION LOAN SCHEDULE: Also released was the new production loan schedule (VBC), which is a theoretical cost structure for each crop and productivity level established by the Government. It is based on estimated production costs per hectare, taking into account yields, regions of the country, and farm size. The VBC is used to calculate the availability of official credit for each farmer. Production loans under the VBC's are released to farmers in 3 tranches normally in August (60 percent), October (25 percent), and February (15 percent).

PRODUCTION LOAN SCHEDULE
SUMMER CROP 1992/93

COMMODITY	MODAL (AVERAGE) YIELD (Kg/Ha)	V B C (Cr/Ha) 1/
Cotton	1,201 to 1,600	1,384,956.00
Rice, irrigated		
- diesel	3,601 to 4,500	2,084,641.00
- natural	3,601 to 4,500	1,748,793.00
Rice, upland	1,200 to 1,500	749,111.00
Dry edible beans	601 to 900	829,113.00
Corn	1,501 to 2,500	696,186.00
Sorghum	2,001 to 2,500	474,745.00
Soybeans	1,601 to 2,000	999,839.00

1/ Exchange rate of August 6, 1992 is Cr 4,365 per one dollar.

LENDING LIMITS: The most important change introduced this year was the announcement of the "EMBRAPA Guidelines" for agricultural zoning, which allows for increased borrowing above official lending limits. The goal is to the increase productivity of major crops. The official lending limits are as follows:

LENDING LIMITS FOR OFFICIAL CREDIT
1992/1993 CROP
CATEGORY OF PRODUCER PERCENT

PRODUCT	MINI/SMALL	ALL OTHER
Cotton	90	80
Rice, irrigated	90	80
Rice, upland	90	80
Dried beans	90	80
Corn	90	80
Soybeans	80	60

The percent in the above table means the amount each producer, according to its size, can borrow in official credit for a particular crop. However, if a producer follows "EMBRAPA Guidelines" they could borrow up to 100 percent of the financing, as compared to the above table. This is not true for corn or dried beans.

MARKET INTERVENTION RULES: The Government announced the new trigger prices (called P.L.E.) for releasing government stocks.

P.L.E. -- 1992/92 CROP -- BASE: JUNE 1992

PRODUCTS	UNIT (KG)	P.L.E. (CR. UNIT)	REFERENCE MKT. PLACE
Rice	80	45,894.00	Sao Paulo
Corn	60	24,941.00	Sao Paulo
Dry edible beans	60	102,392.00	Sao Paulo
Beef	1	5,687.00	Sao Paulo
Cotton	15	61,312.00	Sao Paulo
Manioc flour	50	40,841.00	Sao Paulo

OTHER POLICY MEASURES:

-- The Federal Crop Loan (EGF) for 1991/92 corn and cotton destined for export includes corn from the southern regions destined for the Brazilian Northeast to compete against Argentine and U.S. corn. There are some indications that excessive moisture may have affected quality and aflotoxin levels.

-- A program to privatize 600 of CONAB's (Brazilian Food Company) public storage facilities by 1994. This will eliminate all Government storage facilities.

-- Reduction of import duties for tractors (from 30 to 20 percent), and harvesters (from 20 to 10 percent).

-- Authorized exports of tobacco leaves.

-- Further investigation on imported wheat for assessing compensatory duty.

-- Proposal for amendment of the budget law to allow the issuance of Government bonds to finance the minimum support price policy and to provide subsidy for rural credit.

ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS: Most farmer organizations reacted cautiously to the announced agricultural policy. Although the volume of credit, at US$5.2 billion, was considered sufficient in view of the current budget constraints, there are several points of concern to producers.

First is the discrepancy between the daily monetary correction of loans by the daily reference rate (the TRD), and the monetary correction of minimum support prices by the monthly reference rate (the TR). The different criteria to index loans and minimum prices created a major discrepancy in this year's crop costs, in real terms, by over 20 percent in favor of agricultural loans. This discrepancy is responsible for the significant "outstanding" producer debt from the 1991/92 crop, estimated at US$500.0 million. The new agricultural policy did not address this potential repayment discrepancy.

Second, part of the US$5.2 billion credit package is to be loaned at market interest rates (currently near 30 percent on an annual basis) plus the TRD. Producers have no guarantee that market prices will increase enough to pay for loans at high market interest rates. On the other hand, under the subsidized credit, the National Treasury will be responsible for paying the difference between the market rate and agricultural rates. It is estimated that the subsidy for the 1992/93 crop will cost the National Treasury over US$1.0 billion. The conclusion is that the level of interest rates will be the key to determine the success of the program. In view of that, most farmer organizations will likely advise their members to stay away from the banks, and to finance their production costs with their own resources, or to barter with their suppliers of agricultural inputs. This has become a common practice and producers have an estimated US$3.0 billion of their own resources to invest in the new crop.

Farmers and farm cooperatives reacted negatively to the Government's decision to reduce the minimum guaranteed prices for corn by 5 percent and for dry edible beans and manioc by 10 percent. These products are considered essential to the so-called "Basic Basket" for the poor. According to some private analysts, the Government was forced to reduce the incentives of these crops because of current, high government-owned stocks. If another record corn crop is produced, the Government would not have sufficient funds to support the minimum prices. This was a major problem during the 1991/92 crop season.

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PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLICS OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

In the wake of the breakup of the Soviet Union, state-level agricultural production has become the focus of increased attention. The tables below, based primarily on official Soviet data, provide 5 years of area, yield, and production data for grain, oilseeds, and cotton for each of the 15 former States. Tables for poultry meat and egg production from 1987 to 1991 also are included.

The tables showing area, yield, and production for grain and oilseeds are derived from several sources. Most area figures were obtained from "Posevnye Ploshchadi" ("Sown Area"), an annual formerly published by the State Statistical Committee (GOSKOMSTAT) of the former Soviet Union. Production figures for 1987 to 1990 were obtained from "Proizvodstvo i Urozhainost' Sel'skokhozyaistvennykh Kul'tur" ("Production and Yield of Agricultural Crops"), published by GOSKOMSTAT in 1991. Area and harvest information for cotton and production data for poultry meat and eggs has been published in various editions of "Narodnoye Khozyaistvo" (the statistical yearbook for the former USSR, published annually).

Although limited 1991 harvest data have been published, complete official harvest information (for example, production of individual grains by State) has not yet been published. The USDA estimates for 1991 yield and production are based on several sources, including official area figures, available official total grain production numbers for each of the former States, yield estimates derived from analysis of weather and satellite data, and information from Soviet press reports.

Mark Lindeman, (202) 690-0143

TABLE 12

RUSSIA

GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	6,880	8,878	9,106	9,731	9,179
Spring Wheat	17,094	15,697	15,270	14,513	14,040
TOTAL WHEAT	23,974	24,575	24,376	24,244	23,219
Winter Barley	473	564	559	691	775
Spring Barley	16,148	15,302	14,101	13,032	14,608
TOTAL BARLEY	16,621	15,866	14,660	13,723	15,383
Rye	7,335	7,692	8,200	7,989	6,433
Oats	10,063	9,407	9,210	9,100	9,139
Millet	1,733	1,638	1,749	1,936	2,014
Corn	1,424	1,260	1,428	869	800
Rice (Milled)	306	306	301	286	266
TOTAL GRAINS	61,456	60,744	59,924	58,147	57,254

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.51	2.67	2.97	3.37	2.93
Spring Wheat	1.15	1.03	1.11	1.16	0.84
TOTAL WHEAT	1.54	1.62	1.81	2.05	1.67
Winter Barley	3.17	3.16	3.52	4.54	2.32
Spring Barley	1.52	1.15	1.43	1.85	1.35
TOTAL BARLEY	1.57	1.22	1.51	1.98	1.40
Rye	1.51	1.63	1.54	2.06	1.43
Oats	1.22	1.13	1.30	1.35	1.10
Millet	1.38	1.07	1.63	1.01	1.12
Corn	2.70	3.03	3.27	2.82	2.88
Rice (Milled)	2.28	2.43	2.13	2.03	2.20
TOTAL GRAINS	1.52	1.46	1.65	1.90	1.48

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	17,272	23,740	27,090	32,771	26,900
Spring Wheat	19,596	16,124	16,914	16,825	11,800
TOTAL WHEAT	36,868	39,864	44,004	49,596	38,700
Winter Barley	1,500	1,783	1,967	3,137	1,800
Spring Barley	24,601	17,635	20,234	24,098	19,700
TOTAL BARLEY	26,101	19,418	22,201	27,235	21,500
Rye	11,079	12,530	12,593	16,431	9,200
Oats	12,289	10,604	11,977	12,326	10,050
Millet	2,385	1,754	2,846	1,946	2,250
Corn	3,844	3,814	4,663	2,451	2,300
Rice (Milled)	697	745	641	582	585
TOTAL GRAINS	93,263	88,729	98,925	110,567	84,585

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

August 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA

TABLE 12 -- Continued

UKRAINE

GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	5,346	6,451	6,956	7,568	7,027
Spring Wheat	13	10	10	9	10
TOTAL WHEAT	5,359	6,461	6,966	7,577	7,037
Winter Barley	230	350	387	528	600
Spring Barley	3,847	3,308	2,847	2,201	2,569
TOTAL BARLEY	4,077	3,658	3,234	2,729	3,169
Rye	623	597	542	519	488
Oats	653	595	549	492	496
Millet	352	277	241	205	188
Corn	2,423	2,328	1,856	1,234	1,200
Rice (Milled)	35	35	33	28	23
TOTAL GRAIN	13,522	13,951	13,421	12,784	12,601

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.67	3.36	3.93	4.01	3.32
Spring Wheat	3.08	2.50	2.90	2.89	1.50
TOTAL WHEAT	3.67	3.36	3.93	4.01	3.31
Winter Barley	2.90	3.06	3.56	3.70	2.50
Spring Barley	3.00	2.32	3.06	3.28	2.14
TOTAL BARLEY	2.99	2.39	3.12	3.36	2.21
Rye	2.21	1.77	2.39	2.43	1.74
Oats	2.54	2.08	2.53	2.65	2.02
Millet	1.95	2.08	1.80	1.65	1.33
Corn	3.43	3.71	3.79	3.84	3.17
Rice (Milled)	3.17	3.03	3.00	2.71	2.83
TOTAL GRAIN	3.25	3.02	3.56	3.70	2.88

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	19,615	21,684	27,371	30,348	23,300
Spring Wheat	40	25	29	26	15
TOTAL WHEAT	19,655	21,709	27,400	30,374	23,315
Winter Barley	666	1,071	1,377	1,953	1,500
Spring Barley	11,524	7,680	8,713	7,215	5,500
TOTAL BARLEY	12,190	8,751	10,090	9,168	7,000
Rye	1,374	1,056	1,298	1,260	850
Oats	1,658	1,236	1,387	1,303	1,000
Millet	688	576	434	338	250
Corn	8,308	8,638	7,026	4,737	3,800
Rice (Milled)	111	106	99	76	65
TOTAL GRAIN	43,984	42,072	47,734	47,256	36,280

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

August 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA

TABLE 12 -- Continued

BELARUS

GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	108	126	122	124	86
Spring Wheat	31	22	20	15	18
TOTAL WHEAT	139	148	142	139	104
Winter Barley	0	0	1	1	6
Spring Barley	965	1,000	1,027	1,029	1,205
TOTAL BARLEY	965	1,000	1,028	1,030	1,211
Rye	961	883	896	917	782
Oats	377	372	368	360	363
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	20	8	19
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	2,442	2,403	2,454	2,454	2,479

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.24	2.22	3.08	2.85	2.33
Spring Wheat	2.61	1.95	2.15	1.87	2.78
TOTAL WHEAT	3.10	2.18	2.95	2.74	2.40
Winter Barley					
Spring Barley	3.42	2.48	2.90	2.82	2.74
TOTAL BARLEY	3.42	2.48	2.89	2.82	2.73
Rye	2.71	2.26	2.94	2.89	2.30
Oats	2.61	1.92	2.49	2.24	1.93
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	3.00	2.30	2.83	2.75	2.44

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	350	280	376	353	200
Spring Wheat	81	43	43	28	50
TOTAL WHEAT	431	323	419	381	250
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	3,304	2,480	2,976	2,906	3,300
TOTAL BARLEY	3,304	2,480	2,976	2,906	3,300
Rye	2,602	1,998	2,635	2,652	1,800
Oats	984	714	915	806	700
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	7,321	5,515	6,945	6,745	6,050

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
MOLDOVA
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	229	271	282	287	302
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	229	271	282	287	302
Winter Barley	83	91	92	90	102
Spring Barley	32	37	37	30	30
TOTAL BARLEY	115	128	129	120	132
Rye	0	0	0	0	1
Oats	2	3	3	2	2
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	217	306	316	258	303
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	563	708	730	667	740

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.11	3.79	4.01	3.93	3.31
Spring Wheat					
TOTAL WHEAT	3.11	3.79	4.01	3.93	3.31
Winter Barley	2.47	3.29	3.55	3.61	3.43
Spring Barley	3.63	2.65	3.19	3.13	3.00
TOTAL BARLEY	2.79	3.10	3.45	3.49	3.33
Rye					2.00
Oats	2.50	2.33	2.33	2.00	3.00
Millet					
Corn	3.46	4.37	5.02	3.43	4.62
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	3.18	3.91	4.34	3.65	3.85

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	712	1,027	1,130	1,129	1,000
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	712	1,027	1,130	1,129	1,000
Winter Barley	205	299	327	325	350
Spring Barley	116	98	118	94	90
TOTAL BARLEY	321	397	445	419	440
Rye	0	0	0	0	2
Oats	5	7	7	4	6
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	750	1,338	1,586	885	1,400
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	1,788	2,769	3,168	2,437	2,848

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

KAZAKHSTAN

GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1,155	915	1,097	1,199	1,197
Spring Wheat	14,156	13,961	13,293	12,871	12,231
TOTAL WHEAT	15,311	14,876	14,390	14,070	13,428
Winter Barley	30	30	29	53	64
Spring Barley	6,841	7,033	6,744	6,607	6,496
TOTAL BARLEY	6,871	7,063	6,773	6,660	6,560
Rye	489	577	723	769	549
Oats	483	350	408	382	508
Millet	677	699	774	781	841
Corn	119	137	134	129	130
Rice (Milled)	133	135	133	124	118
TOTAL GRAINS	24,083	23,837	23,335	22,915	22,134

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1.95	1.48	1.32	1.64	0.40
Spring Wheat	0.98	0.77	0.70	1.11	0.50
TOTAL WHEAT	1.05	0.82	0.75	1.15	0.49
Winter Barley	4.07	2.80	1.72	2.09	0.78
Spring Barley	1.00	0.82	0.78	1.27	0.42
TOTAL BARLEY	1.01	0.83	0.78	1.28	0.42
Rye	0.69	0.95	1.03	1.10	0.82
Oats	0.95	0.99	0.62	1.60	0.71
Millet	0.81	0.83	0.59	1.20	0.83
Corn	4.01	4.09	3.57	3.43	2.12
Rice (Milled)	2.96	3.01	2.71	3.03	2.20
TOTAL GRAINS	1.05	0.86	0.79	1.22	0.52

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2,255	1,354	1,451	1,966	480
Spring Wheat	13,853	10,808	9,332	14,231	6,150
TOTAL WHEAT	16,108	12,162	10,783	16,197	6,630
Winter Barley	122	84	50	111	50
Spring Barley	6,807	5,766	5,260	8,389	2,700
TOTAL BARLEY	6,929	5,850	5,310	8,500	2,750
Rye	338	549	745	843	450
Oats	459	345	251	610	360
Millet	549	577	459	940	700
Corn	477	561	479	442	276
Rice (Milled)	394	407	361	376	260
TOTAL GRAINS	25,254	20,451	18,388	27,908	11,426

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

ARMENIA

GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	65	65	63	73	76
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WHEAT	65	65	63	73	78
Winter Barley	6	6	6	7	7
Spring Barley	52	52	52	50	58
TOTAL BARLEY	58	58	58	57	65
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0	0	2
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	123	123	121	130	145

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.18	2.77	1.59	2.12	1.97
Spring Wheat					1.00
TOTAL WHEAT	2.18	2.77	1.59	2.12	1.95
Winter Barley	3.17	3.17	1.83	2.43	2.14
Spring Barley	1.58	2.54	1.12	1.46	1.55
TOTAL BARLEY	1.74	2.60	1.19	1.58	1.62
Rye					
Oats					1.50
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	1.98	2.69	1.40	1.88	1.79

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	142	180	100	155	150
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WHEAT	142	180	100	155	152
Winter Barley	19	19	11	17	15
Spring Barley	82	132	58	73	90
TOTAL BARLEY	101	151	69	90	105
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0	0	3
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	243	331	169	245	260

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

AZERBAIJAN

GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	267	305	238	367	390
Spring Wheat	1	1	2	2	2
TOTAL WHEAT	268	306	240	369	392
Winter Barley	147	178	118	186	216
Spring Barley	3	3	3	4	3
TOTAL BARLEY	150	181	121	190	219
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	3	5	3	2	2
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	29	33	21	13	18
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	450	525	385	574	631

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.43	2.56	2.28	2.39	2.10
Spring Wheat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
TOTAL WHEAT	2.42	2.56	2.26	2.38	2.10
Winter Barley	2.37	2.66	2.12	2.38	1.57
Spring Barley	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.75	0.67
TOTAL BARLEY	2.33	2.63	2.08	2.35	1.56
Rye					
Oats	1.67	1.40	1.33	2.50	1.00
Millet					
Corn	1.86	2.12	1.14	1.38	1.11
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.35	2.54	2.14	2.34	1.88

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	649	782	542	877	820
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WHEAT	649	782	542	877	822
Winter Barley	348	474	250	443	340
Spring Barley	2	2	2	3	2
TOTAL BARLEY	350	476	252	446	342
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	5	7	4	5	2
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	54	70	24	18	20
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	1,058	1,335	822	1,346	1,186

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

GEORGIA

GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	85	87	50	91	100
Spring Wheat	1	1	2	1	1
TOTAL WHEAT	86	88	52	92	101
Winter Barley	23	26	16	30	30
Spring Barley	20	20	19	17	18
TOTAL BARLEY	43	46	35	47	48
Rye	0	0	0	0	1
Oats	10	12	10	10	10
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	112	109	109	107	117
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	251	255	206	256	277

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.22	2.63	2.00	2.82	1.80
Spring Wheat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
TOTAL WHEAT	2.20	2.60	1.92	2.79	1.79
Winter Barley	2.83	2.77	1.81	2.70	1.50
Spring Barley	1.60	1.65	2.16	2.18	1.67
TOTAL BARLEY	2.26	2.28	2.00	2.51	1.56
Rye					2.00
Oats	1.10	1.50	0.80	1.20	0.80
Millet					
Corn	2.97	2.97	2.62	2.52	2.05
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.50	2.63	2.24	2.56	1.83

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	189	229	100	257	180
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WHEAT	189	229	100	257	181
Winter Barley	65	72	29	81	45
Spring Barley	32	33	41	37	30
TOTAL BARLEY	97	105	70	118	75
Rye	0	0	0	0	2
Oats	11	18	8	12	8
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	333	324	286	270	240
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	630	676	464	657	506

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

UZBEKISTAN
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	426	431	329	408	450
Spring Wheat	40	26	18	25	32
TOTAL WHEAT	466	457	347	433	482
Winter Barley	219	262	214	268	260
Spring Barley	20	20	22	22	30
TOTAL BARLEY	239	282	236	290	290
Rye	14	7	6	5	4
Oats	0	0	0	0	0
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	118	116	111	108	114
Rice (Milled)	155	166	161	147	156
TOTAL GRAINS	992	1,028	861	983	1,046

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1.08	1.25	0.98	1.28	1.11
Spring Wheat	0.85	0.92	1.17	1.28	0.94
TOTAL WHEAT	1.06	1.23	0.99	1.28	1.10
Winter Barley	1.17	1.37	1.02	1.34	1.12
Spring Barley	1.60	1.60	1.23	1.23	0.83
TOTAL BARLEY	1.21	1.39	1.04	1.33	1.09
Rye	0.93	1.57	1.33	1.40	1.25
Oats					
Millet					
Corn	3.57	4.48	4.14	3.99	3.95
Rice (Milled)	2.12	2.28	1.96	2.22	2.21
TOTAL GRAINS	1.56	1.81	1.59	1.73	1.57

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	461	539	321	521	500
Spring Wheat	34	24	21	32	30
TOTAL WHEAT	495	563	342	553	530
Winter Barley	257	359	219	358	290
Spring Barley	32	32	27	27	25
TOTAL BARLEY	289	391	246	385	315
Rye	13	11	8	7	5
Oats	0	0	0	0	0
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	421	520	460	431	450
Rice (Milled)	329	378	315	327	344
TOTAL GRAINS	1,547	1,863	1,371	1,703	1,644

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
KYRGYZSTAN
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	217	184	188	183	175
Spring Wheat	8	13	8	11	18
TOTAL WHEAT	225	197	196	194	193
Winter Barley	25	25	26	52	77
Spring Barley	220	242	225	215	217
TOTAL BARLEY	245	267	251	267	294
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	6	7	6	6	5
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	67	71	72	66	66
Rice (Milled)	0	1	1	1	0
TOTAL GRAINS	543	543	526	534	558

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.18	2.83	3.00	2.54	2.40
Spring Wheat	2.50	2.08	2.13	1.64	1.39
TOTAL WHEAT	3.15	2.78	2.96	2.48	2.31
Winter Barley	1.44	1.24	3.12	3.06	2.08
Spring Barley	2.69	2.36	2.06	2.01	1.61
TOTAL BARLEY	2.56	2.25	2.17	2.22	1.73
Rye					
Oats	2.83	2.29	2.50	2.50	2.00
Millet					
Corn	6.87	7.00	6.28	6.15	5.30
Rice (Milled)		1.00	1.00	1.00	
TOTAL GRAINS	3.34	3.06	3.03	2.80	2.36

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	689	521	564	464	420
Spring Wheat	20	27	17	18	25
TOTAL WHEAT	709	548	581	482	445
Winter Barley	36	31	81	159	160
Spring Barley	592	571	463	433	350
TOTAL BARLEY	628	602	544	592	510
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	17	16	15	15	10
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	460	497	452	406	350
Rice (Milled)	0	1	1	1	0
TOTAL GRAINS	1,814	1,664	1,593	1,496	1,315

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

TAJIKISTAN
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	134	150	102	136	130
Spring Wheat	10	6	8	6	10
TOTAL WHEAT	144	156	110	142	140
Winter Barley	25	25	21	31	32
Spring Barley	13	13	11	13	12
TOTAL BARLEY	38	38	32	44	44
Rye	8	6	2	2	2
Oats	3	3	3	4	3
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	19	19	19	16	16
Rice (Milled)	9	9	10	10	9
TOTAL GRAINS	221	231	176	218	214

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1.22	1.23	0.99	0.93	1.00
Spring Wheat	1.20	1.17	1.00	1.17	0.80
TOTAL WHEAT	1.22	1.22	0.99	0.94	0.99
Winter Barley	1.16	1.32	1.14	1.13	0.94
Spring Barley	1.08	0.77	0.91	0.85	0.83
TOTAL BARLEY	1.13	1.13	1.06	1.05	0.91
Rye					1.00
Oats					1.00
Millet					
Corn	4.47	4.63	5.74	5.31	3.75
Rice (Milled)	2.00	2.22	1.80	1.70	1.78
TOTAL GRAINS	1.45	1.48	1.53	1.29	1.21

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	163	184	101	127	130
Spring Wheat	12	7	8	7	8
TOTAL WHEAT	175	191	109	134	138
Winter Barley	29	33	24	35	30
Spring Barley	14	10	10	11	10
TOTAL BARLEY	43	43	34	46	40
Rye	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Oats	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	85	88	109	85	60
Rice (Milled)	18	20	18	17	16
TOTAL GRAINS	321	342	270	282	259

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

TURKMENISTAN
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	64	60	56	60	111
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	64	60	56	60	111
Winter Barley	60	68	64	66	54
Spring Barley	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BARLEY	60	68	65	67	56
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0	0	0
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	45	48	43	42	43
Rice (Milled)	18	19	17	16	18
TOTAL GRAINS	187	195	180	184	226

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1.45	1.53	1.54	2.17	1.17
Spring Wheat					
TOTAL WHEAT	1.45	1.53	1.54	2.17	1.17
Winter Barley	1.47	1.54	1.64	2.11	1.67
Spring Barley					
TOTAL BARLEY	1.47	1.54	1.62	2.07	1.61
Rye					
Oats					
Millet					
Corn	2.11	3.31	3.26	3.21	3.02
Rice (Milled)	1.61	1.68	1.71	1.69	1.78
TOTAL GRAINS	1.63	1.99	1.99	2.33	1.68

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	93	92	86	130	130
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	93	92	86	130	130
Winter Barley	88	105	105	139	90
Spring Barley	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BARLEY	88	105	105	139	90
Rye	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	0	0	0	0	0
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	95	159	140	135	130
Rice (Milled)	29	32	29	27	32
TOTAL GRAINS	305	388	360	431	382

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

LITHUANIA

GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	227	276	319	347	269
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL WHEAT	227	276	319	347	274
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	494	433	407	398	553
TOTAL BARLEY	494	433	407	398	553
Rye	157	165	180	168	138
Oats	93	96	90	77	82
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	971	970	996	990	1,047

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.30	3.11	3.61	3.39	3.35
Spring Wheat					2.00
TOTAL WHEAT	3.29	3.09	3.57	3.36	3.32
Winter Barley					
Spring Barley	2.70	2.24	2.77	3.01	2.98
TOTAL BARLEY	2.71	2.24	2.78	3.01	2.98
Rye	2.41	2.41	2.83	2.80	3.87
Oats	2.59	1.94	2.23	2.55	2.32
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.78	2.48	3.00	3.06	3.14

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	749	858	1,151	1,176	900
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	10
TOTAL WHEAT	749	858	1,151	1,176	910
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	1,334	970	1,128	1,196	1,650
TOTAL BARLEY	1,334	970	1,128	1,196	1,650
Rye	379	397	510	470	534
Oats	241	186	201	196	190
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	2,703	2,411	2,990	3,038	3,284

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

LATVIA

GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	102	105	118	141	73
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	102	105	118	141	73
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	402	353	332	307	413
TOTAL BARLEY	402	353	332	307	413
Rye	82	101	129	131	69
Oats	67	66	76	82	95
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	653	625	655	661	650

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.90	2.57	3.05	2.62	2.60
Spring Wheat					
TOTAL WHEAT	2.90	2.57	3.05	2.62	2.60
Winter Barley					
Spring Barley	2.26	1.42	2.11	2.26	1.85
TOTAL BARLEY	2.26	1.42	2.11	2.26	1.85
Rye	2.30	2.37	2.61	2.47	2.12
Oats	2.25	1.36	1.96	2.15	1.86
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.36	1.76	2.36	2.36	1.97

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	296	270	360	370	190
Spring Wheat	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WHEAT	296	270	360	370	190
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	907	500	700	693	765
TOTAL BARLEY	907	500	700	693	765
Rye	189	239	337	323	146
Oats	151	90	149	176	177
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	1,543	1,099	1,546	1,562	1,278

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
ESTONIA
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	14	9	14	21	17
Spring Wheat	7	3	2	4	5
TOTAL WHEAT	21	12	16	25	22
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	276	291	285	263	287
TOTAL BARLEY	276	291	285	263	287
Rye	51	50	65	66	59
Oats	27	26	22	33	42
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	375	379	388	387	410

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.36	1.78	2.71	2.52	2.94
Spring Wheat	2.43	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
TOTAL WHEAT	2.38	1.58	2.75	2.60	2.73
Winter Barley					
Spring Barley	2.37	1.04	2.40	2.27	2.12
TOTAL BARLEY	2.37	1.04	2.40	2.27	2.12
Rye	2.31	1.94	2.49	2.70	2.47
Oats	2.07	0.73	2.64	2.82	1.81
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.34	1.16	2.44	2.41	2.17

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	33	16	38	53	50
Spring Wheat	17	3	6	12	10
TOTAL WHEAT	50	19	44	65	60
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	654	304	684	597	608
TOTAL BARLEY	654	304	684	597	608
Rye	118	97	162	178	146
Oats	56	19	58	93	76
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	878	439	948	933	890

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued
BALTICS
(LITHUANIA, ESTONIA, LATVIA)
GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	343	390	451	509	359
Spring Wheat	7	3	2	4	10
TOTAL WHEAT	350	393	453	513	369
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	1,172	1,077	1,024	968	1,253
TOTAL BARLEY	1,172	1,077	1,024	968	1,253
Rye	290	316	374	365	266
Oats	187	188	188	192	219
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	1,999	1,974	2,039	2,038	2,107

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	3.14	2.93	3.43	3.14	3.18
Spring Wheat	2.43	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
TOTAL WHEAT	3.13	2.92	3.43	3.14	3.14
Winter Barley					
Spring Barley	2.47	1.65	2.45	2.57	2.41
TOTAL BARLEY	2.47	1.65	2.45	2.57	2.41
Rye	2.37	2.32	2.70	2.66	3.11
Oats	2.40	1.57	2.17	2.42	2.02
Millet					
Corn					
Rice (Milled)					
TOTAL GRAINS	2.56	2.00	2.69	2.71	2.59

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	1,078	1,144	1,549	1,599	1,140
Spring Wheat	17	3	6	12	20
TOTAL WHEAT	1,095	1,147	1,555	1,611	1,160
Winter Barley	0	0	0	0	0
Spring Barley	2,895	1,774	2,512	2,486	3,023
TOTAL BARLEY	2,895	1,774	2,512	2,486	3,023
Rye	686	733	1,009	971	826
Oats	448	295	408	465	443
Millet	0	0	0	0	0
Corn	0	0	0	0	0
Rice (Milled)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GRAINS	5,124	3,949	5,484	5,533	5,452

1987–1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net–weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

FSU-12 1/

GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	14,976	17,923	18,589	20,226	19,223
Spring Wheat	31,356	29,738	28,633	27,454	26,364
TOTAL WHEAT	46,332	47,661	47,222	47,680	45,587
Winter Barley	1,321	1,625	1,533	2,003	2,223
Spring Barley	28,161	27,030	25,089	23,219	25,248
TOTAL BARLEY	29,482	28,655	26,622	25,222	27,471
Rye	9,434	9,768	10,373	10,203	8,263
Oats	11,603	10,755	10,562	10,359	10,530
Millet	2,762	2,614	2,764	2,922	3,043
Corn	4,573	4,426	4,129	2,850	2,826
Rice (Milled)	656	670	656	613	592
TOTAL GRAINS	104,842	104,549	102,328	99,849	98,312

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.84	2.82	3.19	3.42	2.82
Spring Wheat	1.07	0.91	0.92	1.14	0.69
TOTAL WHEAT	1.65	1.63	1.81	2.10	1.59
Winter Barley	2.52	2.66	2.90	3.37	2.10
Spring Barley	1.67	1.27	1.51	1.86	1.26
TOTAL BARLEY	1.71	1.35	1.59	1.98	1.33
Rye	1.63	1.65	1.67	2.08	1.49
Oats	1.33	1.20	1.38	1.46	1.15
Millet	1.31	1.11	1.35	1.10	1.05
Corn	3.24	3.62	3.69	3.46	3.19
Rice (Milled)	2.41	2.52	2.23	2.29	2.20
TOTAL GRAINS	1.69	1.59	1.76	2.01	1.49

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	42,590	50,612	59,232	69,098	54,210
Spring Wheat	33,636	27,058	26,364	31,167	18,083
TOTAL WHEAT	76,226	77,670	85,596	100,265	72,293
Winter Barley	3,335	4,330	4,440	6,758	4,670
Spring Barley	47,106	34,439	37,902	43,286	31,797
TOTAL BARLEY	50,441	38,769	42,342	50,044	36,467
Rye	15,406	16,144	17,279	21,193	12,312
Oats	15,428	12,947	14,564	15,081	12,142
Millet	3,622	2,907	3,739	3,224	3,200
Corn	14,827	16,009	15,225	9,860	9,026
Rice (Milled)	1,579	1,689	1,464	1,406	1,302
TOTAL GRAINS	177,529	166,135	180,209	201,073	146,742

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.

1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

FSU-15 1/

GRAIN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (Hectares x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	15,319	18,313	19,040	20,736	19,582
Spring Wheat	31,364	29,743	28,638	27,461	26,374
TOTAL WHEAT	46,683	48,056	47,678	48,197	45,956
Winter Barley	1,321	1,625	1,533	2,003	2,223
Spring Barley	29,333	28,107	26,113	24,189	26,501
TOTAL BARLEY	30,654	29,732	27,646	26,192	28,724
Rye	9,724	10,085	10,747	10,570	8,529
Oats	11,790	10,945	10,750	10,553	10,749
Millet	2,762	2,614	2,764	2,922	3,043
Corn	4,573	4,427	4,129	2,850	2,826
Rice (Milled)	656	671	656	613	592
TOTAL GRAINS	106,842	106,530	104,370	101,897	100,419

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	2.85	2.83	3.19	3.41	2.83
Spring Wheat	1.07	0.91	0.92	1.14	0.69
TOTAL WHEAT	1.66	1.64	1.83	2.11	1.60
Winter Barley	2.53	2.67	2.90	3.38	2.10
Spring Barley	1.70	1.29	1.55	1.89	1.31
TOTAL BARLEY	1.74	1.36	1.62	2.01	1.37
Rye	1.65	1.67	1.70	2.10	1.54
Oats	1.35	1.21	1.39	1.47	1.17
Millet	1.31	1.11	1.35	1.10	1.05
Corn	3.24	3.62	3.69	3.46	3.19
Rice (Milled)	2.41	2.52	2.23	2.29	2.20
TOTAL GRAINS	1.71	1.60	1.78	2.03	1.52

	Production (Tons x 1000)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Winter Wheat	43,668	51,756	60,781	70,697	55,350
Spring Wheat	33,653	27,061	26,370	31,179	18,103
TOTAL WHEAT	77,321	78,817	87,151	101,876	73,453
Winter Barley	3,339	4,332	4,443	6,763	4,670
Spring Barley	50,001	36,213	40,414	45,767	34,820
TOTAL BARLEY	53,340	40,545	44,857	52,530	39,490
Rye	16,092	16,877	18,288	22,164	13,138
Oats	15,876	13,242	14,972	15,546	12,585
Millet	3,622	2,907	3,739	3,224	3,200
Corn	14,827	16,009	15,225	9,860	9,026
Rice (Milled)	1,579	1,689	1,464	1,406	1,302
TOTAL GRAINS	182,657	170,086	185,696	206,606	152,194

1/ FSU-15 includes all former republics of the Soviet Union.

1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.
Yield and production figures are expressed on a net-weight basis.

August 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA

TABLE 13

FSU-12 /1
SUNFLOWERSEED AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	2,378	2,440	2,565	2,739	2,589
Ukraine	1,543	1,584	1,615	1,636	1,595
Uzbekistan			2	2	4
Kazakhstan	104	122	131	137	193
Georgia	10	12	14	13	13
Azerbaijan			1	1	1
Moldova	126	127	129	134	127
Kyrgyzstan			2	2	2
TOTAL	4,161	4,285	4,459	4,664	4,524

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	1.29	1.21	1.48	1.25	1.12
Ukraine	1.76	1.75	1.80	1.67	1.53
Uzbekistan					1.25
Kazakhstan	1.12	1.14	0.76	1.02	0.57
Georgia	0.47	1.36	2.14	2.31	1.20
Azerbaijan					1.20
Moldova	1.66	2.12	2.33	1.87	1.34
Kyrgyzstan					1.20
TOTAL	1.47	1.44	1.60	1.41	1.25

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	3,067	2,953	3,800	3,430	2,900
Ukraine	2,716	2,772	2,900	2,730	2,440
Uzbekistan					5
Kazakhstan	117	139	100	140	110
Georgia	5	17	30	30	16
Azerbaijan					1
Moldova	209	269	300	250	170
Kyrgyzstan					2
TOTAL	6,114	6,150	7,130	6,580	5,644

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.
1987 – 1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

August 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA

TABLE 13 -- Continued

FSU-12 /1
COTTONSEED AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	2,112	2,014	1,969	1,830	1,712
Kazakhstan	127	129	119	120	119
Azerbaijan	303	298	280	264	245
Kyrgyzstan	31	32	27	30	26
Tajikistan	324	319	309	304	296
Turkmenistan	630	640	634	623	602
TOTAL	3,527	3,432	3,338	3,171	3,000

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	1.28	1.56	1.62	1.60	1.54
Kazakhstan	1.35	1.40	1.60	1.56	1.49
Azerbaijan	1.33	1.24	1.32	1.25	1.32
Kyrgyzstan	1.16	1.34	1.63	1.53	1.46
Tajikistan	1.53	1.67	1.80	1.55	1.54
Turkmenistan	1.08	1.16	1.20	1.29	1.18
TOTAL	1.27	1.46	1.53	1.50	1.45

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	2,701	3,149	3,183	2,926	2,644
Kazakhstan	172	180	190	187	177
Azerbaijan	404	369	369	331	322
Kyrgyzstan	36	43	44	46	38
Tajikistan	495	534	557	470	455
Turkmenistan	682	745	763	803	710
TOTAL	4,490	5,020	5,106	4,763	4,346

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.
1987 – 1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

August 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA

TABLE 13 -- Continued

FSU-12 /1
SOYBEAN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	619	598	651	675	654
Ukraine	74	85	105	93	107
Kazakhstan	38	30	25	23	18
Georgia	12	10	10	8	6
Azerbaijan	6	3	1	1	1
Moldova	32	32	37	26	20
Kyrgyzstan	2	2	2	2	1
TOTAL	783	760	831	828	807

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	0.87	1.13	1.13	1.06	1.10
Ukraine	1.04	1.27	1.22	1.06	1.31
Kazakhstan	1.05	1.27	1.20	1.09	0.83
Georgia	1.08	1.30	1.20	1.13	1.33
Azerbaijan	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00
Moldova	1.03	1.25	1.22	1.04	1.75
Kyrgyzstan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
TOTAL	0.91	1.16	1.15	1.06	1.14

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	541	675	738	717	720
Ukraine	77	108	128	99	140
Kazakhstan	40	38	30	25	15
Georgia	13	13	12	9	8
Azerbaijan	6	4	1	1	1
Moldova	33	40	45	27	35
Kyrgyzstan	2	2	2	2	1
TOTAL	712	880	956	880	920

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.
1987 - 1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

August 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA

TABLE 13 -- Continued

FSU-12 AND BALTICS /1
RAPESEED AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	258	386	325	285	318
Ukraine	56	84	70	62	69
Belarus	66	98	83	73	81
Kazakhstan	15	22	19	17	18
FSU-12	395	590	497	437	486
Lithuania	6	9	8	7	7
Latvia	5	7	6	6	6
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1
BALTICS	12	17	15	14	14
TOTAL	407	607	512	451	500

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	0.73	0.69	0.82	1.12	1.10
Ukraine	0.73	0.69	0.83	1.11	1.10
Belarus	0.71	0.69	0.83	1.12	1.10
Kazakhstan	0.73	0.68	0.84	1.12	1.11
FSU-12	0.73	0.69	0.82	1.12	1.10
Lithuania	0.67	0.67	0.88	1.14	1.14
Latvia	0.80	0.71	0.83	1.17	1.17
Estonia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
BALTICS	0.75	0.71	0.87	1.14	1.14
TOTAL	0.73	0.69	0.83	1.12	1.10

	Production (1000 Tons)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Russia	188	267	267	320	349
Ukraine	41	58	58	69	76
Belarus	47	68	69	82	89
Kazakhstan	11	15	16	19	20
FSU-12	287	408	410	490	534
Lithuania	4	6	7	8	8
Latvia	4	5	5	7	7
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1
BALTICS	9	12	13	16	16
TOTAL	296	420	423	506	550

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.
1987 – 1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

TABLE 14

FSU-12 /1
COTTON AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	Area (1000 Hectares)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	2,112	2,014	1,969	1,830	1,712
Kazakhstan	127	129	119	120	119
Azerbaijan	303	298	280	264	245
Kyrgyzstan	31	32	27	30	26
Tajikistan	324	319	309	304	296
Turkmenistan	630	640	634	623	602
TOTAL	3,527	3,432	3,338	3,171	3,000

	Yield (Tons/Hectare)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	0.713	0.860	0.841	0.870	0.853
Kazakhstan	0.756	0.767	0.832	0.850	0.824
Azerbaijan	0.743	0.681	0.686	0.682	0.725
Kyrgyzstan	0.645	0.750	0.852	0.833	0.808
Tajikistan	0.852	0.922	0.939	0.842	0.848
Turkmenistan	0.603	0.641	0.626	0.701	0.651
TOTAL	0.709	0.805	0.796	0.818	0.800

	Production (1000 480-lb Bales)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Uzbekistan	6,912	7,955	7,606	7,317	6,708
Kazakhstan	441	455	455	468	450
Azerbaijan	1,033	932	882	827	816
Kyrgyzstan	92	110	106	115	96
Tajikistan	1,268	1,350	1,332	1,176	1,155
Turkmenistan	1,745	1,883	1,823	2,007	1,800
TOTAL	11,491	12,686	12,203	11,909	11,025

1/ FSU-12 includes all former Soviet republics except the Baltics.
1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

August 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA

TABLE 15

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Armenia	29	32	32	34	25
Azerbaijan	59	59	58	54	52
Belarus	130	133	142	142	137
Georgia	41	36	37	38	26
Kazakhstan	198	201	210	202	200
Kyrgyzstan	30	32	32	33	33
Moldova	58	53	66	66	53
Russia	1,712	1,776	1,831	1,801	1,704
Tajikistan	14	14	15	15	8
Turkmenistan	8	8	9	9	8
Ukraine	673	704	731	708	671
Uzbekistan	54	59	70	67	65
Total FSU-12	3,006	3,107	3,233	3,169	2,982
Estonia	21	22	25	22	22
Latvia	43	42	43	40	39
Lithuania	49	53	57	56	54
Total Baltics	113	117	125	118	115

1/ 1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991: USDA estimates.

TABLE 16
EGG PRODUCTION 1/
(Million pieces)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Armenia	637	618	561	518	503
Azerbaijan	1,056	1,077	1,056	985	955
Belarus	3,495	3,572	3,651	3,657	3,547
Georgia	887	890	861	769	746
Kazakhstan	4,189	4,202	4,253	4,185	4,052
Kyrgyzstan	612	666	704	714	663
Moldova	1,116	1,169	1,154	1,129	1,095
Russia	47,447	49,144	49,024	47,470	46,046
Tajikistan	579	632	619	592	574
Turkmenistan	319	328	328	327	317
Ukraine	17,425	17,672	17,393	16,287	15,798
Uzbekistan	2,218	2,234	2,429	2,453	2,379
Total FSU-12	79,980	82,204	82,033	79,086	76,675
Estonia	557	579	600	547	531
Latvia	921	920	890	819	794
Lithuania	1,279	1,347	1,331	1,273	1,235
Total Baltics	2,757	2,846	2,821	2,639	2,560

1/ 1987-1990: GOSKOMSTAT data: 1991: USDA estimates.

POULTRY MEAT AND EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Poultry meat production for 1992 in 62 selected countries is estimated at 39.3 million tons, 4 percent above the 1991 level. Output is forecast to rise another 4 percent in 1993.

BROILER MEAT: Broiler production, the largest component in the poultry meat category, is expected to total 28.4 million tons in 1992, up 4 percent from 1991. A similar rate of growth is forecast for 1993. In the United States, 1992 broiler production is estimated at 9.4 million tons, up 5 percent from 1991, because ample grain supplies are expected to keep feed prices low. A slower rate of growth is forecast for 1993 due to low broiler prices. Canadian broiler production is expected to grow only 1 percent in 1992 and 3 percent in 1993. The Canadian Chicken Marketing Agency's increased allocations to meet rising demand remain too conservative. To date, growth has been faster in British Columbia which opted not to participate in the national plan. Mexico's 1992 output of broilers is estimated at 940,000 tons, 19 percent above 1991. Stronger demand, resulting from an increase in consumer purchasing power, is the key factor underlying the production gain. Despite lower prices and spot surpluses thus far in 1992, Mexico's output is forecast to rise again in 1993 because production facilities were expanded significantly during 1990 and 1991.

In South America, Brazil's 1992 broiler production is estimated at 2.9 million tons, up 10 percent from 1991. An 8-percent increase is forecast for 1993. Brazil's continuing economic recession has resulted in stronger demand for poultry meat because it is the least expensive alternative meat. Broiler production in Argentina for 1992 is estimated at 500,000 tons, compared to 415,000 tons in 1991. Good profitability for the sector, due in part to strong demand for lean meats and increased economic stability, has pushed up production. Lower prices, generated by this year's production increase, are expected to keep output stable in 1993. Venezuelan broiler production is estimated at 325,000 tons, 4 percent above the 1991 level. Growth in the 4 to 5-percent range is likely in 1993. Output in 1991 was 313,000 tons, substantially above the 1990 level of 224,000--the low point in the downward cycle resulting from the removal of subsidies on imported feed ingredients in 1988. This sharply raised feed costs and put producers in a severe cost-price squeeze.

EC-12 broiler production is estimated at 4.8 million tons, marginally above the 1991 level. Only a slight increase is forecast for 1993. French broiler production in 1992 is estimated at 1.0 million tons, up 2 percent from a year ago. Minimal growth is anticipated in 1993. Profit margins are reported to be very tight as feed and other production costs have risen while broiler prices have stagnated. Broiler production in Italy is expected to increase about 1 percent in 1992, to 620,000 tons, and remain at that level through 1993. Most of this year's growth can be attributed to better weather in contrast to 1991, when an abnormally cold spring and an unusually hot summer caused higher-than-normal losses. Broiler production in Germany is forecast at 335,000 tons for 1992 and 350,000 tons for 1993. Most of the growth represents recovery in the eastern part of the country where producers are successfully adjusting to a market economy. Spanish broiler production in 1992 is estimated at 800,000 tons, down 1 percent from 1991. In 1991, production expanded faster than demand causing prices to fall. Broiler production in the United Kingdom also is expected to contract in 1992 as output in 1991 over-supplied the market and significantly lowered producer returns.

Production of broilers in Eastern Europe in 1992 is expected to decline for the second consecutive year as economic restructuring and loss of export markets take their toll on the industry. In Hungary, a traditional exporter, a small increase is expected following 1991's 26-percent decline in output. Poland's 1992 output of broilers is estimated at 175,000 tons, 2 percent above the low volume produced in 1991. High feed prices and plentiful pork supplies combined to limit expansion of the broiler sector. After producing nearly 400,000 tons in 1990 and 1991, Romanian broiler output is expected to drop to 310,000 tons in 1992 and 280,000 tons in 1993. High-quality feed is in short supply and consumer demand is weak. A severe drought in the Baltic States, dwindling feed supplies in nearly all regions, and unfavorable profit margins are expected to cut production in the former USSR (FSU-12 and the Baltic States) to 1.6 million tons in 1992 and 1.5 million in 1993.

Japan's broiler production is forecast at 1.3 million tons for both 1991 and 1992, 3 percent below the 1991 level. In Thailand, strong export demand and moderate growth in the domestic market are expected to boost production by 11 percent in 1992 and an additional 7 percent in 1993. In Taiwan, continued production growth in 1992 and 1993 is anticipated. Increasing consumer demand for lower-cost meats is causing a shift to western broiler breeds which are more efficient to produce.

USDA's first official estimates for broiler meat production in China are 2.0 million tons for 1992 and 2.4 million for 1993. Growing demand and reasonable feed prices are providing Chinese producers with the opportunity to develop a strong broiler sector.

Australia's output of broiler meat is expected to increase 3 percent in 1992, to 396,000 tons. Production in 1993 is forecast at 410,000 tons. Increasing per capita consumption due to higher prices for most competing meats, coupled with a growing consumer preference for leaner meats, continues to boost production.

TURKEY MEAT: Turkey meat production in 31 selected countries is estimated at 3.8 million tons, up 3 percent from 1991. Output is expected to grow at essentially the same rate in 1993. U.S. producers, responding to low feed prices, are expected to produce 2.1 million tons of turkey meat in 1992, 3 percent more than in 1991. Output is forecast to grow at a marginally slower rate in 1993. Turkey meat production in the EC-12 continues to trend upward. Output in 1992 is estimated at 1.3 million tons with an additional increase, to 1.4 million, projected for 1993. France, the largest EC-12 producer, is expected to produce 520,000 tons in 1992 and 540,000 tons in 1993. Increased productivity resulting from vertical integration, coupled with improved management techniques, has enabled producers to expand output despite increased feed costs. After expanding 9 percent in 1991, turkey production in the United Kingdom is expected to show a small decline in 1992 due to low producer prices. A moderate 2-percent upturn is forecast for 1993. Output of turkey meat in Germany is expected to total 165,000 tons in 1992 and 178,000 tons in 1993. Continuing strong demand for heavy turkeys for further processing is the most significant factor explaining the steady growth that has occurred in the German turkey sector during the past several years.

EGG PRODUCTION: Production of eggs in 54 selected countries is estimated at 586.0 billion eggs, 2 percent above 1991. A similar increase is anticipated in 1993. Expansion of the egg sector in China accounts for most of the growth at the aggregate level.

In the United States, 1992 output is expected to expand by only 2 percent, reflecting low returns to producers. With stable prices, Mexico's production of eggs in 1992 is estimated at 20.5 billion, up 3 percent from last year. A similar growth rate is forecast for 1993. Brazil's egg output is expected to increase by 4 percent in 1992, to 14.2 billion. Production in 1993 is forecast at 14.8 billion. Venezuela's egg production in 1992 and 1993 is expected to continue the recovery started in 1991. The sharp decline in 1990 was caused by higher feed prices resulting from the termination of foreign exchange subsidies for feed inputs.

EC-12 egg production in 1992 is estimated at 85.1 billion, 2 percent above the reduced 1991 level. Preliminary assessments for 1993 indicate production will stagnate at the 1992 level. Weak domestic and foreign demand are expected to limit growth in both France and Germany, the two largest EC-12 producers. Egg production in Eastern Europe is expected to increase about 2 percent in 1992, to 30.7 billion, mainly due to significantly higher egg output in Poland. In contrast, economic problems and short supplies of quality feeds are likely to keep output in the former USSR (FSU-12 plus the Baltic States) in a downward spiral through 1993.

Egg production in Japan is expected to increase for the second consecutive year, to 43.0 billion. However, no additional growth is forecast in 1993 because wholesale prices started declining in late 1991. China's output of eggs is expected to expand about 5 percent in both 1992 and 1993, to 195.0 billion and 205.0 billion, respectively. Abundant supplies of feed grains have made it possible to expand production at the rate necessary to meet the rapid growth in domestic demand.

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TABLE 17

POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1988	1989	1990	1991 2/	1992 3/	1993
Canada	656	659	701	708	707	727
Mexico	592	635	700	840	990	1,040
United States	9,272	9,931	10,645	11,204	11,747	12,157
North America	10,520	11,225	12,046	12,752	13,444	13,924
Dominican Republic	73	104	113	102	112	115
Guatemala	78	83	94	108	127	152
Central America & Caribbean	151	187	207	210	239	267
Argentina	370	315	335	430	520	520
Brazil	1,997	2,139	2,416	2,691	2,955	3,195
Venezuela	373	253	225	313	325	341
South America	2,740	2,707	2,976	3,434	3,800	4,056
Belgium-Luxembourg	186	179	181	181	187	190
Denmark	117	128	131	137	139	142
France	1,434	1,550	1,651	1,759	1,820	1,870
Germany	576	603	599	574	611	640
Greece	150	154	160	160	162	163
Ireland	76	70	81	81	81	81
Italy	996	1,025	1,069	1,051	1,056	1,056
Netherlands	485	491	526	547	563	565
Portugal	205	207	213	234	237	248
Spain	829	831	836	875	865	864
United Kingdom	1,056	1,070	1,087	1,248	1,235	1,260
EC-12	6,110	6,308	6,534	6,847	6,956	7,079
Austria	75	75	78	83	87	89
Finland	28	31	33	37	35	39
Switzerland	31	33	33	35	36	37
Western Europe	134	139	144	155	158	165
Bulgaria	183	198	200	175	175	175
Czechoslovakia	211	216	238	215	215	220
Hungary	465	420	426	320	335	350
Poland	351	348	328	320	330	350
Romania	370	365	425	410	335	310
Yugoslavia	330	320	295	245	225	200
Eastern Europe	1,910	1,867	1,912	1,685	1,615	1,605
FSU-12	3,107	3,233	3,169	2,982	2,708	2,527
Baltic States	117	125	118	115	100	100
Former USSR	3,224	3,358	3,287	3,097	2,808	2,627
Israel	178	171	173	188	193	19
Kuwait	20	21	18	1	9	1
Saudi Arabia	248	240	265	275	285	29
Turkey	236	254	269	284	330	33
United Arab Emirates	14	14	14	14	15	1
Middle East	696	700	739	762	832	85
Egypt	279	254	235	225	215	22
South Africa	545	552	563	558	547	56
Africa	824	806	798	783	762	78
China	2,744	2,820	3,229	3,952	4,500	5,20
Hong Kong	35	34	32	29	29	2
India	221	289	334	362	383	40
Japan	1,471	1,482	1,451	1,420	1,374	1,37
Korea, Republic of	235	243	269	324	330	35
Philippines	235	263	279	287	305	33
Singapore	63	58	56	58	56	5
Taiwan	418	462	476	480	500	51
Thailand	511	553	595	655	730	78
Asia	5,933	6,204	6,721	7,567	8,207	9,03
Australia	401	406	419	425	440	45
New Zealand	50	55	62	60	64	6
Oceania	451	461	481	485	504	52
TOTAL 4/	32,693	33,962	35,845	37,777	39,325	40,92

1/ Includes production of chicken and/or turkey meat in 62 countries. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Forecast.

August 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	537	539	572	577	580	595
Mexico	490	590	660	790	940	990
United States	7,261	7,814	8,360	8,886	9,364	9,723
North America	8,288	8,943	9,592	10,253	10,884	11,308
rgentina	340	300	305	415	500	500
razil	1,947	2,084	2,356	2,628	2,890	3,130
enezuela	370	252	224	313	325	340
South America	2,657	2,636	2,885	3,356	3,715	3,970
elgium-Luxembourg	150	144	147	156	161	165
enmark	102	110	116	121	125	127
rance	844	898	959	995	1,010	1,010
ermany	327	355	334	316	335	350
reece	132	136	129	130	135	136
eland	39	40	40	40	42	43
aly	593	608	632	615	620	620
etherlands	396	406	433	454	460	470
ortugal	169	178	182	200	207	215
pain	757	772	766	810	800	800
nited Kingdom	801	770	798	935	925	940
EC-12	4,310	4,417	4,536	4,772	4,820	4,876
ustria	60	59	60	62	63	63
nland	24	27	28	32	30	34
Western Europe	84	86	88	94	93	97
zechoslovakia	184	162	185	161	162	165
ungary	368	330	290	215	220	230
oland	210	210	180	170	175	195
omania	300	290	400	390	310	280
ugoslavia	265	258	243	196	182	170
Eastern Europe	1,327	1,250	1,298	1,132	1,049	1,040
SU-12	1,695	1,750	1,735	1,685	1,500	1,400
altic States	65	70	65	65	62	62
Former USSR	1,760	1,820	1,800	1,750	1,562	1,462
srael	114	115	121	128	131	135
audi Arabia	248	240	263	283	285	290
urkey	150	180	260	275	320	325
Middle East	512	535	644	686	736	750
gypt	219	195	185	170	160	170
outh Africa	467	480	494	507	499	510
Africa	686	675	679	677	659	680
hina	1,160	1,210	1,400	1,745	2,025	2,350
ong Kong	24	23	22	20	20	19
apan	1,346	1,355	1,332	1,301	1,260	1,260
ingapore	52	48	45	48	46	44
aiwan	316	351	362	375	397	413
hailand	498	538	575	630	700	750
Asia	3,396	3,525	3,736	4,119	4,448	4,836
ustralia	360	365	377	383	396	410
Oceania	360	365	377	383	396	410
TOTAL 4/	23,380	24,252	25,635	27,222	28,362	29,429

Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 52 countries.

August 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY/REGION	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	119	120	129	131	127	132
Mexico	14	9	8	12	14	15
United States	1,760	1,876	2,048	2,088	2,144	2,197
North America	1,893	2,005	2,185	2,231	2,285	2,344
Brazil	50	55	60	63	65	65
South America	50	55	60	63	65	65
Belgium-Luxembourg	6	6	4	4	4	4
Denmark	2	3	3	4	5	6
France	332	387	432	487	520	540
Germany	96	118	145	149	165	178
Greece	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ireland	16	16	16	16	16	16
Italy	250	257	279	273	273	273
Netherlands	27	27	30	32	35	34
Portugal	28	29	30	33	29	32
Spain	21	21	29	27	28	30
United Kingdom	210	230	223	242	240	245
EC-12	991	1,097	1,194	1,270	1,318	1,361
Poland	15	15	15	15	15	15
Yugoslavia	15	12	11	10	7	6
Eastern Europe	30	27	26	25	22	21
FSU-12	115	120	90	75	70	60
Former USSR	115	120	90	75	70	60
Israel	55	56	52	60	62	64
Middle East	55	56	52	60	62	64
TOTAL 4/	3,134	3,360	3,607	3,724	3,822	3,915

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 31 countries.

August 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 20

EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Million Eggs)

COUNTRY/REGION	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	5,721	5,719	5,661	5,666	5,680	5,630
Mexico	17,859	17,950	18,040	19,840	20,500	21,110
United States	69,410	67,178	67,984	69,094	70,243	70,200
North America	92,990	90,847	91,685	94,600	96,423	96,940
Argentina	3,300	3,350	3,900	4,550	4,600	4,730
Brazil	14,850	12,174	13,454	13,655	14,200	14,750
Venezuela	2,700	2,600	1,146	1,928	2,223	2,400
South America	20,850	18,124	18,500	20,133	21,023	21,880
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,830	2,724	2,941	3,134	3,165	3,197
Denmark	1,366	1,410	1,409	1,435	1,470	1,495
France	15,300	15,050	14,629	15,300	15,500	15,700
Germany	17,960	17,794	16,800	15,525	15,750	15,600
Greece	2,485	2,507	2,566	2,514	2,500	2,550
Ireland	640	640	640	640	640	640
Italy	11,234	11,223	11,454	11,568	11,570	11,570
Netherlands	10,761	10,660	10,801	10,762	11,000	10,800
Portugal	1,633	1,520	1,590	1,671	1,750	1,700
Spain	10,856	10,140	10,659	10,184	10,300	10,400
United Kingdom	11,736	10,547	10,658	11,006	11,416	11,420
EC-12	86,801	84,215	84,147	83,739	85,061	85,072
Austria	1,757	1,695	1,664	1,691	1,696	1,700
Finland	1,304	1,288	1,232	1,077	1,045	990
Switzerland	708	693	635	628	628	631
Other West Europe	3,769	3,676	3,531	3,396	3,369	3,321
Bulgaria	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850
Czechoslovakia	5,596	5,628	5,665	5,325	5,320	5,320
Hungary	4,695	4,250	4,300	4,200	4,100	4,100
Poland	8,220	8,200	7,649	6,500	7,000	7,500
Romania	7,650	7,600	7,100	6,900	7,100	7,200
Yugoslavia	4,972	4,700	4,566	4,420	4,290	4,300
East Europe	33,983	33,228	32,130	30,195	30,660	31,270
CIS-12	82,204	82,033	79,086	76,675	68,980	65,250
Baltic States	2,846	2,821	2,639	2,560	2,370	2,280
Former USSR	85,050	84,854	81,725	79,235	71,350	67,530
Israel	1,902	1,898	1,843	1,797	1,873	1,841
Saudi Arabia	2,765	2,800	2,900	2,990	3,000	3,040
Turkey	6,200	7,200	7,500	7,300	8,000	8,100
Middle East	10,867	11,898	12,243	12,087	12,873	12,981
Algeria	3,200	3,400	3,470	3,600	3,650	3,650
Egypt	2,840	3,000	3,200	2,900	2,950	3,000
South Africa	3,723	4,012	4,164	4,260	4,315	4,355
Africa	9,763	10,412	10,834	10,760	10,915	11,005
China	139,100	140,900	158,920	185,000	195,000	205,000
Hong Kong	40	34	34	33	33	33
Japan	40,137	40,383	39,850	41,700	43,000	43,000
Korea, Republic of	7,204	6,919	7,145	7,770	8,000	8,500
Taiwan	4,400	4,450	4,500	4,500	4,550	4,800
Asia	190,881	192,686	210,449	239,003	250,583	261,333
Australia	3,238	3,286	3,468	3,540	3,710	3,784
Oceania	3,238	3,286	3,468	3,540	3,710	3,784
TOTAL 4/	538,192	533,226	548,712	576,688	585,967	595,116

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Total includes 54 Countries.

August 1992

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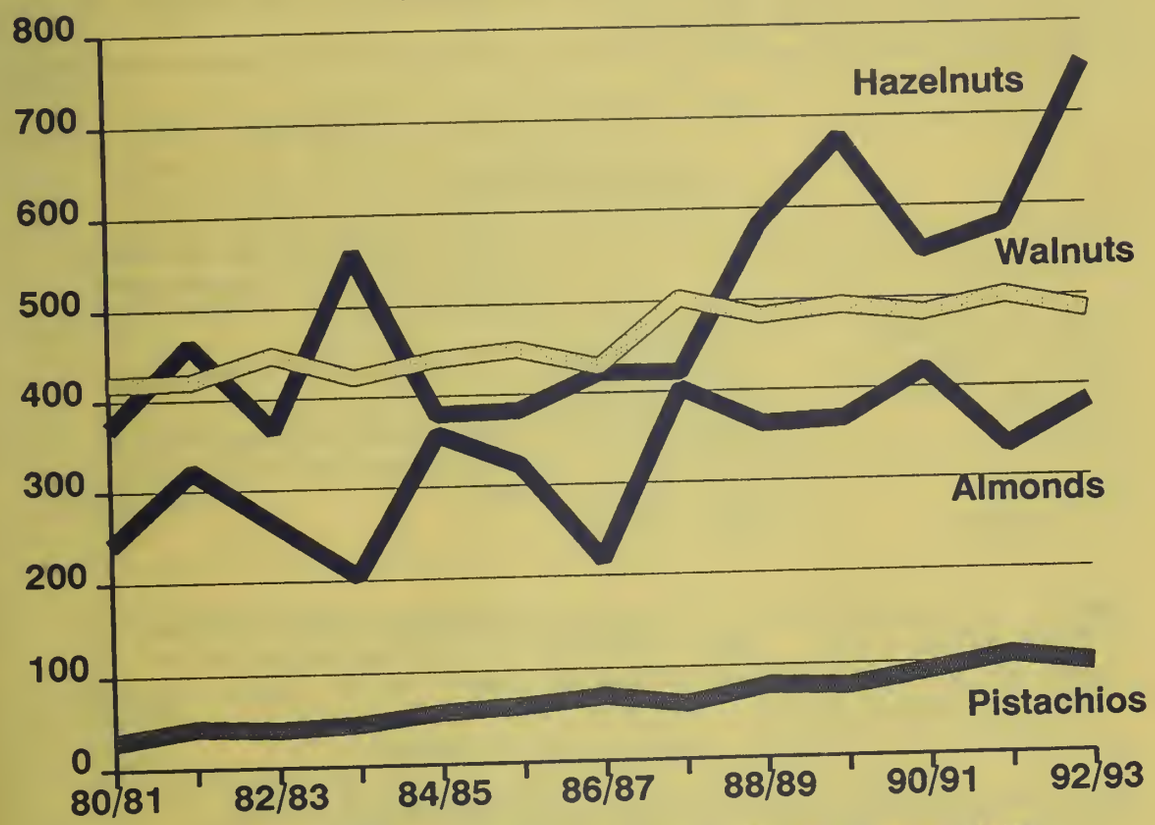
Tree Nut Production 1/

(1,000 Metric Tons)



1/ Almonds = Shelled Basis; Filberts, Hazelnuts, Walnuts = Inshell Basis

Production Articles This Month...

Tree Nuts in Selected Countries

Asian Forestry Situation

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-270) September 10, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m.
* Eastern time on October 9, 1992
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels		Metric tons to 480-lb. bales	
		Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Wheat & soybeans	= MT*36.7437		
Corn, sorghum, rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric tons to hundredweight	
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

African Franc Zone countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

September 1992

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

Wheat..... 5
Coarse Grains..... 5
Rice..... 6
Oilseeds..... 7
Cotton..... 9

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 10
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 11
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 12
Table 4. Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 13
Table 5. Rice Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 16
Table 6. Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 17
Table 7. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 19
Table 8. Reliability of August Production Projections..... 20

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 21

WEATHER BRIEFS

Canada: Cold, Wet Weather Hurts Crops in Prairie Provinces..... 22
Europe: North Receives Rain; East Mostly Dry..... 22
Former Soviet Union: Rainfall at Harvest Time Ends Dryness..... 22

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Australia: Red Meat Production Forecast Down in 1993..... 23
Brazil: Livestock Situation for 1993..... 23
Brazil: Wheat Harvest Commences; Yield to Drop Substantially..... 23
CIS: Livestock Sector Declines Reported for January Through June..... 24
Finland: Forestry Situation..... 24
France: Record Dried Prune Pack Forecast..... 25
Indonesia: Rice Production Prospects Improving..... 25
New Zealand: Livestock Situation in 1993 26
Pakistan: Rice Production Revised Lower due to Flooding..... 26
Peru: Slow Growth Expected in Poultry Meat Output..... 26
Sweden: Forestry Situation..... 27
Thailand: Main Season Rice Crop Update..... 27
Uruguay and Argentina: Oranges and Tangerines Damaged by Freeze..... 28
World: Sugar Production Revised Upward..... 28

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

Almond Production in Selected Countries..... 29
Hazelnut Production in Selected Countries..... 32
Pistachio Production in Selected Countries..... 33
Walnut Production in Selected Countries..... 35
Asian Forestry Situation..... 37

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

September 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 539.4 million tons, up slightly from last month, but down 1 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 473.9 million tons, down 1.9 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is projected at 65.5 million tons, up 2.0 million or 3 percent from last month and up 22 percent from last year. Higher estimated spring wheat yield resulted in improved crop prospects.

- **India** — Production is estimated at 54.7 million tons, up 0.7 million or 1 percent from last month and up slightly from last year. The revision is based on a recently updated State harvested area estimate.

- **Other W. Europe** — Production is estimated at 3.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or 9 percent from last month, but down 11 percent from last year. Harvest results from Sweden indicate that yield was not affected severely by the drought.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 84.2 million tons, down 1.6 million or 2 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. Poor harvest conditions in the United Kingdom--due to heavy rains--reduced estimated output, and updated harvest results in Germany lowered production.

- **Argentina** — Production is forecast at 8.5 million tons, down 1.0 million or 11 percent from last month and down 13 percent from last year. Excessive rainfall caused planting disruptions.

- **Chile** — Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, down 0.3 million or 16 percent from last month and down 17 percent from last year. Excessive rains during planting reduced estimated area.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 818.3 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 2 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is forecast at 560.4 million tons, down 1.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 257.9 million tons, up 1.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 18 percent from last year. Higher estimated yields for barley, corn, and sorghum increased estimated output.

- **India** — Production is estimated at 33.8 million tons, up 0.8 million or 2 percent from last month and up 18 percent from last year. Recent rains boosted the yield outlook for all coarse grains.

- **Other W. Europe** — Production is estimated at 9.4 million tons, up 0.5 million or 5 percent from last month, but down 25 percent from last year. Official harvest results from Sweden indicated that the drought was not as severe as earlier anticipated.

- **Philippines** — Production is estimated at 5.2 million tons, up 0.3 million or 5 percent from last month and up 15 percent from last year. Initial corn harvest results indicate higher-than-expected yields.

- **Canada** — Production is estimated at 20.2 million tons, down 1.2 million or 6 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. Freezing temperatures and wet weather negatively affected crop development and yield potential.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 79.6 million tons, down 1.2 million or 2 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. Revised harvest results from Germany, Portugal, and Spain lowered production prospects; however, barley output in France was raised.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 351.9 million tons, up 0.2 million from last month and up 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 346.7 million tons, up 0.3 million from last month and up 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 5.2 million tons, down 0.1 million or 1 from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. Lower estimated yield reduced the production outlook.

- **Vietnam** — Production is estimated at 13.2 million tons, up 0.4 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. A higher estimated yield boosted prospective output.

- **Indonesia** — Production is estimated at 29.8 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Continued favorable weather has raised the estimated yield on Java and helped replenish reservoirs.

- o **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at 2.8 million tons, down 0.4 million or 13 percent from last month and down 12 percent from last year. Flood damage from heavy rains has adversely affected the crop in Sindh Province.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1992/93 is forecast at a record 224.4 million tons, down 0.7 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1991/92. Foreign production during 1992/93 is forecast to be a record 158.7 million tons, down 0.7 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 65.7 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 2 percent from 1991/92.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 109.8 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean production is forecast at 53.0 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 56.7 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, slightly reduced expected yield.

  - o **Canada** — Production is estimated at 1.5 million tons, down 0.1 million or 6 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from 1991/92. Official Canadian statistics, based on survey data collected during the first half of August, lowered estimated yield by 6 percent due to continued cool weather.

  - o **India** — Production is estimated at 2.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or 4 percent from last month, but up 9 percent from 1991/92. Lower harvested area is forecast due to a poor beginning of the monsoon season, particularly in Madhya Pradesh.

* **Cottonseed:** World cottonseed production for 1992/93 is projected at 35.3 million tons, down 0.4 million or 1 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 29.7 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 5.6 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and down 11 percent from 1991/92. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, reduced both harvested area and yield.

- o **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at 4.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month and down 2 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is projected to fall as a result of the flood damage to cotton in the southern region of Sindh Province.

- o **Mexico** — Production is estimated at 0.1 million tons, down 0.1 million or 55 percent from last month and down 76 percent from last year. Harvested cotton area in the eastern growing region is projected down due to excessive moisture and insect damage.

* **Peanuts**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.8 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.8 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, down 13,000 tons or 1 percent from last month and down 8 percent from 1991/92. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, reduced estimated yield.

  - o **India** — Production is estimated at 8.3 million tons, up 0.3 million or 4 percent from last month and up 14 percent from 1991/92. After a slow start to the monsoon, timely summer rains have boosted yield projections.

* **Sunflowerseed**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 8 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.0 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 10 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** — Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 21 percent from last year.

  - o **India** — Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 8 percent from last month and up 13 percent from 1991/92. After a slow start to the monsoon, timely summer rains have boosted harvested area and yield projections.

* **Rapeseed**: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at a 26.2 million tons, down 0.6 million or 2 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 26.1 million tons, down 0.6 million or 2 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is estimated at 84,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 1 percent from last year.

- o **Canada** — Production is estimated at 3.7 million tons, down 0.4 million or 10 percent from last month and down 12 percent from 1991/92. This season's persistent cool conditions and early frost have reduced projected yield below the 5-year average.

- o **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 6.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month and down 15 percent from 1991/92. Germany's rapeseed harvest is complete, and because of poor yield reports, estimated output has been reduced to 2.6 million tons, down 0.2 million or 6 percent from last month.

* **Copra**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.6 million tons, down 30,000 tons or 1 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Oil**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

COTTON: World cotton production for 1992/93 is projected at 92.1 million bales, down 1.0 million or 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 76.1 million bales, down 0.4 million or 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year's record crop. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is estimated at 15.9 million bales, down 0.6 million or 4 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. A decline in both yields and area, due to cool temperatures, resulted in the reduced estimate.

- o **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at 9.8 million bales, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year's record crop. Heavy rains in August resulted in flooding in the Sindh, damaging a large portion of the cotton crop.

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TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	Aug.	Sept.	1990/91	1991/92	Aug.	Sept.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	77.2	69.9	72.3	69.3	57.7	63.1	39.5	34.3	37.0	38.2	2,736	1,981	2,336	2,407
Winter	56.9	51.0	51.1	49.9	39.4	42.6	40.7	34.8	37.6	37.6	2,031	1,372	1,601	1,601
Other	20.3	18.9	21.2	19.4	18.3	20.5	36.4	33.3	35.9	39.3	706	609	735	806
Rye	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	27.1	24.6	25.6	25.6	10	10	10	10
Soybeans	57.8	59.1	59.1	56.5	58.0	58.1	34.1	34.3	35.8	35.9	1,926	1,986	2,079	2,085
Corn	74.2	76.0	79.3	67.0	68.8	72.2	118.5	108.6	121.3	121.4	7,934	7,474	8,762	8,770
Sorghum	10.5	11.0	13.5	9.1	9.8	12.3	63.1	59.0	67.7	68.7	573	579	834	847
Barley	8.2	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.3	56.1	55.2	54.1	58.9	422	464	395	429
Oats	10.4	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.8	4.8	60.1	50.6	57.6	57.6	358	243	276	276
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	5,529	5,617	5,607	5,524	156.1	154.5	166.4	164.0
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	12.4	14.1	13.4	11.7	13.0	11.2	634	652	696	683	15.5	17.6	16.5	15.9

1/ Except for estimated rye production, all estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service for 1990/91, 1991/92 and 1992/93. Production and yield estimates for rye are from the USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee.

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12 3/	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1990/91	588.8	514.3	74.5	32.1	3.9	84.7	5.2	41.3	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	18.5
1991/92 prel.	543.0	489.1	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.1	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.8	3.0	10.6	2.2	16.5	18.7
1992/93 proj.																				
August	539.4	475.8	63.6	28.5	3.5	85.8	3.4	26.9	80.9	98.0	54.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.5	3.5	13.0	1.1	16.0	17.6
September	539.4	473.9	65.5	28.5	3.5	84.2	3.7	26.9	80.9	98.0	54.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	8.5	3.5	13.0	1.1	16.0	17.4
Coarse Grains																				
1990/91	820.6	589.9	230.7	24.9	18.4	84.0	13.5	51.4	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	2.9	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.7	8.9	9.3	81.6
1991/92 prel.	801.4	582.9	218.5	21.7	17.6	89.6	12.5	64.5	73.1	112.3	28.6	5.3	2.3	3.8	14.3	29.3	7.9	3.6	9.6	86.8
1992/93 proj.																				
August	818.2	561.6	256.6	21.4	16.8	80.9	9.0	50.2	80.7	109.9	33.0	5.3	2.2	3.8	13.0	25.8	7.5	8.5	9.1	84.6
September	818.3	560.4	257.9	20.2	16.8	79.6	9.4	50.2	80.7	109.9	33.8	5.3	2.3	3.7	12.9	25.8	7.5	8.5	9.1	84.7
Rice (Milled)																				
1990/91	353.1	348.0	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	23.8
1991/92 prel.	347.2	342.2	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	71.5	28.8	3.2	13.3	0.4	7.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	23.9
1992/93 proj.																				
August	351.7	346.4	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.7	3.2	13.2	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	24.1
September	351.9	346.7	5.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	24.2
Total Grains 1/																				
1990/91	1,762.5	1,452.2	310.3	56.9	22.5	170.3	18.7	92.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	20.6	15.4	22.0	34.3	22.3	10.6	25.5	205.0
1991/92 prel.	1,691.5	1,414.2	277.3	53.7	21.5	181.2	16.6	102.8	146.7	337.0	154.6	34.1	20.1	17.1	24.5	39.3	19.2	5.8	26.2	213.8
1992/93 proj.																				
August	1,709.3	1,383.8	325.5	49.9	20.5	168.1	12.4	77.1	163.1	337.4	160.0	34.9	20.0	17.0	22.8	36.4	21.1	9.6	25.3	208.2
September	1,709.6	1,381.0	328.6	48.7	20.4	165.3	13.1	77.1	162.9	336.6	160.0	34.1	20.1	17.1	21.7	36.3	21.2	9.6	25.2	211.6
Oilseeds 2/																				
1990/91	216.0	155.3	60.6	5.6	1.0	13.1	0.7	4.3	13.0	33.3	20.3	2.3	3.7	0.8	17.2	17.1	1.1	0.9	2.1	18.9
1991/92 prel.	221.7	157.2	64.4	6.5	1.1	13.5	0.7	4.2	11.6	34.2	21.0	2.4	4.7	0.7	15.0	20.1	2.2	0.4	1.7	17.2
1992/93 proj.																				
August	225.2	159.3	65.8	6.4	0.7	12.7	0.6	3.7	11.7	33.4	22.5	2.5	4.8	0.7	15.5	20.7	1.0	0.9	2.1	19.5
September	224.4	158.7	65.7	5.3	0.6	12.3	0.6	3.6	11.6	33.4	22.4	2.5	4.7	0.7	15.1	20.7	1.0	0.9	2.1	21.2
	—Million 480-pound bales—																			
Cotton																				
1990/91	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
1991/92 prel.	95.2	77.6	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	26.1	9.2	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.0	3.4	2.0	0.1	2.6	9.7
1992/93 proj.																				
August	93.1	76.6	16.5	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.5	25.5	9.6	0.0	10.2	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.5
September	92.1	76.1	15.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.5	25.5	9.6	0.0	9.8	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.5

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the five major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.
3/ See note at the bottom of page 2.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

September 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. Aug	Sept	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. Aug	Sept
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	231.5	221.2	220.6	2.54	2.45	2.44	2.45	588.8	543.0	539.4	539.4
United States	28.0	23.3	25.5	2.66	2.31	2.49	2.57	74.5	53.9	63.6	65.5
Total Foreign	203.5	197.8	195.1	2.53	2.47	2.43	2.43	514.3	489.1	475.8	473.9
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.5	42.7	43.8	3.14	3.34	3.08	3.06	142.7	142.5	136.8	134.2
Argentina	5.7	4.6	4.3	1.91	2.15	1.90	1.98	10.9	9.8	9.5	8.5
Australia	9.2	7.2	8.5	1.63	1.48	1.53	1.53	15.1	10.6	13.0	13.0
Canada	14.1	14.2	14.1	2.28	2.26	2.02	2.02	32.1	31.9	28.5	28.5
EC-12	16.5	16.8	16.9	5.14	5.36	5.12	4.98	84.7	90.1	85.8	84.2
Major Importers	97.9	95.1	92.2	2.59	2.35	2.38	2.38	253.8	223.4	219.3	219.2
Brazil	3.3	2.1	2.3	0.94	1.43	1.52	1.52	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5
China	30.8	30.9	30.7	3.19	3.10	3.20	3.20	98.2	96.0	98.0	98.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.9	8.0	4.23	3.88	3.35	3.35	41.3	38.3	26.9	26.9
Egypt	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
Other N. Africa 1/	5.4	5.6	5.0	1.04	1.55	0.90	0.90	5.7	8.6	4.5	4.5
Japan	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.66	3.18	3.58	3.72	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
FSU-12 2/	47.7	45.6	45.2	2.10	1.59	1.79	1.79	100.3	72.3	80.9	80.9
Other Foreign	60.1	60.1	59.1	1.96	2.05	2.02	2.04	117.8	123.1	119.7	120.5
India	23.5	24.0	23.3	2.12	2.27	2.31	2.35	49.9	54.5	54.0	54.7
Iran	6.5	6.7	7.0	1.26	1.34	1.36	1.36	8.2	8.9	9.5	9.5
Mexico	1.0	0.9	0.9	4.11	4.20	4.12	4.12	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5
Other W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.8	5.53	5.20	4.39	4.83	5.2	4.1	3.4	3.7
Pakistan	7.8	7.9	7.8	1.84	1.84	1.87	1.87	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.6
South Africa	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.10	1.53	1.79	1.79	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.1
Turkey	8.8	8.8	8.8	1.83	1.87	1.82	1.82	16.0	16.5	16.0	16.0
Others	10.0	9.7	9.9	1.85	1.93	1.76	1.75	18.5	18.7	17.6	17.4

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.
2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 1.6, 1.2, and 0.8 million metric tons, respectively.

September 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

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TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	313.7	319.6	320.5	2.62	2.51	2.55	2.55	820.6	801.4	818.2	818.3
United States	36.4	37.3	39.3	6.34	5.85	6.54	6.57	230.7	218.5	256.6	257.9
Total Foreign	277.3	282.2	281.2	2.13	2.07	2.00	1.99	589.9	582.9	561.6	560.4
Maj. Foreign Exporters	20.0	20.5	20.6	2.77	2.50	2.57	2.56	55.3	51.3	54.2	52.8
Argentina	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.33	3.76	3.08	3.11	10.8	14.3	13.0	12.9
Australia	4.1	4.7	4.7	1.64	1.68	1.61	1.61	6.7	7.9	7.5	7.5
Canada	7.4	6.6	6.4	3.38	3.31	3.20	3.15	24.9	21.7	21.4	20.2
South Africa	3.7	3.9	4.0	2.40	0.92	2.13	2.13	8.9	3.6	8.5	8.5
Thailand	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.64	2.55	2.58	2.63	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7
Major Importers	98.4	99.9	99.0	2.73	2.59	2.41	2.40	268.2	258.7	238.8	238.0
Eastern Europe	15.9	16.6	15.6	3.23	3.89	3.21	3.21	51.4	64.5	50.2	50.2
EC-12	19.2	19.1	18.5	4.37	4.69	4.34	4.30	84.0	89.6	80.9	79.6
Other W. Europe	3.0	2.9	2.7	4.45	4.38	3.27	3.51	13.5	·12.5	9.0	9.4
Mexico	8.2	8.8	9.0	2.23	1.99	1.86	1.86	18.4	17.6	16.8	16.8
FSU-12 2/	51.6	52.1	52.8	1.93	1.40	1.53	1.53	99.4	73.1	80.7	80.7
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.84	3.77	3.87	3.90	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	159.0	161.8	161.6	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67	266.4	272.9	268.6	269.5
Brazil	13.4	14.1	13.0	1.82	2.08	1.98	1.98	24.4	29.3	25.8	25.8
China	27.0	27.0	26.9	4.13	4.16	4.08	4.08	111.7	112.3	109.9	109.9
India	36.6	35.1	36.5	0.90	0.81	0.91	0.93	32.9	28.6	33.0	33.8
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Nigeria	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.86	6.3	8.1	8.2	8.2
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.29	1.26	1.32	5.1	4.5	4.9	5.2
Turkey	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.10	2.17	2.05	2.05	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.1
Others	61.3	65.3	64.4	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.12	71.5	75.2	72.3	72.2
BARLEY											
World	72.0	76.1	71.7	2.47	2.20	2.07	2.09	177.6	167.7	149.1	150.1
United States	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.02	2.97	2.91	3.17	9.2	10.1	8.6	9.4
Total Foreign	69.0	72.7	68.8	2.44	2.17	2.04	2.05	168.4	157.5	140.5	140.7
Australia	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.61	1.66	1.57	1.57	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.4
Canada	4.5	4.2	3.8	2.97	2.76	2.72	2.71	13.4	11.6	10.6	10.3
China	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.25	3.27	3.20	3.20	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Eastern Europe	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.02	3.70	3.40	3.40	14.4	14.8	11.3	11.3
EC-12	12.3	12.1	11.7	4.12	4.26	3.70	3.72	50.8	51.6	43.2	43.6
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.4	4.37	4.17	3.02	3.30	6.4	6.4	4.4	4.7
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.94	2.00	1.82	1.82	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.2
FSU-12 2/	25.2	27.5	25.5	1.98	1.33	1.53	1.53	50.0	36.5	39.0	39.0
Others	14.7	16.0	15.6	1.27	1.33	1.11	1.11	18.6	21.2	17.4	17.3

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

September 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Proj. Aug	Sept	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 Pro Aug	Se
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	20.9	20.3	20.1	1.86	1.61	1.53	1.51	39.0	32.6	31.0	3
United States	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.16	1.81	2.07	2.07	5.2	3.5	4.0	
Total Foreign	18.5	18.4	18.2	1.83	1.58	1.47	1.45	33.8	29.1	26.9	2
FSU-12 2/	10.4	10.5	10.2	1.46	1.15	1.13	1.13	15.1	12.1	11.5	1
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.15	1.97	1.80	1.77	6.2	5.4	5.8	
Argentina	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.4	0.4	0.5	
Australia	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.43	1.47	1.36	1.36	1.5	1.8	1.5	
Canada	1.2	0.8	1.3	2.33	2.13	2.21	2.08	2.7	1.8	3.1	
Sweden	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.42	4.13	2.00	2.37	1.6	1.4	0.7	
Other Foreign	5.3	5.1	4.9	2.38	2.27	1.98	1.90	12.5	11.6	9.6	
China	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.7	0.7	0.6	
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.70	2.43	1.96	1.96	3.3	2.9	2.3	
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.53	3.89	3.24	3.24	0.4	0.3	0.3	
Poland	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.84	2.73	2.08	2.08	2.1	1.9	1.4	
EC-12	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.14	3.19	2.99	2.70	4.7	4.4	3.9	
France	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.8	0.7	0.7	
Germany	0.5	0.4	0.4	4.45	4.91	4.38	3.65	2.1	1.9	1.7	
Finland	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.23	3.37	2.58	2.54	1.5	1.2	0.9	
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.38	4.60	3.20	3.20	0.6	0.5	0.3	
Others	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.31	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.8	1.9	1.6	
RYE											
World	15.9	13.1	14.9	2.32	1.97	1.67	1.64	36.9	25.8	25.0	
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.70	1.55	1.61	1.61	0.3	0.2	0.3	
Total Foreign	15.8	13.0	14.8	2.32	1.97	1.67	1.64	36.6	25.6	24.8	
FSU-12 2/	10.2	8.3	10.5	2.08	1.49	1.40	1.40	21.2	12.3	14.7	
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.76	1.87	1.72	1.77	0.6	0.3	0.3	
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.67	2.59	2.04	2.04	7.2	6.8	4.6	
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.46	2.38	2.00	2.00	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.61	2.58	2.00	2.00	6.0	5.9	4.0	
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.30	3.81	3.58	3.58	0.7	0.5	0.3	
EC-12	1.6	1.2	1.1	3.34	3.68	3.39	3.10	5.3	4.4	3.9	
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.95	4.94	3.88	3.88	0.5	0.4	0.3	
Germany	1.1	0.7	0.6	3.78	4.68	4.42	3.93	4.0	3.3	3.0	
Others	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.46	2.45	1.63	1.66	2.4	1.7	1.2	

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain. 2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Total coarse grains production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 estimated at 3.9, 4.3, and 2.4 million metric tons, respectively. 3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

September 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, U*

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TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept
CORN	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	127.0	130.8	133.4	3.76	3.71	3.87	3.87	478.1	485.3	515.6	515.8
United States	27.1	27.9	29.2	7.44	6.82	7.61	7.62	201.5	189.9	222.6	222.8
Total Foreign	99.9	102.9	104.2	2.77	2.87	2.82	2.81	276.5	295.5	293.0	293.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.3	7.0	7.3	3.11	2.51	2.87	2.87	19.7	17.5	21.0	21.0
Argentina	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.90	4.42	3.52	3.52	7.6	10.6	9.5	9.5
South Africa	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.74	1.02	2.39	2.39	8.3	3.3	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.81	2.73	2.78	2.78	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5
Major Importers	19.7	21.5	22.7	3.47	4.01	3.64	3.63	68.3	86.1	83.2	82.5
Eastern Europe	6.4	6.7	7.0	3.13	5.00	3.98	3.98	20.1	33.7	27.9	27.9
EC-12	3.5	3.9	3.8	6.27	6.85	6.97	6.97	21.9	26.5	27.1	26.4
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.18	8.41	8.06	8.07	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Mexico	6.6	7.7	7.9	2.14	1.88	1.77	1.77	14.1	14.5	14.0	14.0
FSU-12 2/	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.46	3.19	3.24	3.24	9.9	9.0	12.0	12.0
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	73.9	74.5	74.1	2.55	2.58	2.56	2.56	188.5	191.9	188.9	189.5
Brazil	12.9	13.6	12.5	1.84	2.10	2.00	2.00	23.7	28.5	25.0	25.0
Canada	1.1	1.1	1.0	6.92	6.71	6.60	6.50	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.5
China	21.4	21.6	21.5	4.52	4.58	4.47	4.47	96.8	98.8	96.0	96.0
Egypt	0.8	0.7	0.9	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.6	4.4	5.0	5.0
India	6.0	5.8	6.0	1.52	1.50	1.55	1.58	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.4
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.29	1.26	1.32	5.1	4.5	4.9	5.2
Zimbabwe	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.44	0.41	1.50	1.50	1.6	0.4	1.8	1.8
Others	23.9	24.5	24.3	1.46	1.39	1.45	1.46	35.1	34.0	34.9	35.4
SORGHUM											
World	38.8	39.5	40.8	1.35	1.33	1.50	1.50	52.4	52.5	61.1	61.1
United States	3.7	4.0	5.0	3.96	3.70	4.25	4.32	14.6	14.7	21.2	21.5
Total Foreign	35.1	35.5	35.8	1.08	1.06	1.12	1.11	37.9	37.7	39.9	39.6
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.33	3.61	3.07	3.07	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3
Australia	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.22	2.14	2.06	2.06	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
China	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.1
India	14.5	13.7	14.5	0.82	0.70	0.83	0.85	11.9	9.6	12.0	12.3
Mexico	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.85	3.17	2.93	2.93	3.7	2.6	2.2	2.2
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.84	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.09	0.70	2.00	2.00	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sudan	3.0	4.4	4.2	0.50	0.80	0.85	0.70	1.5	3.5	3.5	2.9
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.42	1.18	1.38	1.44	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Others	9.0	9.2	8.8	0.97	1.03	1.05	1.05	8.7	9.6	9.3	9.2

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

September 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)				MILLING RATE				PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept
	—Million hectares—			—Metric tons per hectare—				—Million metric tons—				— Percent—				—Million metric tons—			
World	147.2	145.5	147.2	3.5	3.5		3.5	521.1	512.8	519.5	519.9	67.8	67.7	67.7	67.7	353.1	347.2	351.7	351.9
United States	1.1	1.1	1.2	6.2	6.3		6.2	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.4	72.0	70.5	70.0	70.0	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.2
Total Foreign	146.1	144.4	146.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	514.0	505.8	512.0	512.4	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.5	348.0	342.2	346.4	346.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	15.7	16.2	16.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	35.8	37.8	37.8	37.4	63.8	64.1	64.0	64.0	22.8	24.2	24.2	23.9
Burma	4.8	4.5	4.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	13.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.8
Pakistan	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.2	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.8
Thailand	8.8	9.7	9.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	17.2	20.2	20.0	20.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	11.3	13.3	13.2	13.3
Major Importers	14.1	13.6	13.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	59.5	57.6	58.8	59.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	39.2	38.0	38.8	38.9
EC-12	0.4	0.4	0.3	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	67.1	65.2	67.0	67.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Indonesia	10.5	10.2	10.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	45.2	44.3	45.6	45.8	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.4	28.8	29.7	29.8
Nigeria	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Republic of Korea	1.2	1.2	1.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.3	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	65.6	66.0	65.9	65.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other Foreign	116.3	114.6	115.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	418.8	410.4	415.4	416.1	68.3	68.2	68.2	68.2	285.9	280.0	283.4	283.9
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	61.8	62.0	61.9	61.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Bangladesh	10.4	10.2	10.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	26.8	27.7	27.9	27.9	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	18.5	18.6	18.6
Brazil	4.6	5.0	5.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.5	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1
China	33.1	32.6	32.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	189.3	183.8	185.0	185.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	132.5	128.7	129.5	129.5
India	42.6	41.5	42.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	111.9	107.3	109.5	109.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	74.6	71.5	73.0	73.0
Japan	2.1	2.0	2.1	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.3	13.1	12.0	13.5	13.5	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.6	8.7	9.8	9.8
Philippines	3.4	3.3	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	9.9	9.1	9.8	9.8	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.4
FSU-12 2/	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Vietnam	6.3	6.2	6.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.2	18.8	21.0	19.4	20.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	12.4	13.9	12.8	13.2
Others	13.2	13.0	13.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	36.0	36.1	36.5	36.6	66.3	66.2	66.1	66.1	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.2

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Cote d'Ivoire, and Saudi Arabia.
2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12.

September 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	54.06	54.59	55.59	1.92	1.93	1.97	1.97	103.98	105.34	109.83	109.76
United States	22.87	23.45	23.50	2.29	2.30	2.41	2.41	52.42	54.04	56.59	56.73
Total Foreign	31.19	31.14	32.09	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	51.56	51.30	53.23	53.03
Maj. Foreign Exporters	14.40	14.80	15.40	1.89	1.97	1.95	1.95	27.25	29.10	30.05	30.05
Argentina	4.75	4.80	4.90	2.42	2.21	2.20	2.20	11.50	10.60	10.80	10.80
Brazil	9.65	10.00	10.50	1.63	1.85	1.83	1.83	15.75	18.50	19.25	19.25
Other Foreign	16.79	16.34	16.69	1.45	1.36	1.38	1.38	24.31	22.20	23.18	22.98
Canada	0.48	0.60	0.64	2.61	2.44	2.50	2.36	1.26	1.46	1.60	1.50
China	7.56	7.05	7.30	1.46	1.38	1.38	1.38	11.00	9.71	10.10	10.10
Eastern Europe	0.34	0.25	0.27	1.06	1.34	1.12	1.12	0.36	0.34	0.30	0.30
EC-12	0.66	0.48	0.43	3.11	3.13	3.08	3.08	2.07	1.51	1.31	1.31
India	2.37	2.60	2.60	1.02	0.85	0.93	0.92	2.42	2.20	2.50	2.40
Indonesia	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.40	1.48	1.53	1.53
Paraguay	0.89	0.90	0.98	1.46	1.33	1.63	1.63	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.60
FSU-12 1/	0.83	0.81	0.83	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.94
Others	2.39	2.31	2.28	1.52	1.46	1.45	1.45	3.63	3.39	3.31	3.31
COTTONSEED											
World	32.97	34.91	33.30	1.02	1.05	1.06	1.06	33.50	36.71	35.72	35.30
United States	4.75	5.25	4.53	1.14	1.20	1.25	1.23	5.42	6.28	5.77	5.57
Total Foreign	28.22	29.67	28.77	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.03	28.08	30.43	29.95	29.73
China	5.59	6.54	6.65	1.37	1.48	1.41	1.41	7.67	9.66	9.36	9.36
India	7.40	7.68	7.50	0.53	0.52	0.56	0.56	3.90	4.01	4.20	4.20
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.70	1.23	1.51	1.55	1.58	3.28	4.36	4.42	4.27
FSU-12 1/	3.17	3.00	2.87	1.54	1.45	1.43	1.45	4.88	4.35	4.11	4.15
Others	9.40	9.56	9.05	0.89	0.84	0.86	0.86	8.36	8.05	7.85	7.75
PEANUTS											
World	19.39	19.88	19.58	1.15	1.13	1.15	1.17	22.32	22.38	22.53	22.81
United States	0.73	0.82	0.71	2.23	2.74	2.92	2.90	1.63	2.24	2.07	2.05
Total Foreign	18.66	19.07	18.87	1.11	1.06	1.08	1.10	20.69	20.14	20.46	20.76
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.15	2.61	2.50	2.24	2.24	0.57	0.40	0.33	0.33
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.19	2.19	1.97	1.97	6.37	6.30	5.80	5.80
India	8.30	8.75	8.50	0.92	0.83	0.94	0.98	7.62	7.30	8.00	8.30
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73
South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.10	1.30	0.57	1.30	1.30	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39
Others	5.69	5.67	5.75	0.88	0.86	0.89	0.89	4.99	4.90	5.09	5.09

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

September 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	16.40	16.49	16.96	1.40	1.25	1.32	1.31	22.90	20.64	22.23	22.29
United States	0.75	1.08	0.83	1.38	1.51	1.56	1.56	1.03	1.64	1.30	1.30
Total Foreign	15.65	15.41	16.12	1.40	1.23	1.31	1.30	21.87	19.00	20.93	20.99
Argentina	2.30	2.50	2.40	1.83	1.28	1.50	1.50	4.20	3.20	3.60	3.60
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	1.88	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.34	1.10	1.05	1.05
EC-12	2.61	2.35	2.71	1.64	1.69	1.59	1.59	4.26	3.97	4.33	4.30
East Europe	1.23	1.27	1.26	1.71	1.73	1.65	1.65	2.10	2.19	2.07	2.07
FSU-12 1/	4.67	4.50	4.60	1.41	1.25	1.33	1.33	6.56	5.64	6.10	6.10
Others	4.14	4.05	4.44	0.82	0.72	0.87	0.88	3.40	2.90	3.78	3.88
RAPESEED											
World	18.21	20.39	20.19	1.38	1.40	1.33	1.30	25.14	28.53	26.76	26.18
United States	0.03	0.06	0.06	1.74	1.43	1.42	1.42	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08
Total Foreign	18.18	20.33	20.13	1.38	1.40	1.32	1.30	25.08	28.44	26.68	26.09
Canada	2.53	3.14	3.10	1.29	1.34	1.31	1.19	3.27	4.22	4.10	3.70
China	5.50	6.10	6.05	1.26	1.22	1.17	1.17	6.96	7.44	7.10	7.10
EC-12	2.14	2.42	2.32	2.87	3.04	2.78	2.69	6.15	7.34	6.41	6.26
East Europe	0.74	0.71	0.63	2.39	2.28	2.08	1.99	1.76	1.63	1.30	1.26
India	5.72	6.30	6.40	0.90	0.95	0.97	0.97	5.15	6.00	6.20	6.20
Others	1.54	1.66	1.63	1.17	1.09	0.93	0.97	1.80	1.81	1.58	1.58
MAJOR OILSEEDS	141.03	146.27	145.62	1.47	1.46	1.48	1.49	207.83	213.59	217.06	216.35
United States	29.23	30.79	29.77	2.07	2.09	2.14	2.21	60.55	64.28	65.82	65.74
Total Foreign	111.79	115.48	115.85	1.32	1.29	1.31	1.30	147.28	149.31	151.25	150.61
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.32	3.50	3.63	3.60
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*215.98*	*221.66*	*225.16*	*224.42*
PALM OIL 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.09	11.63	12.14	12.14

1/ See note at the bottom of page 2. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

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TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region*	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept	1990/91	1991/92	Aug	Sept				
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	33.03	34.80	33.66	33.37	573	596	602	601	86.96	95.21	93.09	92.07	−1.02	−1.096	−3.14	−3.303
United States	4.75	5.25	4.62	4.53	711	731	780	766	15.51	17.61	16.53	15.95	−0.59	−3.538	−1.67	−9.458
Total Foreign	28.29	29.55	29.05	28.84	550	572	574	575	71.45	77.60	76.56	76.12	−0.44	−0.568	−1.48	−1.906
Maj. Foreign Exporters	17.28	18.08	17.95	17.75	695	736	732	735	55.13	61.13	60.34	59.94	−0.40	−0.663	−1.19	−1.948
China	5.59	6.54	6.65	6.65	807	869	835	835	20.70	26.10	25.50	25.50	0.00	0.000	−0.60	−2.299
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.90	2.70	615	756	766	790	7.52	10.00	10.20	9.80	−0.40	−3.922	−0.20	−2.000
Sudan	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	422	494	463	463	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.000	−0.02	−4.762
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1,021	939	961	961	3.01	2.58	2.78	2.78	0.00	0.000	0.20	7.836
FSU−12	3.17	3.00	2.87	2.87	818	800	797	797	11.91	11.03	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.000	−0.52	−4.762
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.35	719	816	809	809	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.000	−0.05	−3.632
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.21	1.19	1.19	457	454	448	448	2.46	2.52	2.46	2.46	0.00	0.000	−0.07	−2.734
Southern Hemisphere	3.43	3.31	3.17	3.17	494	469	495	495	7.78	7.13	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.000	0.07	0.982
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.50	468	379	457	457	1.36	1.01	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.000	0.04	3.960
Australia	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	1,604	1,525	1,492	1,492	1.99	1.98	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.000	−0.13	−6.329
Brazil	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.95	354	381	380	380	3.22	3.45	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.000	−0.04	−1.306
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	482	318	435	435	1.22	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.000	0.20	28.571
Maj. Foreign Importers	0.49	0.45	0.49	0.49	709	794	772	772	1.59	1.65	1.72	1.72	0.00	0.000	0.07	4.369
Other Foreign	10.52	11.02	10.61	10.60	305	293	298	297	14.73	14.83	14.50	14.47	−0.03	−0.241	−0.36	−2.428
India	7.40	7.68	7.50	7.50	269	261	279	279	9.14	9.21	9.60	9.60	0.00	0.000	0.39	4.201
Others	3.12	3.33	3.11	3.10	390	367	343	342	5.59	5.61	4.90	4.87	−0.03	−0.714	−0.75	−13.308

* See regional definitions on page 2.

September 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the September projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the September projection and the final estimate have averaged 10.8 million tons (2.1 percent) and ranged from -30.7 to 9.4 million tons. The September projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	2.1	10.8	-30.7	9.4	6	5
U.S.	0.9	0.6	-1.2	0.9	5	6
Foreign	2.5	11.0	-30.9	8.5	6	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.1	8.7	-22.6	11.3	9	2
U.S.	2.7	5.3	-12.9	6.1	8	3
Foreign	1.4	8.0	-18.9	9.1	5	6
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.6	8.2	-24.1	3.4	10	1
U.S.	4.2	0.2	-0.4	0.3	8	3
Foreign	2.6	8.1	-24.4	3.6	10	1
SOYBEANS						
World	2.7	2.5	-4.4	4.7	5	6
U.S.	4.4	2.3	-4.6	4.6	6	5
Foreign	5.0	2.1	-3.2	4.6	4	7
		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	3.1	2.5	-10.9	4.5	7	4
U.S.	4.2	0.6	-1.9	0.8	5	5
Foreign	3.3	2.3	-11.2	3.7	6	5
UNITED STATES		-------Million bushels-------				
CORN	5.0	292	-599	1,071	7	4
SORGHUM	5.8	41	-82	83	8	3
BARLEY	3.1	16	-19	46	5	6
OATS	4.8	19	-26	57	4	7

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

September 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

SEPTEMBER 10, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES

Persistent cool, wet weather slows crop maturation across parts of the corn belt, and northern Great Plains. Wet fields delay harvest of spring grains from Montana to Minnesota. Hurricane Andrew damages some sugar cane in south Florida and Louisiana. Dryness continued forest fire problems in the western States.

2 - CANADA

An early freeze causes damage to immature spring grains and canola, slowed in development by this summer's cool, wet weather. Widespread, locally heavy showers, some falling as snow, hamper harvests and reduce quality.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina receives beneficial moisture during early September, alleviating previous dryness. Southern Brazil continues to be well-watered, favoring pre-planting moisture for summer crops.

4 - EUROPE

Wet weather slows grain harvesting in the northwest, but provides favorable soil moisture for winter crop planting. Recent cooler, showery weather in the east eases the moisture deficit.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

5 - FSU: WEST

Unseasonably warm, dry weather in August favors winter and spring grain harvests but limits moisture for filling summer crops. Planting of 1993 winter grain crops begins.

6 - FSU: NEW LANDS

Cool, wet weather in August benefits spring grains in the filling stage but slows crop development.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Showers were timely for filling grains, oilseeds, and cotton in most of India and Pakistan, but flooding occurs from isolated inundating rains. The drying trend continues over southern interior, but rain in late August helps fall planting.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Recent tropical cyclones bring excessive rains to portions of eastern China, Taiwan and North Korea. The rains could cause possible damage to mature cotton in eastern China. Dry and sunny weather aids maturing single-crop rice across southern China.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy showers cause flooding along the Mekong but dryness reduces moisture for late planted grains along Thailand's Chao Phraya River. Unseasonable showers boost irrigation for Java's rice. Flooding from Typhoons hits the northwestern Philippines but drought persists elsewhere.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Most crop areas received normal to above normal August rains, benefiting vegetative wheat. Recent rains greatly improve soil moisture across the eastern wheat belt.

WEATHER BRIEFS

CANADA: COLD, WET WEATHER HURTS CROPS IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Abnormally cold weather, which occurred during much of the growing season across the Canadian Prairie Provinces, continued during August 11 through September 10, 1992. Cooler-than-normal conditions slowed crop development and increased the likelihood of frost and freeze damage to late-maturing crops. Temperatures dropped below freezing across Alberta and the northern crop areas of Saskatchewan during mid-August and again during the last week of August, causing damage to late-maturing spring grains and summer crops. On September 7 and 8, freezing temperatures crossed the Prairies into Manitoba and dipped south into the United States, bringing an end to the Prairie Provinces' growing season. While freezing temperatures normally can be expected across the Prairies in early September, this freeze was damaging because of the late development of this year's crops. Moderate precipitation, including some snowfall, from August 16 through September 5, interfered with harvesting and continued the decline in crop quality.

EUROPE: NORTH RECEIVES RAIN; EAST MOSTLY DRY

During the period of August 9 through September 10, 1992, moderate and frequent precipitation fell across northern Europe. Drought conditions occurred during much of the growing season (May-July) across Denmark, northern Germany, and Poland. Denmark, which received less than 25 percent of normal precipitation during much of the early summer, received above normal amounts for the 30 days ending September 5. Poland, which was also dry, received 25 to 60 millimeters per week during these 30 days. However, persistent dryness continued across Hungary, Romania, eastern Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria from August into early September, increasing stress on immature summer crops. Moderate-to-heavy precipitation fell across these countries from September 5 through 7, delaying the harvest, but greatly improving surface moisture for winter grain planting.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: RAINFALL AT HARVEST TIME ENDS DRYNESS

The dryness during August 1992 in Eastern Europe, also covered portions of the western former Soviet Union, including much of Moldova, western Ukraine, Belarus, and central region of Russia. This dryness benefited harvesting, but increased stress on late-maturing summer crops and limited moisture for winter grain planting. Widespread, moderate-to-heavy precipitation (25-100 mm) fell between September 7 and 9 over the Baltic, Belarus, and western Ukraine, providing sufficient topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and emergence.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: RED MEAT PRODUCTION FORECAST DOWN IN 1993

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Canberra is forecasting 1993 red meat production at 2.65 million tons, down 1 percent from the revised 1992 production estimate of 2.69 million. Beef production is forecast at 1.71 million tons, 2 percent below the revised 1992 estimate of 1.74 million. The cattle inventory estimate as of March 31, 1992, was 24.7 million head, down from 25.0 million a year ago. Current assessments indicate that the inventory will drop to 24.4 million head by March 31, 1993, given the fact that cash shortages and dry conditions in New South Wales and Queensland continue to discourage any large-scale herd growth.

Sheep meat production for 1993 is forecast at 615,000 tons, moderately below the 629,000 produced in 1992. As of March 31, 1992, sheep numbers were estimated at 155.5 million head, down 11 percent from a year ago. The current projection points to a 5-percent drop in sheep numbers in 1993, to 147.9 million head, due to heavy culling of wethers, old rams, and other sheep retained specifically for wool production, mainly because wool prices remain depressed.

BRAZIL: LIVESTOCK SITUATION FOR 1993

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia reports that red meat production in 1993 may reach 5.10 million tons, 3 percent above 1992's estimated output of 4.95 million. Beef production is forecast at 3.90 million tons, up from 3.80 million in 1992, because of good pasture conditions and increased beef production from feedlots. Cattle numbers are expected to continue to decline, from 130.1 million head at the beginning of 1992 to 129.9 million by year's end. The downturn in the numbers reflects uncertainty about Brazil's economic conditions.

Pork production for 1993 is estimated at 1.20 million tons, up from 1.15 million in 1992. Despite a weak economy, pork production continues to expand because large crops of corn and soybeans have lowered feed prices.

BRAZIL: WHEAT HARVEST COMMENCES; YIELD TO DROP SUBSTANTIALLY

At an estimated 3.5 million tons, the 1992/93 wheat crop is Brazil's third consecutive poor harvest, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. This year's crop is estimated 26 percent below the 5-year average, but up 17 percent from last year. Yield is expected to be the second lowest in 10 years. In addition to a reduction in planted area, the current crop has experienced localized frost, excessive rain, and fungal infestations.

The wheat harvest is underway in the State of Parana, which accounts for over 60 percent of total Brazilian production. Excessive rain, disease problems, and frosts in the southern part of the State have reduced yields. About 35 percent of the crop is in the grain-filling stage, with 40 percent in the grain-ripening stage. Nearly 15 percent of Parana's area had been combined by the end of August. Rio Grande do Sul accounts for 20 percent of the total crop and is normally planted about 1 month behind Parana. The majority of the Rio Grande do Sul crop is in the grain-filling stage.

CIS: LIVESTOCK SECTOR DECLINES REPORTED FOR JANUARY THROUGH JUNE 1992

Livestock production in Russia and other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was down sharply during the first 6 months of 1992, according to the U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Moscow. The assessment was based on data covering State and collective farms and published by the CIS statistical committee. Historically, State and collective farms account for two-thirds or more of total livestock product output.

CIS: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FOR JANUARY-JUNE 1992 1/

Country	Quantity			Percent of 1991		
	Meat 2/ (TMT)	Milk (TMT)	Eggs (Mil)	Meat	Milk	Eggs
				--------Percent--------		
Armenia	7	8	65	46	63	39
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Belarus	585	2,220	1,048	79	81	93
Kazakhstan	510	1,359	1,188	74	76	86
Kyrgyzstan	53	191	183	79	71	88
Moldova	102	450	291	68	84	76
Russia	3,559	17,222	16,219	77	82	89
Tajikistan	28	115	142	76	81	65
Turkmenistan	38	96	106	78	97	93
Ukraine	1,671	6,982	3,918	78	74	82
Uzbekistan	129	434	518	75	91	68
Total Above	6,682	29,077	23,678	--	--	--

1/ State and collective farms only.
2/ Liveweight basis.

Note: TMT = thousand metric tons.

Livestock numbers on State and collective farms were down also, but the reduction was not as great as the decline in livestock products. July 1 cattle numbers were listed at 78.7 million head, essentially the same as the January 1 census. Cow numbers were given at 24.4 million head, down from 25.0 million in January. Hog numbers were reported at 41.0 million head, 7 percent below the January figure. The number of sheep and goats was reported at 104.3 million head, up 16 percent from January.

FINLAND: FORESTRY SITUATION

Preliminary assessments by the U.S. agricultural attache in Stockholm indicate that Finland's forestry sector will partially recover from the severe downturn experienced during 1991. The timber harvest is expected to decline 10 percent in 1992, to 40.0 million cubic meters (CUM), but fellings of softwood and temperate hardwood logs are projected to increase 12 percent due to greater demand by sawmills. Softwood lumber production is expected to expand 12 percent, to 6.7 million CUM. The projected increase reflects lower domestic raw material prices and Finland's increased competitive position in world markets due to the devaluation of the Finnish mark. Temperate hardwood lumber production is limited by weak domestic demand and competition from veneer manufacturers who are willing to pay higher prices for hardwood logs. Therefore, production in 1992 is expected to remain static at the 1991 level of 60,000 CUM.

Plywood is the most significant panel product manufactured in Finland. However, this sector has been hit hard by the closure of 3 mills, a slowdown in the domestic construction industry, and strong competition from East Asian plywood producers who have made significant inroads into Finland's traditional export markets. While production of softwood plywood is expected to remain at the 1991 level of 70,000 CUM, output of temperate hardwood plywood is forecast at 340,000 CUM, down 17 percent from last year and 30 percent below the previous 5-year average. High domestic production costs and increased production capacity in the United Kingdom, Finland's main export market for board products, is expected to reduce Finland's 1992 output of hardboard, to 50,000 CUM. Particleboard production is projected to remain stable at 385,000 CUM.

Production estimates are as follows in 1,000 cubic meters:

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	55,130	44,650	40,000
Softwood Logs	19,600	15,220	17,000
Temperate Hardwood Logs	1,560	1,190	1,330
Softwood Lumber	7,400	6,000	6,700
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	68	60	60
Softwood Plywood	90	70	70
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	510	410	340
Hardboard	91	56	50
Particleboard	526	385	385

1/ Preliminary.

FRANCE: RECORD DRIED PRUNE PACK FORECAST

According to the U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Paris, 1992/93 French dried prune production is expected to total 46,000 tons (packed weight basis), up 14 percent from the July projection. This revised estimate represents an increase of 65 percent over 1991/92's pack, estimated at 27,800 tons, and an 11-percent increase over the record 41,494 tons produced in 1988/89.

INDONESIA: RICE PRODUCTION PROSPECTS IMPROVING

Rice production for the 1992/93 season is pegged at 29.8 million tons, up 0.2 million or nearly 1 percent from last month. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Jakarta reported that the rice crop is in good condition in the major producing areas of Java and Sulawesi. Unseasonable rains during the dry season (June through September) began an early recharge of the low reservoir levels. Nearly 95 percent of Indonesia's total rice output is produced on irrigated land. Java accounted for about 60 percent of Indonesia's 1991/92 rice crop, nearly all of which came from irrigated land.

On Java, conversion of land from agriculture to other commericial uses continues in some of the most productive areas. Estimates of the rate of land conversion vary widely, from about 30,000 hectares to 50,000 hectares per year. By the turn of the century, the cumulative effect of this reduction in area will certainly challenge Indonesia's ability to maintain self-sufficiency in rice.

NEW ZEALAND: LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN 1993

The U.S. agricultural attache in Wellington is forecasting New Zealand's 1993 red meat production at 1.10 million tons, down from 1.12 million last year. The decrease is due to a projected 8-percent reduction in 1993 sheep and goat meat production--down to 490,000 tons from 532,000 tons in 1992--because of reductions in breeding ewe numbers and, therefore a smaller lamb crop. New Zealand's farmers are more dependent on lamb sales than on wool. This practice has tended to reduce the rate of herd culling vis-a-vis Australia. Sheep numbers fell from 55.2 million head in June 1991, to 54.5 million by June 1992. A further decline, to 53.3 million head, is projected by June 1993.

In contrast to sheep and goat meat, beef production is projected to increase 4 percent in 1993, to 560,000 tons. Cattle numbers also have increased, from 8.1 million head in June 1991 to 8.3 million by June 1992. By June 1993, cattle numbers are expected to reach a 10-year high of 8.5 million head due to more favorable prices for beef and dairy products and the substitution of cattle for sheep on North Island.

PAKISTAN: RICE PRODUCTION REVISED LOWER DUE TO FLOODING

Rice production in Pakistan has been revised to 2.8 million tons (milled basis), down 0.4 million from last month, due to extensive rains that caused flooding in the major rice producing districts of the Sindh Province. According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Islamabad, the heavier-than-normal monsoon rains in the IRRI rice producing zones, severe breaches in many canals and salinity drains, and flooding from an overflowing Indus River have caused a reduction in area, to 1.8 million hectares, down 8 percent from last month. An estimated 15-percent of the IRRI rice fields in the Sindh have been either destroyed or severely damaged. Reduced yields are expected from those fields to be harvested in September and October. If the flooding does not subside soon, damage could exceed preliminary estimates. In the Punjab, where most of the basmati rice is grown, flood damage to the crop is not as severe.

PERU: SLOW GROWTH EXPECTED IN POULTRY MEAT OUTPUT

Output of poultry meat in 1992 is estimated at 284,000 tons, 2 percent above the 1991 level, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Lima. At the beginning of the year, and in accordance with the recent trend, producers envisioned a much larger increase during 1992. However, the continuing recession, coupled with price reductions for competitive meats, caused a sharp decline in demand for poultry meat. With relatively weak demand, wholesale prices (adjusted for inflation) for poultry meat declined 20 percent during 1991 and another 22 percent during the first half of 1992. In an effort to lower input costs, producers have asked the Government to reduce or eliminate the "over rate" tax of 10 percent that is applied to feedgrain imports.

SWEDEN: FORESTRY SITUATION

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Stockholm, Sweden's forestry sector experienced a difficult year in 1991 and no improvement is expected in 1992 due to low raw material prices and the continuing recession in both the domestic economy and Sweden's key export markets. As a result, the 1992 timber harvest is expected to decline for the third consecutive year, to 62.9 million cubic meters (CUM). While annual fellings trend downward, the quality of Sweden's standing inventory continues to improve as low-yielding areas are replanted with species better adapted to each region. One development that may offset these gains and potentially damage the growing stock is the ongoing acidification of the forest soils and the defoliation of trees, especially in southern Sweden. The defoliation rate of pine and spruce trees is a major concern to the National Board of Forestry (NBF) which is responsible for the inventory and supervision of Sweden's forests. Since the NBF surveys began in 1986, one principal observation has been that the defoliation rate is highest in the southern part of Sweden where the greatest concentration of pollutants occurs. In the Government's 1992/93 budget, funds have been set aside for lime applications in areas where the soil has become highly acidic because of air pollution.

The 1992 production forecasts for wood and wood products indicate a continuation of the downward trends that began in 1991, mainly because of a slowdown in the construction, furniture, and joinery industries. Despite the continuing decline in building activity, the repair and maintenance sector has remained strong. Hence, 1992 production of softwood lumber and plywood is expected to remain essentially unchanged at 11.2 million and 67,000 CUM, respectively. When 5 of the major board factories were declared bankrupt in May 1992, production prospects for hardboard and particleboard became highly uncertain. Currently, production from these units is being maintained at approximately the 1991 level pending a final decision on closure.

Production estimates are as follows in 1,000 cubic meters:

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	65,600	63,100	62,900
Softwood Logs	24,700	22,400	22,100
Temperate Hardwood Logs	722	750	740
Softwood Lumber	11,785	11,237	11,200
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	393	375	370
Softwood Plywood	68	67	67
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	2	2	2
Hardboard	219	174	175
Particleboard	843	762	760

1/ Preliminary.

THAILAND: MAIN SEASON RICE CROP UPDATE

Total rice production (milled basis) is estimated at 13.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month. The 1992/93 main season rice crop is estimated at 11.9 million tons, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok. Increased use of high-yielding varieties is expected to improve yield and boost the main season rice production slightly above last year's 11.6 million ton output.

Monsoon rains have provided adequate moisture for the main season crop since mid-July. Although planting was delayed almost 2 months due to dry weather, farmers quickly completed planting after the rains began. Reportedly, a number of producers switched their planting method from transplanting to pre-germinated seed and broadcasting. In addition, farmers in the lower north and central regions have switched from late-maturing, native varieties to medium and early-maturing varieties. The seed exchange program under the Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives continues to benefit farmers by supplying high-quality seed. Approximately 9,000 tons of improved seed, an increase of 45 percent from last year, is being made available in exchange for traditional seed on a 1:1 basis.

URUGUAY AND ARGENTINA: ORANGES AND TANGERINES DAMAGED BY FREEZE

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires, a late-season freeze damaged citrus crops along the Uruguay River. Reportedly, the worst damage occurred in the vicinity of Salto, Uruguay, but oranges and tangerines in Concordia, Entre Rios Province, Argentina, also were affected. The lemon producing area of northwestern Argentina was not affected.

WORLD: SUGAR PRODUCTION REVISED UPWARD

World centrifugal sugar production for 1992/93 has been revised upward 2 percent, to 115.8 million tons (raw basis), 2.4 million more than forecast in May 1992 (see WAP 5-92). This is slightly above the revised 1991/92 outturn of 115.3 million tons. Sugar produced from sugarbeets in 1992/93 is forecast at 39.9 million tons, up 5 percent from last season. Sugar produced from sugarcane is expected to decline 2 percent, to 75.9 million tons.

Major 1992/93 changes since the May report include: the European Community, up 1.1 million tons, to 17.0 million; China, up 0.9 million tons, to 8.5 million; the Former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic States), up 0.7 million tons, to 7.5 million; and Turkey, up 0.2 million tons, to 2.0 million. Partially offsetting these increases are reported downturns for countries in Eastern Europe, where current assessments indicate sugar production will total 4.0 million tons, 380,000 tons less than originally forecast.

The revised 1991/92 production of 115.3 million tons is up 2.6 million tons from the May estimate. The largest revisions were for China, up 1.1 million tons (WAP 6-92) and Cuba, up 1.0 million tons, to 7.0 million tons. Significant increases also were made in the production estimates for Pakistan, Turkey, Philippines, and Vietnam.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ALMOND PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Large increases in Spain and the United States are expected to boost almond production in selected countries by 48,900 tons yielding a preliminary 1992/93 forecast of 383,400 tons (shelled basis). If realized, this would be a 15-percent increase over 1991/92, currently estimated at 334,500 tons, but 9 percent below 1990/91's record output of 420,400 tons. Only Morocco, where drought cut the almond crop by 40 percent, recorded a significant decrease from last year.

GREECE: Almond production during the 1992/93 season is forecast at 15,000 tons, 36 percent above the weather-reduced 1991/92 level of 11,000 tons. If realized, this would be the first increase after 3 consecutive years of declining production following the record 1988/89 harvest. Favorable weather during the blossoming period continued through June. The gradual downward trend in planted area appears to have ended, at least temporarily, at 44,800 hectares, 7 percent below the peak in 1986/87. Area harvested actually increased over that period by 58 percent, to an estimated 42,000 hectares in 1992/93. Although Greece's Ministry of Agriculture is willing to support the crop, Greek farmers seem unwilling to continue producing almonds. Those who keep cultivating almonds do so only as a supplemental source of income. Prices are not satisfactory and there are no guaranteed prices from the European Community (EC). Within the framework of EC restructuring programs, the Greek Government is attempting to stabilize almond production at or near present levels, but is only supporting systematically maintained orchards.

ITALY: Almond production for 1992/93 is forecast at 15,000 tons, 36 percent more than the very poor crop of 1991/92. Weather conditions have been favorable with plentiful rainfall during the spring and early-summer months. Reportedly, crop quality is good, particularly the average nut size which is larger than normal. Despite this year's increase, Italian almond production has dropped significantly during the last decade. Production averaged about 35,000 tons during the 1960's. It dropped to about half that level during the 1970's and has remained there. However, prospects in the medium-term indicate a further crop decline. Most almond trees are old and marginally productive. Currently, no efforts are underway to replace them with new orchards. Since the mid-1980's, both planted and harvested area have declined 8 percent, to 120,000 and 118,000 hectares, respectively.

MOROCCO: After 4 consecutive increases, culminating in 1991/92's record crop of 13,230 tons, production is expected to decline 40 percent in 1992/93, to 8,000 tons, due to drought during the blossoming period. Since most almond orchards are not irrigated, the dry spell resulted in lower-than-average fruit size and lower yields. Cold, windy weather in late-March also contributed to the lower yields. The almond crop in Morocco is split between sweet and bitter almonds. Bitter almonds account for about one-fourth of total production. Despite some improvements, production is plagued by archaic cultivation techniques and low yields. Many trees are old and valued more for soil conservation purposes than for their nuts. Planted area has been increasing slowly over the past decade, from 89,000 hectares in 1989/90 to an estimated 114,000 hectares in 1992/93. The Ministry of Agriculture administers programs designed to improve and encourage almond production. The distribution of free

seedlings to growers has been one of the most successful of these programs. The distribution program is designed to provide a cash crop to growers in the countryside. The seedlings are used to replace old trees and to protect soils against hillside erosion. The distribution of seedlings is expected to continue for many years. The Ministry of Agriculture also provides extension services, including information to growers on managing modern orchards.

PORTUGAL: The 1992/93 crop season started well with abundant rainfall during the flowering period. However, this was followed by drought which reduced kernel size resulting in a slight decline in Portugal's 1992/93 almond crop, to a projected 3,400 tons. This is 3 percent lower than the 1991/92 level of 3,500 tons, but 25 percent above the previous 5-year average. An activity in a long period of gradual decline, almond production has been undergoing a restructuring effort since Portugal's 1986 accession to the European Community. According to official statistics, total almond area has increased moderately over the past several years. In 1990 and 1991, EC incentives supported the establishment of modern orchards on 1,700 hectares. However, total area in production has been declining as growers abandoned many of the old, traditional orchards because of increasing production costs and competition from imports. Harvested area is forecast at 42,000 hectares.

SPAIN: Spain's 1992/93 almond production is forecast at 75,000 tons, 30 percent above the 1991/92 crop and 25 percent above the previous 5-year average. Late-spring frosts in northern Granada caused some losses. However, the weather has been generally good in the other almond growing regions. Crop quality and kernel size are expected to be good. Cultural practices, pest and disease control, and storage facilities have improved in recent years despite rising input costs, labor recruiting problems, and low grower prices. In an effort to improve the quality and marketing of tree nuts and locust beans, in March 1989, the European Community Council instituted a 10-year program to assist production in the EC by subsidizing producer organizations. Almond area devoted to quality improvement is 273,500 hectares. Spain's total almond area is estimated at 648,000 hectares, of which 600,000 hectares are bearing. An estimated 10 to 15 percent of almond area is under irrigation. About 75 percent of the irrigated area is located in the Levant (Alicante and Murcia Provinces) and 20 percent in Andalusia, notably Almeria and Granada Provinces.

TURKEY: Due to favorable weather, Turkey's 1992/93 almond crop is forecast at a record 17,500 tons. This is a 9-percent increase over the 1991/92 harvest of 16,000 tons. After declining steadily through most of the 1980's, total tree numbers are expected to increase for the fourth straight year, to an all-time high of 4.8 million trees, a record 4.1 million of which are bearing.

UNITED STATES: U.S. almond production in 1992/93 is forecast at 249,480 tons, up 12 percent from the 1991/92 level of 222,260 tons, but 5 percent below the previous 5-year average. Trees in the San Joaquin Valley are exhibiting a lighter nut set than the trees to the north in the Sacramento Valley. However, the overall nut set is higher than in 1991/92. The low nut set in the San Joaquin Valley may be the result of reduced water supply. Insects also have been a problem, appearing unusually early in the growing season and in large numbers. Estimated bearing area in 1992/93 is 153,780 hectares.

ALMOND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons - Shelled Basis)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
Greece	19.0	17.2	15.5	11.0	15.0
Italy	14.0	18.0	19.0	11.0	15.0
Morocco	7.4	11.1	11.5	13.2	8.0
Portugal	0.9	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.4
Spain	40.0	80.0	57.0	57.5	75.0
Turkey	14.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	17.5
United States	267.6	222.3	299.4	222.3	249.5
Total	362.9	367.1	420.4	334.5	383.4

1/ Preliminary.

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HAZELNUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Early season projections indicate record crops in Turkey and the United States will boost hazelnut production in selected countries to a new high. Preliminary assessments put combined output for 1992/93 at 755,490 tons (inshell basis), 30 percent higher than the 1991/92 harvest and 12 percent above the previous record set in 1989/90.

ITALY: Hazelnut production in 1992/93 is projected at 110,000 tons, 21 percent less than last season's record crop. The weather has been generally favorable with plentiful rains during the spring and early summer months followed by warm, humid conditions in July and August. Given stable area and normal yields, the decline can be attributed to the cyclical fluctuations in hazelnut productivity.

SPAIN: Spain's hazelnut production is expected to total 21,900 tons in 1992/93, 29 percent higher than 1991/92's drought-reduced crop. Growing conditions have been generally favorable and rainfall timely. Reportedly, crop quality is good. After increasing more than 50 percent since 1970, planted area has stabilized at around 33,000 hectares, of which approximately 43 percent is irrigated. Yields from irrigated orchards average about 1,500 kilograms per hectare compared to 450 kilograms from rain-fed orchards. In recent years, low producer prices and rising production costs, particularly labor, have discouraged Spanish growers from using appropriate cultivation techniques. Consequently, many orchards are showing signs of deterioration. However, under the EC's 10-year quality improvement program, Spain's hazelnut orchards eventually will be upgraded.

TURKEY: Nearly ideal growing conditions this spring and summer are expected to result in a record hazelnut crop of 600,000 tons in 1992/93. This is 20 percent higher than the previous record set in 1989/90 and 50 percent greater than the 400,000 tons produced in 1991/92. Hazelnut production in Turkey has risen an average of 12 percent per year since 1980. This trend is expected to continue as high support prices encourage farmers to continue expanding hazelnut plantings throughout the flat, productive valleys. Traditionally, hazelnuts were planted mostly on hillsides.

UNITED STATES: The 1992/93 hazelnut crop is forecast at a record 23,590 tons, up 2 percent from the previous high of 23,130 tons in 1991/92. The exceptionally mild winter was followed by a record warm, dry spring causing hazelnuts to mature approximately 3 weeks earlier than normal.

HAZELNUT PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons - Inshell Basis)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
Italy	140.0	140.0	80.0	140.0	110.0
Spain	17.5	25.0	21.2	17.0	21.9
Turkey	410.0	500.0	430.0	400.0	600.0
United States	15.0	11.8	19.7	23.1	23.6
Total	582.5	676.8	550.9	580.1	755.5

1/ Preliminary.

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PISTACHIO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Even though 1992/93 is an on-year in the alternate bearing cycle of the U.S. pistachio crop, the projected increase is not expected to be sufficient to offset the sharp downturn anticipated in the off-year crops in Italy and Turkey. Preliminary assessments put combined 1992/93 pistachio production in selected countries, not including Iran, at 97,200 tons (inshell basis). If realized, this season's harvest would rank second only to last year's record outturn of 107,200 tons.

GREECE: Pistachio production during 1992/93 is forecast at 3,000 tons, 30 percent higher than in 1991/92 and 14 percent above the 1990/91 crop. Growing conditions were favorable and nut quality appears satisfactory. Although pistachios are aided within the EC's restructuring programs, very limited growth in Greek production is expected in the future. Current production levels meet the Greek Government's goals of satisfying domestic demand and trade requirements.

ITALY: Among commercial pistachio producers, Italy's crop exhibits the most pronounced cyclical fluctuation. Traditional cultivation practices call for growers to radically prune trees in the spring of every off-year in order to boost production during on-years. Consequently, production in 1992/93, an off-year, is forecast at only 300 tons. Output in 1991/92, an on-year, has been revised downward by 500 tons, to 3,000 tons. Excess rain and hail storms in September 1992 adversely affected the crop.

SYRIA: Pistachio production continues to grow rapidly in Syria. Production in 1992/93 is projected at 24,000 tons, 9 percent higher than the 1991/92 harvest of 22,000 tons. If realized, 1992/93 would mark the fourth consecutive record crop. Syrian pistachio production averaged only about 1,200 tons during the 1960's. This quadrupled to an average of nearly 4,800 tons in the 1970's. The production average almost tripled in the 1980's, to 12,000 tons, and, 3 years into the 1990's, production already averages 22,000 tons. Planted area has increased 11-fold since 1970, to an estimated 75,000 hectares in 1992/93, as did total trees which now number 14.0 million. The majority of trees are young and have not yet reached bearing age. The average yield per tree is rising with the increase in the age of planted trees. Consequently, the upward trend in Syrian pistachio production will continue. This expansion is being encouraged by the Government which provides seedlings at nominal prices and restricts imports.

TURKEY: The 1992/93 season is an off-year for the Turkish pistachio crop. In addition, a late frost in May further reduced production potential. The forecast for 1992/93 is 20,000 tons, 56 percent below 1991/92's on-year crop, but 43 percent higher than the last off-year crop. The production estimate for 1991/92, an on-year aided by favorable weather, has been revised to a record 45,000 tons, 29 percent greater than the previous on-year crop. Official data on tree numbers show that pistachio production continues to expand in southeastern Turkey. Formerly, Gaziantep was the only pistachio growing Province. Official statistics now indicate that the total number of pistachio trees in Sanliurfa Province is about double the number in Gaziantep. Pistachios also are being planted in several other Provinces, mainly replacing olive trees. The total number of pistachio trees in Turkey has increased 126 percent since 1970, reaching an estimated 41.0 million in 1992/93. Over the same period, bearing tree numbers have increased 106 percent, to 22.5 million.

UNITED STATES: In the United States, 1992/93 is an on-year for pistachio production. Output is forecast at 49,900 tons, up 43 percent from the off-year harvest of 34,930 in 1991/92, but 8 percent below 1990/91's on-year record crop. Although the number of pistachio clusters is reportedly at a record level this season, the amount of blanks also is estimated to be higher.

PISTACHIO PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons - Inshell Basis)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
Greece	3.0	4.9	2.6	2.3	3.0
Italy	0.3	3.3	0.3	3.0	0.3
Syria	17.9	15.8	20.0	22.0	24.0
Turkey	15.0	35.0	14.0	45.0	20.0
United States	42.6	17.7	54.4	34.9	49.9
Total	78.8	76.7	91.3	107.2	97.2

NOTE: Iran is excluded from this report due to lack of current, verifiable information.

1/ Preliminary.

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LIBRARY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WALNUT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

A projected 87-percent increase in French walnut production and modest increases in other countries were not enough to offset the substantial decline projected in U.S. production. Combined walnut production for 1992/93 is forecast at 483,500 tons (inshell basis), 4 percent lower than 1991/92's estimated production of 501,100 tons.

CHINA: China's 1992/93 walnut output is expected to expand for the third straight year, to 160,000 tons. This is a 5-percent increase over 1991/92 and 7 percent greater than the 1990/91 crop. However, it is still 10 percent lower than the record crop in 1988/89. Last season, China allowed walnut producers to sell their nuts to the highest bidder. In the past, walnut producers could sell only to government agencies. Producers have responded to this development with intensified efforts to improve their production capabilities through the use of improved varieties and better management practices. The opening of the market, combined with China's previous research and development on new varieties and techniques, is expected to provide the incentive and the means to increase production substantially over the next several years. However, the relatively poor transportation network, a shortage of storage facilities, and limited processing technology in the producing areas probably will constrain China's walnut production from reaching its full potential.

FRANCE: Favorable weather conditions and a recovery in production potential following the frost-reduced crop of 1991/92 is expected to result in the largest French walnut crop since the 1982/83 season. The forecast of 31,000 tons is 87 percent greater than the 1991/92 harvest and 33 percent above the previous 5-year average. Walnut production in southwestern France, where nearly half the walnuts are grown, is expected to be up 3-fold over 1991/92's abnormally low crop. The quality of the 1992/93 crop is reportedly good with a significant share of large-sized fruits. The area planted to walnut orchards is expected to rise for the third consecutive year, to 14,700 hectares, an increase of 6 percent since the 1989/90 season. This follows a decline of 10 percent between 1987/88 and 1989/90 that was due to the insufficient renewal of orchards during the late 1970's and early 1980's as well as the destruction of numerous walnut trees by a series of violent storms. In spite of larger plantings in the past few years, the projected walnut bearing area in 1992/93 is still 11 percent less than in 1980/81.

INDIA: Walnut production in India is projected to reach 20,000 tons in 1992/93, 11 percent greater than the weather-reduced crop of 1991/92. The continuing civil unrest in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, where 98 percent of the walnuts are grown, has led to curfews, restrictions on movements, and some disruption in orchard maintenance. However, good weather has helped offset the negative impact of orchard neglect. Trees received adequate moisture during the flowering and fruit formation period during April and May. Dry weather during June and July is not expected to have adversely affected the crop. The kernel color of the 1992/93 crop is expected to be normal with an average nut size of 24 to 26 millimeters. The crop also is reported to be disease-free. After increasing 17 percent between 1982/83 and 1990/91, to 35,000 hectares, area planted to walnut orchards has remained relatively constant, mainly because the political turmoil frequently has hampered agricultural activities. However, as trees matured, harvested area continued to increase, reaching an estimated 26,400 hectares by 1992/93.

ITALY: Preliminary assessments indicate that, in 1992/93, Italy will harvest 13,000 tons of walnuts, moderately above 1991/92's poor crop of 12,000 tons. The long-term outlook for Italian walnut production is not favorable. Growers continue to cut their walnut trees to obtain high profits from the sale of the wood; however, no replacement planting is occurring. Between 1984/85 and 1992/93, planted area declined 53 percent, to an estimated 6,500 hectares. During the same period, area harvested dropped 57 percent, to 5,800 hectares. In general, Italy's walnut trees are old and only marginally productive. The situation is not expected to change in the near future.

TURKEY: Posting a third consecutive increase, walnut production in Turkey is projected at 69,000 tons, a 3-percent increase over 1991/92 and the highest level since the 1985/86 season. Walnut production in Turkey has been trending downward since the late 1970's and the recent upturn is the first somewhat sustained increase since then. However, the forecast for the 1992/93 crop is still well below the peak of 105,000 tons reached in 1977/78. The total number of walnut trees has increased 9 percent over the last 4 years, reaching an estimated 4.5 million in 1992/93. The number of bearing trees in 1992/93 is forecast at 3.3 million, nearly equal to the peak levels of the mid-1970's.

UNITED STATES: Walnut production for 1992/93 is forecast at 190,510 tons, nearly one-fifth lower than 1991/92's record crop of 234,960 tons and 10 percent below the previous 5-year average. Reportedly, the nut set per tree is down 30 percent, but larger nut sizes are expected. While weather during most of the 1992/93 season has been favorable for kernel development, high summer temperatures and an incidence of blight have adversely affected the crop.

WALNUT PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons - Inshell Basis)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
China	177.1	160.1	149.6	152.5	160.0
France	22.8	25.8	24.6	16.6	31.0
India	18.0	17.0	20.0	18.0	20.0
Italy	11.0	18.0	18.0	12.0	13.0
Turkey	64.0	64.0	65.0	67.0	69.0
United States	189.6	207.8	205.9	235.0	190.5
Total	482.5	492.7	483.1	501.1	483.5

1/ Preliminary.

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ASIAN FORESTRY SITUATION

CHINA: The 1992 roundwood harvest is forecast at 115.0 million cubic meters (CUM), slightly below the revised 1991 level. Reduced estimates for both hardwood and softwood logs contributed to the decline. Among the milled products, estimated output of both softwood and hardwood lumbers is projected down in 1992, while production of plywoods and other board products are expected to increase.

The increase in roundwood production in 1991 reversed a 3-year downtrend fueled by declining domestic demand, the gradual depletion of large diameter logs, and government restrictions on the use of wood for construction. The turnaround resulted from an improvement in domestic demand and an increase in fellings of fast-growing species used mainly for paper production. However, cutting restrictions, government substitution policies, and efforts by Chinese authorities to control the pace of economic growth reportedly will limit the 1992 timber harvest to less than one-half the maximum cutting quota of 243.6 million CUM. Additional monitoring stations set up by the Ministry of Forestry are helping to enforce the quota restrictions and check illegal cutting.

China's total forested area is estimated at 128.0 million hectares or 13 percent of the country's area. The Government plans to expand forested area to 17 percent by the year 2000 via large-scale reforestation projects which focus on shelterbelts and wood bases. China's Eighth 5-Year Plan (1991-1995) calls for the expansion of forestry resources and more efficient utilization of existing resources. Although the resource base is approximately 10.9 billion CUM, only about 15 percent is mature, harvestable timber. Assuming the continuation of current consumption levels, the Ministry of Forestry (MOF) is projecting that all commercially harvestable stocks could be depleted within the next 10 years. In Heilongjiang Province, 22 of the 40 forestry bureaus report dwindling supplies of commercially marketable logs; 8 of the bureaus no longer have trees to cut. To encourage afforestation, the Government provides seedlings and technical services to all individuals who want to plant trees and allows them to retain ownership of all trees they plant.

The declining supply of logs, escalating stumpage prices, increasing labor costs, and government restrictions on the use of wood products for many construction and maintenance activities have curtailed lumber production for the past several years. Production of softwood and hardwood lumber in 1992 is expected to decline to 16.5 million and 10.1 million CUM, respectively. In contrast, production of panel products has been trending upward since 1990. Between 1990 and 1991, combined output of plywood and board products increased 11 percent, to 2.6 million CUM, due to the improved economic climate and expansion in the furniture industry. Production of panel products in 1992 is expected to expand only 2 percent, to 2.7 million CUM, because of quality problems and shortages of raw materials, inputs, equipment, energy, and financing. The MOF remains committed to eliminating non-essential uses of wood and efficiently utilizing existing wood resources. The focus of government programs and policies has shifted away from single-use sawmills toward integrated operations. The MOF considers sawmills, in combination with particleboard and fiberboard operations, as the most effective and profitable way to utilize China's existing resources. To secure this end, the bulk of government and foreign investment has and will probably continue to be in the board manufacturing sector.

CHINA: FORESTRY PRODUCTION
(1,000 Cubic meters)

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	111,420	116,000	115,000
Softwood Logs	69,080	72,200	71,875
Temperate Hardwood Logs	42,340	43,800	43,125
Softwood Lumber	17,650	17,030	16,500
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	10,819	10,400	10,100
Softwood Plywood	610	625	640
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	149	155	160
Fiberboard	1,172	1,375	1,410
Particleboard	428	455	465

1/ Preliminary.

INDONESIA: At the beginning of 1992, Indonesia's forest area was approximately 144.0 million hectares. Of this total, 70.0 million hectares are "production" or "limited production" forest assigned to concession holders or set aside for commercial logging operations. There is some concern that a large portion of the "production" forest has already been denuded through legal or illegal logging, forest fires, and rural development near logging sites. Based on current extraction rates, forest industry projections indicate that the supply of logs in Sumatra and Kalimantan could be depleted within the next 15 years. To avoid this outcome and because the forest products sector is vitally important to the Indonesian economy, the Government has implemented a system of sustainable forest development that emphasizes conservation, replanting, and the establishment of timber plantations. The annual timber cut is limited, by law, to 31.4 million CUM--a level which the Government has determined will meet the raw material requirements of the downstream processing industries, yet ensure an adequate supply of logs for the years ahead.

Output of tropical hardwood logs during 1992 is forecast at 26.5 million CUM, slightly below the volume cut in 1991. The downturn reflects the Government's consistent enforcement of forestry regulations and logging restrictions, the greater distances between logging and milling sites, and dry conditions in late 1991 and early 1992 that sharply lowered river levels thus slowing the movement of logs from the felling operations to the mills.

Indonesia's production of tropical hardwood lumber is expected to decline 2 percent from last year, to 8.3 million CUM, primarily because of reduced log production, less emphasis on lumber production vis-a-vis higher-value products, government restrictions on investment in the sawn timber industry, more substitution of cement and steel for lumber in building applications, and declining demand from the construction sector due to high interest rates. Tropical hardwood plywood is the mainstay of the Indonesian forest products industry. Production in 1992 is forecast at a record 9.7 million CUM due to higher extraction efficiency rates that compensate for reduced log supplies as well as continued heavy demand for Indonesian plywood in export markets. Tropical hardwood veneer production, forecast at 55,000 CUM, is a small segment of Indonesia's forest products industry. However, production in 1992 is expected to expand 10 percent in line with the growing domestic demand for fancy plywood. Production in the particleboard sector is expected to expand 3 percent in 1992, to 330,000 CUM. Indications that the Government will relax its tight monetary policy is expected to fuel demand in the construction and housing industries, thus stimulating production in the particleboard sector.

INDONESIA: FORESTRY PRODUCTION
(1,000 Cubic meters)

	1990	1991	1992 1/
Tropical Hardwood Logs	27,000	27,000	26,500
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	9,000	8,500	8,300
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	9,250	9,600	9,700
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	44	50	55
Particleboard	310	320	330

1/ Preliminary.

JAPAN: Japan's economic recession and dwindling supply of domestic logs, coupled with resource conservation and value-added processing in the major raw material producing countries throughout Asia, has sent Japanese production of wood and wood products spiraling slowly downward for the past several years. The decline in domestic log production continues unabated mainly because of the poor quality of the wood, de-population near logging sites, and the fact that 69 percent of the forest industry's workforce is 50 years of age or older.

Continued sluggishness in the building and furniture industries is the main reason for the downturn in lumber and panel product production. Although the dominant share of Japan's plywood production is tropical hardwood plywood, output of softwood plywood has increased steadily since 1987. The ongoing decline in the availability of tropical hardwood logs is forcing some Japanese plywood manufacturers to shift to softwood plywood production.

JAPAN: FORESTRY PRODUCTION
(1,000 Cubic meters)

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	29,300	27,938	27,000
Softwood Logs	16,775	15,794	15,000
Temperate Hardwood Logs	2,219	1,988	1,800
Softwood Lumber	26,551	25,398	24,800
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	1,365	1,239	1,150
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	1,865	1,627	1,550
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	178	164	150
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	6,924	6,208	6,000
Softwood Plywood	216	238	260
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	219	217	215
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	6,304	6,134	6,000
Hardboard	145	133	125
Medium Density Fiberboard	264	276	265
Particleboard	1,072	1,097	1,050

1/ Preliminary.

KOREA: Roundwood production in 1992 is forecast at 1.3 million CUM, slightly above the 1991 harvest, but well below Korea's felling capacity of 1.6 million CUM, due to weak domestic demand for Korea's poor quality timber, reduced exports of most wood-based products, and increased imports of processed wood. Softwood lumber, the major sawnwood produced in Korea, is used mainly by the construction industry for concrete forming and scaffolding. In an effort to slow the overheated economy, the Government extended, through 1992, restrictions on new construction that were instituted in mid-1991. The impact of these restrictions has been to slow the rate of growth in demand rather than actual demand, which remains strong in the construction industry and in other wood processing sectors such as furniture manufacturing. Hence, output of softwood lumber during 1992 is forecast at 3.9 million CUM, only marginally below the 1991 level. Production of tropical hardwood lumber is expected to decline for the second consecutive year, to 1.1 million CUM, due to strong competition from plywood mills for imported tropical logs, an increase in lumber milled from imported softwood logs, and rising imports of tropical hardwood lumber. The slowdown in production of both softwood and tropical hardwood lumber reflects increasing restrictions on log exports by major supplying countries and rising labor costs in Korea which make imports of lumber processed offshore more cost-effective. In contrast, strong demand by the furniture industry is expected to boost production of temperate hardwood lumber 41 percent in 1992, to 45,000 CUM.

Korea's panel products sector has grown steadily for the past several years. Production of tropical hardwood plywood is forecast at 1.2 million CUM, up 6 percent from 1991, due to the recent opening of a new plywood plant. Given that tropical hardwood plywood has many end-uses, i.e. construction materials, freight containers, and furniture manufacturing, it is anticipated that plywood mills will begin to outbid lumber mills for imported logs in order to maximize the use of existing capacity. Korea's capacity to produce board products has expanded substantially during the past 2 years. Two new plants capable of manufacturing either hardboard or medium density fiberboard (MDF) became fully operational in early-1991. Production of MDF more than doubled between 1990 and 1991, to 242,000 CUM; a 24-percent increase, to 300,000 CUM, is projected in 1992. Hardboard production in 1992 is forecast at 60,000 CUM, up 3 percent from last year. Hardboard production is trending upward slowing because the current focus of the industry is on MDF production. Particleboard production during 1992 is forecast at 300,000 CUM, nearly double the 1991 volume. One new particleboard mill opened in early-1992. When two additional facilities are operational in 1993, Korea's total annual production capacity will rise to 640,000 CUM.

KOREA: FORESTRY PRODUCTION
(1,000 Cubic meters)

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	1,138	1,286	1,300
Softwood Lumber	3,481	3,946	3,900
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	47	32	45
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	1,350	1,158	1,100
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	1,124	1,134	1,200
Hardboard	54	58	60
Medium Density Fiberboard	113	242	300
Particleboard	165	155	300

1/ Preliminary.

MALAYSIA: Malaysia is the world's largest producer of tropical hardwoods. The 1992 harvest is forecast at 39.0 million CUM, 38.5 million of which are expected to be tropical hardwood logs. Total forest area, annual fellings, and log production have been trending downward for several years in line with the Government's efforts to conserve forest resources through land management and cutting restrictions. At the beginning of 1992, Malaysia's total forest area was approximately 19.2 million hectares--6.0 million in Peninsular Malaysia, 4.4 million in Sabah, and 8.7 million in Sarawak. Of this total, 12.7 million hectares have been set aside as Permanent Forest Estate (PFE). About 9.0 million hectares within the PFE have been designated "Productive Forests" where forest management practices have been designed and implemented to ensure a long-term supply of timber resources for commercial logging.

In the Sixth Malaysian Plan (SMP) covering the period 1991 through 1995, the Government set targets for reductions in tropical log production. The projected target levels, by region, are as follows in 1,000 CUM:

	1991	1995
Peninsular Malaysia	12,016	8,500
Sabah	8,163	4,500
Sarawak	19,410	16,000
Total	39,589	29,000

Under the SMP, the pace of new land development will be reduced due to the declining availability of suitable new land and the need to preserve the remaining forest land. To meet these objectives, the Government plans to begin intensive rehabilitation and reforestation of degraded forests. This is a turnaround from the policies of the past 3 decades when large tracts of high-quality lowland forest areas were clear-cut for agricultural or commercial development. The SMP also calls for substantial growth in Malaysia's output of value-added products. For the duration of the SMP, the Government will ensure that a minimum of 19.0 million CUM of domestic logs are available annually for down-stream processing plants.

Tropical hardwood lumber is the mainstay of Malaysia's wood products industry. Production in 1992 is forecast at a record 9.1 million CUM, up 3 percent from 1991. Further expansion in this sector is anticipated, given the steady increase in the number of licensed sawmills in all 3 regions and continued strong demand from the construction industry and overseas markets.

The manufacture of plywood and veneer is the second most important wood processing activity in Malaysia. Preliminary assessments indicate that production of plywood and veneer will reach record levels in 1992. Most of the growth is expected in Sarawak, where last year's increase in the Log Export Restriction Quota--from 15 to 20 percent of total output--made more logs available for domestic processing and encouraged investors to build additional plywood mills.

Continued expansion is anticipated in the particleboard sector. Production in 1992 is forecast at a record 130,000 CUM, an 8-percent increase from 1991. The switch in raw material input from low-quality tropical hardwood wastes to the more suitable rubberwood, together with growing domestic and export demand, is expected to stimulate growth in this sector for the next several years.

MALAYSIA: FORESTRY PRODUCTION
(1,000 Cubic meters)

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	40,100	39,590	39,000
Tropical Hardwood Logs	39,655	39,055	38,460
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	8,780	8,860	9,100
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	1,363	1,680	1,800
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	480	830	900
Particleboard	110	120	130

1/ Preliminary.

PHILIPPINES: Forestry is not a growth industry in the Philippines. Total annual fellings have declined steadily since 1987 and are expected to hit a record-low 1.6 million CUM in 1992. Forest fires in drought-stricken Mindanao are partially responsible for the poor prospects this year. Heavy losses occurred in northeastern and southern Mindanao, where 2,500 hectares of reforested areas and forest reserves were lost. Also contributing to the ongoing decline in the industry is the Government-mandated shift of logging operations from virgin (old-growth) forests to residual (second-growth) forests. Concurrent with the January 1992 ban on logging in virgin forests, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) suspended all 58 Timber License Agreements (TLA) because nearly one-half of the Philippine's virgin forests are located within TLA concession areas. Thirty TLA holders were granted temporary permits which only allowed logging of residual forests within any given concession area. However, several of the smaller firms did not even bother to apply for these permits having determined it would not be economically viable to continue their operations based solely on their concession area's residual forests. Thus, by the end of 1992, the Philippine forestry sector will most likely be dominated by large integrated companies capable of efficiently managing the forest resources in their concession areas and who have the financial means to retool and modernize their downstream operations. In the meantime, the 10-percent decline in tropical hardwood log production forecast for 1992 is expected to adversely impact the entire wood products sector. Production of tropical hardwood lumber is forecast at 650,000 CUM, down 8 percent from 1991. Price increases generated by the reduced timber supply and the lack of competitiveness of Philippine products in world markets are expected to result in a 7-percent reduction in veneer production during 1992, to 50,000 CUM, and drop plywood production to a record-low 300,000 CUM.

PHILIPPINES: FORESTRY PRODUCTION
(1,000 Cubic meters)

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	2,596	1,779	1,600
Tropical Hardwood Logs	2,156	1,265	1,000
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	841	706	650
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	397	306	300
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	49	54	50

1/ Preliminary.

TAIWAN: The outlook for Taiwan's forestry sector remains bleak. Roundwood production continues to decline due to poor access to remaining timber stands, spiraling input costs, labor shortages, and intensifying environmental concerns. The current Six-Year Forest Plan (FY 1992 through 1997) addresses these environmental concerns by emphasizing reforestation. The Plan's policies are designed to meet the following objectives: increased plantings of high-quality trees; timber stand improvements; conservation of natural stands; and sustained yield management. Currently, logging is prohibited in protected forests, national parks, watersheds in the upstreams of reservoirs, ecological areas, and areas which cannot be reforested immediately.

The annual Forest Management Plan restricts Taiwan's annual timber cut to 200,000 CUM. Total fellings in 1992 are forecast at only 60,000 CUM, a 19-percent drop from last year and well below the Plan's maximum target. The impact of this decline will be seen in the low production levels forecast for softwood and tropical hardwood logs. Softwood log production is expected to decline 20 percent in 1992, to 40,000 CUM; a 17-percent downturn, to 20,000 CUM, is projected for tropical hardwood logs.

Taiwan's 1992 production of softwood lumber is expected to remain relatively stagnant at 40,000 CUM due to dwindling supplies of softwood logs. Production of temperate hardwood lumber is projected to decline 67 percent, to 195,000 CUM, mainly due to the declining availability of logs and decreased demand resulting from the ongoing exodus of furniture manufacturers to other southeast Asian countries where cheap, unskilled labor is plentiful. Output of tropical hardwood lumber is forecast at 200,000 CUM, down 6 percent from a year ago, due to the shortage of raw material and stagnant demand.

The declining availability of domestic and imported tropical hardwood logs, coupled with Taiwan's skilled and costly labor force, continues to adversely affect the panel products sector. Production of tropical hardwood plywood is expected to record the largest shortfall in 1992, a 10-percent decline, to 375,000 CUM. Productivity in the plywood sector continues to fall as increasing numbers of plywood plants relocate to lower-cost areas such as Malaysia. Particleboard production is expected to rebound 21 percent in 1992, to 109,000 CUM. The upturn reflects the substitution of particleboard for diminished lumber supplies and as a base for veneer used in the manufacture of low-quality furniture and cabinets.

TAIWAN: FORESTRY PRODUCTION
(1,000 Cubic meters)

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST			
Softwood Logs	114	74	60
Tropical Hardwood Logs	67	50	40
Softwood Lumber	47	24	20
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	36	42	40
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	574	594	195
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	170	212	200
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	217	213	210
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	648	637	625
Particleboard	484	417	375
	105	90	109

1/ Preliminary.

Michael Smith, (202) 720-6791

* U.S. G.P.O.:1992-311-338:60289/FAS

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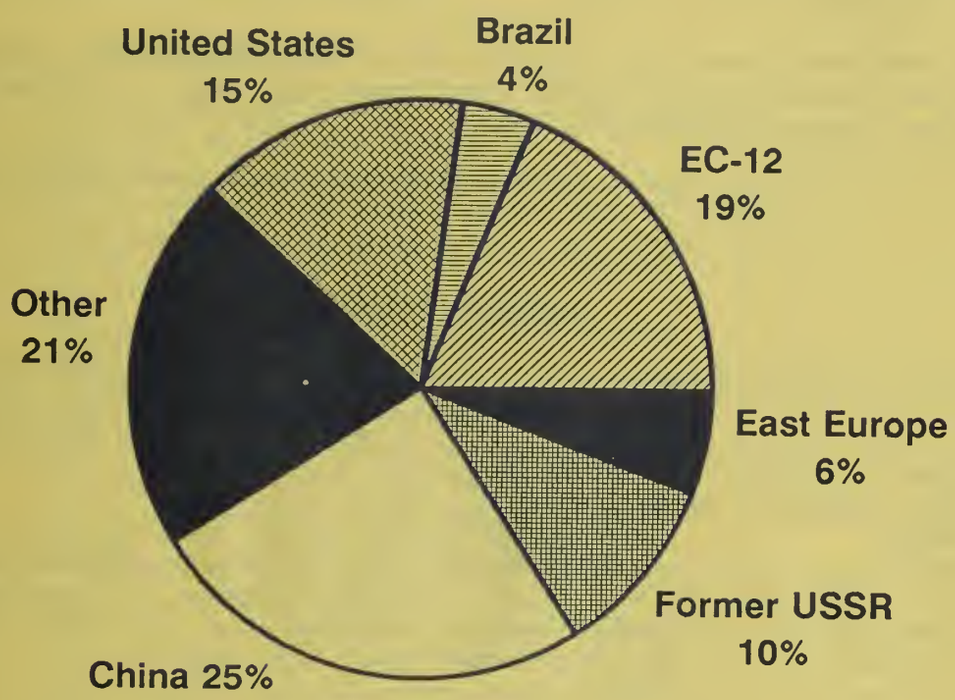
World Red Meat Production 1/

1993 Forecast



1/ Includes carcass-weight-equivalent of beef, veal, pork, sheep, and goat meat.

Production Articles This Month...

World Red Meat -- World Cocoa
World Rapeseed -- German Poultry Situation
Honey in Selected Countries
Former Soviet Union Trip Report
Sierra Leone Agricultural Situation
Deciduous Fruit and Table Grape Situation

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-271) October 8, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

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* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m.  *
* Eastern time on November 12, 1992
*
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CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels		Metric tons to 480-lb. bales	
Wheat & soybeans	= MT*36.7437	Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Corn, sorghum, rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric tons to hundredweight	
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

African Franc Zone countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

October 1992

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

Wheat..... 6
Coarse Grains..... 7
Rice..... 8
Oilseeds..... 8
Cottor..... 11

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 12
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 13
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 14
Table 4. Total Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 15
Table 5. Corn Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 16
Table 6. Barley Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 17
Table 7. Oats Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 18
Table 8. Rye Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 19
Table 9. Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 20
Table 10. Rice Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 21
Table 11. Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 22
Table 12. Soybean Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 23
Table 13. Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 24
Table 14. Peanut Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 25
Table 15. Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 26
Table 16. Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 27
Table 17. Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 28
Table 18. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 29
Table 19. Reliability of October Production Projections..... 30

SUBJECT PAGE

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 31
Map 2. Former Soviet Union Cotton Growing Areas..... 66

WEATHER BRIEFS

Western Europe: Heavy Rains Cause Flooding..... 32
Canada: Warmer and Dryer Weather in Prairies Benefits Harvest..... 32
West Africa: Seasonal Rainfall Poor in Senegal and Mauritania..... 32

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Albania: Forestry Situation..... 33
Australia: Use of Bovine Somatotropin (BST) Prohibited..... 33
China: Government Price Controls for Grain to be Lifted..... 33
Cote D'Ivoire: Forestry Situation..... 34
India: Tea Production Forecast Down in 1992..... 34
Kenya: Tea Production Expected to Decline in 1992..... 35
North Korea: Grain Series Revision..... 35
Pakistan: Floods Reduce Cotton Production..... 36
South Africa: Forestry Situation..... 36
Sri Lanka: Tea Production Forecast Down in 1992 Due to Drought..... 37
Tunisia: Poultry Meat Production Forecast Up in 1992, Eggs Down..... 37
Turkey: Agricultural Support Prices Announced for Selected Commodities. 37

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World Red Meat Production..... 38
World Cocoa Production..... 48
World Rapeseed Production..... 51
German Poultry Situation..... 55
Honey Production in Selected Countries..... 58
Trip Report on the Cotton and Textile Situation in the
Former Soviet Union..... 62
Sierra Leone Rice Production..... 67
Deciduous Fruit and Table Grape Situation..... 70

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SUBJECT PAGE

FEATURE TABLES

Table 20. Red Meat Production, Selected Countries..... 41
Table 21. Beef and Veal Production, Selected Countries..... 42
Table 22. Cattle and Buffalo Inventories, Selected Countries..... 43
Table 23. Pork Production, Selected Countries..... 44
Table 24. Hog Inventories, Selected Countries..... 45
Table 25. Lamb, Mutton, Goat Meat Production, Selected Countries..... 46
Table 26. Sheep Inventories, Selected Countries..... 47
Table 27. World Cocoa Bean Production..... 50
Table 28. World Rapeseed Harvested Area..... 52
Table 29. World Rapeseed Yields..... 53
Table 30. World Rapeseed Production..... 54
Table 31. Honey Production in Selected Countries..... 61
Table 32. Cotton Area, Yield and Production in the Former Soviet Union. 65
Table 33. Sierra Leone Rice Area, Yield, and Production..... 69
Table 34. World Apple Production..... 73
Table 35. World Pear Production..... 74
Table 36. World Apricot Production..... 75
Table 37. World Cherry Production..... 75
Table 38. World Peach and Nectarine Production..... 76
Table 39. World Table Grape Production..... 76

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

October 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 548.1 million tons, up 8.7 million or 2 percent from last month and up 1 percent from the previous year. Total foreign production is estimated at 481.2 million tons, up 7.3 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 66.9 million tons, up 1.4 million or 2 percent from last month and up 24 percent from 1991/92. Higher yield more than offset a lower estimated area.

- **FSU-12** — Production is estimated at 84.9 million tons, up 4.0 million or 5 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Harvest progress reports indicate higher yields than previously estimated.

- **China** — Production is estimated at a record 101.0 million tons, up 3.0 million or 3 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. Favorable weather boosted the estimated yield to a record level.

- **Saudi Arabia** — Production is estimated at a record 4.1 million tons, up 0.6 million or 17 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. Cool weather earlier in the season improved estimated yield.

- **Iran** — Production is estimated at 10.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 5 percent from last month and up 12 percent from last year. Harvest results indicate that area and yield are higher than anticipated.

- **Canada** — Production is estimated at 28.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 10 percent from last year. The revision is based on a recently released Statistics Canada report indicating higher estimated yield.

- **Other N. Africa** — Production is estimated at 4.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from last month, but down 45 percent from last year. Harvest results from Tunisia indicate that yield was better than estimated earlier.

- **South Africa** — Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 18 percent from last month, but down 39 percent from last year. Farmers increased area in the Orange Free State following the first spring rain in August -- well past the normal end of the planting season.

- **North Korea** — Production is estimated at 0.1 million tons, down 0.6 million or 82 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. The reduction is based on a revision of the historical production series.

- **Brazil** — Production is estimated at 3.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 14 percent from last month, but virtually unchanged from last year. Initial harvest results indicate lower-than-anticipated area and yield.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 823.9 million tons, up 5.7 million or 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is estimated at 560.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or virtually unchanged from last month, but down 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 263.2 million tons, up 5.3 million or 2 percent from last month and up 20 percent from last year. Corn production is revised up 4.3 million tons to a record 227.0 million.

- **FSU-12** — Production is estimated at 85.7 million tons, up 5.0 million or 6 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Harvest progress reports in Russia and Belarus indicate that earlier dryness did not affect the crop as much as previously estimated.

- **Canada** — Production is estimated at 20.8 million tons, up 0.7 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 4 percent from last year. The revision is based on a recently released Statistics Canada report indicating larger barley and corn crops.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 80.1 million tons, up 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 11 percent from last year. Initial corn harvest results from Italy and France point to higher yields.

- **Iran** — Production is estimated at 4.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 14 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. Harvest results indicate better-than-anticipated yields.

- **Eastern Europe** — Production is estimated at 46.0 million tons down 4.2 million or 8 percent from last mont and down 29 percent from 1991/92. Unfavorable weather in Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia lowered summe crop prospects.

- **China** — Production is estimated at 108.9 million tons, down 1.0 million or 1 percent from las month and down 3 percent from 1991/92. Corn output is reduced to 95.0 million tons due t lower estimated area.

- **Other W. Europe** — Production is estimated at 8.8 million tons down 0.7 million or 7 percent from last mon and down 30 percent from last year. Unfavorable weather in Austria reduced estimated output.

- **North Korea** — Production is estimated at 3.0 million tons down 0.4 million or 11 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. T reduction is based upon a revision of the historical production series.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 349.7 million tons, down 2.3 million or 1 percent from last month and down 1 percen from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 344.4 millio tons, down 2.4 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and up 7 percent from 1991/92. Output is raised due to higher estimated yield.

- **North Korea** — Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons down 1.8 million or 47 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year. T reduction is based on a revision of the historical production series.

- **Philippines** — Production is estimated at 5.9 million tons down 0.4 million or 7 percent from last mo and down marginally from last year. Production is revised downward due to area losses attributed to mudflows, and floodin associated with Mount Pinatubo and the monsoon season.

OILSEEDS: World oilseed production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 224. million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up percent from 1991/92. Foreign production for 1992/93 is forecast at a recor 158.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up slightly from last year. Total oilseed production in the United Stat is forecast at 66.3 million tons, up 0.6 million or 1 percent from last mont and up 3 percent from 1991/92.

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* **Soybeans**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 110.4 million tons, up 0.7 million or 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean production is forecast at 53.1 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 3 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** — Production is estimated at 57.4 million tons, up 0.6 million or 1 percent from last month, and up 6 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates higher yields in several states.

  - **India** — Production is estimated at 2.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or 4 percent from last month and up 14 percent from 1991/92. Crop area is reported to be significantly larger than earlier estimated, particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra.

* **Cottonseed**: World cottonseed production for 1992/93 is projected at 35.4 million tons, up slightly from last month, but down 4 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 29.8 million tons, up slightly from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** — Production is estimated at 5.5 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 12 percent from 1991/92.

  - **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at 4.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and down 6 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is projected to fall as a result of flood damage to cotton in Punjab Province.

  - **India** — Production is estimated at 4.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and up 8 percent from 1991/92. Yield prospects have improved due to favorable weather in most cotton regions.

  - **China** — Production is estimated at 9.6 million tons, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from last year. Improved growing conditions in some cotton regions are expected to bolster harvested area and yield.

* **Peanuts**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.8 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 2 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.8 million tons, up slightly from September and up 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 2.0 million tons, down 49,000 tons or 2 percent from last mont and down 10 percent from 1991/92. The National Agricultural Statistics Service lowered expected yield to a level 3 percent above that of last year.

Sunflowerseed: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.2 million tons, down 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 7 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.8 million tons, down 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons up 23,000 tons or 2 percent from last month but down 19 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service raised the estimated yield.

- o **Eastern Europe** Production is estimated at 2.0 million tons down 0.1 million or 6 percent from last mon and down 11 percent from 1991/92. Poor weather has reduced estimated yields in Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

* **Rapeseed:** World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 25.9 million tons, down 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 25.8 million tons, down 0.3 million or 1 percent fro last month and down 9 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** Production is estimated at 84,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 1 percent from last year.

  - o **Canada** Production is estimated at 3.5 million tons down 0.7 million or 6 percent from last mon and down 17 percent from 1991/92. This season's persistent cool conditions and ear frost have reduced projected yields, according to official Statistics Canada projections.

* **Copra:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 2 percent from last yea There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a reco 3.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 3 percent fro last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Oil:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 4 percent fr last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

COTTON: World cotton production for 1992/93 is projected at 92.5 million bales, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 76.6 million bales, up 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from the record crop of last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 15.9 million bales, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year. The reduction is due to lower estimated yield. Crop progress is well behind normal in the southern plains and is somewhat delayed in the southeast.

- **China** — Production is estimated at 26.0 million bales, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but down less than 1 percent from last year. Area and yield are estimated higher due to favorable weather.

- **India** — Production is estimated at 10.0 million bales, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher estimated yields in northern and central production areas.

- **African Fr.Zone** — Production is estimated at 2.6 million bales, up 0.1 million or 5 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. The estimate was increased due to favorable rainfall in the main production area, higher estimated area, and the use of improved varieties in the Cote d'Ivoire.

- **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at 9.4 million bales, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year's record crop. The reduction is due to heavy flooding in Sindh and Punjab regions, causing a decline in area and yield. Even with this loss, the 1992/93 crop is estimated as the second largest on record.

- **FSU-12** — Production is estimated at 10.3 million bales, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year's crop. The decline reflects a drop in estimated yield. Crops in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are as much as 25 days behind in maturity. Civil unrest in Tajkistan has slowed harvest operations.

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TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/9	1991/9	Sept.	Oct.	1990/91	1991/92	Sept.	Oct.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	77.2	69.9	72.3	69.3	57.7	62.4	39.5	34.3	38.2	39.4	2,736	1,981	2,407	2,459
Winter	56.9	51.1	51.1	49.9	39.4	41.9	40.7	34.8	40.6	38.3	2,031	1,373	1,601	1,607
Other	20.3	18.9	21.2	19.4	18.3	20.5	36.4	33.3	44.1	41.5	706	608	806	852
Rye	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	27.1	24.6	25.6	29.4	10	10	10	12
Soybeans	57.8	59.2	59.1	56.5	58.0	58.1	34.1	34.2	35.9	36.3	1,926	1,987	2,085	2,108
Corn	74.2	76.0	79.3	67.0	68.8	72.2	118.5	108.6	121.4	123.8	7,934	7,474	8,770	8,938
Sorghum	10.5	11.0	13.5	9.1	9.8	12.3	63.1	59.0	68.7	69.3	573	579	847	853
Barley	8.2	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.3	56.1	55.2	58.9	62.4	422	464	429	456
Oats	10.4	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.8	4.5	60.1	50.7	57.6	65.6	358	243	276	295
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	5,529	5,617	5,524	5,615	156.1	154.5	164.0	166.7
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	12.4	14.1	13.4	11.7	13.0	11.2	634	652	683	681	15.5	17.6	15.9	15.9

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1990/91	588.1	513.6	74.5	32.1	3.9	84.7	5.2	41.3	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	36.9
1991/92 prel.	542.3	488.4	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.1	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.8	3.0	10.7	2.1	16.5	40.7
1992/93 proj.																				
September	539.4	473.9	65.5	28.5	3.5	84.2	3.7	26.9	80.9	98.0	54.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	8.5	3.5	13.0	1.1	16.0	36.8
October	548.1	481.2	66.9	28.7	3.5	84.2	3.5	26.8	84.9	101.0	54.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	8.5	3.0	13.0	1.3	16.0	37.5
Coarse Grains																				
1990/91	819.8	589.1	230.7	24.8	18.4	84.0	13.5	51.4	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	1.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.8	8.9	9.3	81.9
1991/92 prel.	801.1	582.6	218.5	21.8	17.6	89.8	12.5	64.5	73.1	112.3	28.6	5.3	1.6	3.8	14.3	29.3	7.5	3.6	9.6	87.4
1992/93 proj.																				
September	818.3	560.4	257.9	20.2	16.8	79.6	9.4	50.2	80.7	109.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.7	12.9	25.8	7.5	8.5	9.1	85.3
October	823.9	560.7	263.2	20.8	16.8	80.1	8.8	46.0	85.7	108.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.6	12.9	25.8	7.6	8.5	9.1	85.3
Rice (Milled)																				
1990/91	351.2	346.1	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	83.9
1991/92 prel.	346.3	341.4	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	72.5	28.8	3.2	13.3	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	83.8
1992/93 proj.																				
September	351.9	346.7	5.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	86.9
October	349.7	344.4	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	84.5
Total Grains 1/																				
1990/91	1,759.1	1,448.8	310.3	56.9	22.5	170.3	18.7	92.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	19.4	15.4	22.0	34.3	22.3	10.6	25.5	202.8
1991/92 prel.	1,689.7	1,412.4	277.3	53.7	21.5	181.4	16.7	102.8	146.7	337.0	155.6	34.1	19.3	17.1	24.5	39.2	18.9	5.7	26.2	211.9
1992/93 proj.																				
September	1,709.6	1,381.0	328.6	48.7	20.5	165.3	13.1	77.1	163.1	337.4	161.5	35.1	19.0	17.0	21.7	36.4	21.1	9.6	25.3	209.1
October	1,721.7	1,386.3	335.4	49.5	20.5	165.8	12.3	72.8	172.0	339.4	161.5	35.1	19.0	16.9	21.7	35.9	21.2	9.8	25.3	207.4
Oilseeds 2/																				
1990/91	216.2	155.6	60.6	4.6	1.1	12.9	0.7	4.2	12.8	33.3	20.4	4.2	3.6	0.9	16.8	17.4	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.5
1991/92 prel.	222.4	158.1	64.3	5.8	1.2	13.3	0.7	4.2	11.5	34.2	21.1	4.3	4.7	0.8	14.8	20.4	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.7
1992/93 proj.																				
September	224.4	158.7	65.7	5.3	0.7	12.3	0.6	3.6	11.6	33.4	22.8	4.4	4.7	0.8	15.1	20.7	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.6
October	224.7	158.4	66.3	5.1	0.7	12.2	0.6	3.5	11.5	33.6	23.1	4.4	4.5	0.8	15.1	20.7	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.5
	—Million 480-pound bales—																			
Cotton																				
1990/91	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
1991/92 prel.	95.8	78.2	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.1	9.3	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.0	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	9.6
1992/93 proj.																				
September	92.1	76.1	15.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.5	25.5	9.6	0.0	9.8	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.5
October	92.5	76.6	15.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.3	26.0	10.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.6

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

October 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 3
Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	231.44	221.11	220.61	220.44	2.54	2.45	2.45	2.49	588.10	542.28	539.42	548.10	8.69	1.61	5.82	1.07
United States	28.04	23.35	25.53	25.26	2.66	2.31	2.57	2.65	74.47	53.92	65.52	66.92	1.40	2.14	13.00	24.11
Total Foreign	203.40	197.76	195.08	195.18	2.53	2.47	2.43	2.47	513.63	488.36	473.90	481.19	7.29	1.54	-7.18	-1.47
Major Exporters	45.51	42.71	43.83	43.75	3.14	3.34	3.06	3.07	142.75	142.58	134.24	134.44	0.20	0.15	-8.15	-5.71
EC-12	16.49	16.81	16.93	16.91	5.14	5.36	4.98	4.98	84.68	90.15	84.24	84.24	0.00	0.00	-5.91	-6.56
France	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	6.46	6.65	6.35	6.35	33.60	34.60	33.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	-1.60	-4.62
United Kingdom	2.05	1.99	2.00	2.00	6.83	7.29	6.85	6.85	14.00	14.50	13.70	13.70	0.00	0.00	-0.80	-5.52
Germany	2.43	2.45	2.61	2.61	6.27	6.77	5.91	5.91	15.24	16.61	15.46	15.46	0.00	0.00	-1.15	-6.92
Canada	14.10	14.16	14.10	14.04	2.28	2.26	2.02	2.04	32.10	31.95	28.50	28.70	0.20	0.70	-3.25	-10.16
Australia	9.22	7.18	8.50	8.50	1.63	1.49	1.53	1.53	15.07	10.69	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	2.31	21.63
Argentina	5.70	4.55	4.30	4.30	1.91	2.15	1.98	1.98	10.90	9.80	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-1.30	-13.27
Major Importers	98.46	95.43	92.64	92.60	2.59	2.35	2.37	2.45	255.37	224.60	219.99	226.48	6.49	2.95	1.89	0.84
China	30.75	30.95	30.65	30.65	3.19	3.10	3.20	3.30	98.23	96.00	98.00	101.00	3.00	3.06	5.00	5.21
FSU-12	47.68	45.59	45.20	45.20	2.10	1.59	1.79	1.88	100.27	72.29	80.91	84.88	3.97	4.91	12.59	17.41
Baltic States	0.52	0.37	0.45	0.45	3.12	3.14	1.80	1.60	1.61	1.16	0.80	0.71	-0.09	-11.25	-0.45	-38.79
Eastern Europe	9.76	9.87	8.03	8.05	4.23	3.88	3.35	3.32	41.26	38.26	26.87	26.75	-0.12	-0.45	-11.51	-30.08
Poland	2.28	2.44	2.30	2.30	3.96	3.80	3.04	3.04	9.03	9.27	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	-2.27	-24.49
Romania	2.25	2.18	1.45	1.45	3.24	2.52	2.28	2.28	7.30	5.49	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	-2.19	-39.89
Hungary	1.12	1.15	0.82	0.82	5.50	5.18	4.15	4.15	6.16	5.95	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-2.55	-42.90
Other N. Africa	5.45	5.56	5.03	5.06	1.04	1.55	0.90	0.94	5.67	8.65	4.51	4.74	0.23	5.19	-3.90	-45.12
Morocco	2.72	2.64	2.23	2.23	1.33	1.87	0.62	0.62	3.61	4.94	1.39	1.39	0.00	0.00	-3.55	-71.86
Egypt	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.78	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.29	4.48	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.63
Brazil	3.30	2.10	2.30	2.20	0.94	1.43	1.52	1.36	3.10	3.00	3.50	3.00	-0.50	-14.29	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	59.17	59.38	58.40	58.61	1.94	2.03	2.04	2.04	114.56	120.42	118.87	119.46	0.59	0.50	-0.96	-0.80
India	23.50	23.98	23.30	23.30	2.12	2.27	2.35	2.35	49.85	54.52	54.70	54.70	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.33
Turkey	8.75	8.80	8.80	8.80	1.83	1.87	1.82	1.82	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.03
Pakistan	7.85	7.91	7.80	7.80	1.84	1.84	1.87	1.87	14.43	14.57	14.60	14.60	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.24
Other W. Europe	0.94	0.79	0.76	0.76	5.56	5.24	4.83	4.69	5.20	4.14	3.66	3.55	-0.11	-3.09	-0.59	-14.24
Iran	6.50	6.65	7.00	7.20	1.26	1.34	1.36	1.39	8.20	8.90	9.50	10.00	0.50	5.26	1.10	12.36
Mexico	0.95	0.88	0.85	0.85	4.11	4.20	4.12	4.12	3.90	3.70	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-5.41
Saudi Arabia	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.74	5.07	5.22	4.73	5.54	3.60	3.86	3.50	4.10	0.60	17.14	0.24	6.19
Rep. of South Africa	1.55	1.43	0.62	0.74	1.10	1.49	1.79	1.75	1.70	2.13	1.10	1.30	0.20	18.18	-0.83	-39.02
Others	8.43	8.20	8.53	8.42	1.39	1.48	1.44	1.39	11.68	12.11	12.31	11.72	-0.59	-4.83	-0.39	-3.21

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	313.84	319.68	320.47	320.42	2.61	2.51	2.55	2.57	819.82	801.10	818.25	823.94	5.69	0.69	22.84	2.85
United States	36.38	37.34	39.26	39.26	6.34	5.85	6.57	6.70	230.74	218.47	257.89	263.23	5.34	2.07	44.76	20.49
Total Foreign	277.46	282.33	281.21	281.15	2.12	2.06	1.99	1.99	589.08	582.63	560.36	560.71	0.35	0.06	-21.92	-3.76
Major Exporters	19.92	20.36	20.64	20.82	2.77	2.50	2.56	2.57	55.25	50.95	52.79	53.46	0.66	1.26	2.51	4.92
Canada	7.33	6.59	6.41	6.52	3.38	3.30	3.15	3.20	24.78	21.78	20.18	20.85	0.66	3.30	-0.94	-4.30
Argentina	3.24	3.80	4.13	4.13	3.33	3.76	3.11	3.11	10.77	14.29	12.86	12.86	0.00	0.00	-1.43	-9.98
Australia	4.12	4.51	4.66	4.76	1.65	1.66	1.61	1.59	6.78	7.47	7.47	7.57	0.10	1.34	0.11	1.41
Rep. of South Africa	3.69	3.94	4.02	4.02	2.40	0.92	2.13	2.13	8.85	3.62	8.55	8.55	0.00	0.00	4.93	136.46
Thailand	1.54	1.52	1.42	1.40	2.64	2.50	2.63	2.59	4.07	3.80	3.73	3.63	-0.10	-2.68	-0.17	-4.47
Major Importers	99.91	101.62	100.67	100.42	2.72	2.59	2.39	2.40	272.14	263.23	240.40	240.74	0.34	0.14	-22.49	-8.55
FSU-12	51.56	52.13	52.84	52.54	1.93	1.40	1.53	1.63	99.40	73.15	80.67	85.68	5.01	6.21	12.53	17.13
Baltic States	1.53	1.74	1.66	1.66	2.57	2.47	1.43	1.23	3.92	4.29	2.37	2.04	-0.33	-13.92	-2.25	-52.47
EC-12	19.24	19.12	18.50	18.50	4.37	4.70	4.30	4.33	84.02	89.84	79.63	80.11	0.48	0.60	-9.73	-10.83
Germany	4.39	4.11	3.96	3.96	4.95	5.51	4.85	4.85	21.73	22.61	19.22	19.22	0.00	0.00	-3.39	-15.01
France	3.86	4.01	4.01	4.01	5.60	6.45	6.35	6.38	21.61	25.83	25.46	25.56	0.10	0.39	-0.27	-1.06
Eastern Europe	15.90	16.58	15.63	15.69	3.23	3.89	3.21	2.93	51.36	64.45	50.16	46.01	-4.15	-8.27	-18.44	-28.61
Poland	6.25	6.28	5.59	5.59	3.04	2.95	2.18	2.18	18.99	18.54	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	-6.34	-34.20
Romania	3.40	3.85	3.51	3.75	2.87	3.58	3.28	2.73	9.79	13.78	11.52	10.22	-1.30	-11.28	-3.55	-25.79
Czechoslovakia	1.14	1.17	1.08	1.25	4.98	4.67	4.66	3.75	5.70	5.49	5.02	4.67	-0.35	-6.97	-0.82	-14.86
Mexico	8.25	8.84	8.99	8.99	2.23	1.99	1.86	1.86	18.36	17.63	16.75	16.75	0.00	0.00	-0.88	-4.99
Other W. Europe	3.04	2.86	2.69	2.69	4.45	4.38	3.51	3.26	13.53	12.52	9.44	8.76	-0.67	-7.15	-3.76	-30.00
Sweden	0.93	0.89	0.84	0.84	4.50	4.15	2.86	2.86	4.17	3.69	2.41	2.41	0.00	0.00	-1.28	-34.76
Other Foreign	157.22	159.99	159.55	159.55	1.65	1.67	1.67	1.66	260.14	267.08	265.77	265.12	-0.65	-0.25	-1.96	-0.73
China	27.01	26.98	26.94	26.44	4.13	4.16	4.08	4.12	111.69	112.28	109.94	108.94	-1.00	-0.91	-3.34	-2.98
India	36.56	35.13	36.50	36.50	0.90	0.81	0.93	0.93	32.90	28.59	33.80	33.80	0.00	0.00	5.21	18.21
Brazil	13.40	14.10	13.01	13.01	1.82	2.08	1.98	1.98	24.36	29.29	25.78	25.78	0.00	0.00	-3.52	-12.00
Turkey	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	2.10	2.17	2.05	2.05	9.34	9.65	9.15	9.15	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-5.18
Nigeria	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.86	6.32	8.05	8.20	8.20	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.86
Indonesia	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.90	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.32	5.10	4.49	5.15	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.66	14.70
Others	59.59	63.45	62.35	62.85	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.09	65.24	69.43	68.46	68.81	0.35	0.51	-0.62	-0.90

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	127.26	131.09	133.38	132.92	3.75	3.70	3.87	3.87	477.27	485.34	515.75	514.21	-1.55	-0.30	28.87	5.95
United States	27.10	27.86	29.23	29.23	7.44	6.82	7.62	7.77	201.53	189.86	222.77	227.04	4.28	1.92	37.18	19.58
Total Foreign	100.17	103.23	104.16	103.69	2.75	2.86	2.81	2.77	275.74	295.48	292.99	287.17	-5.82	-1.99	-8.31	-2.81
Major Exporters	6.33	7.00	7.31	7.29	3.11	2.50	2.87	2.87	19.70	17.50	21.00	20.90	-0.10	-0.48	3.40	19.43
Argentina	1.95	2.40	2.70	2.70	3.90	4.42	3.52	3.52	7.60	10.60	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	-1.10	-10.38
Rep. of South Africa	3.03	3.25	3.35	3.35	2.74	1.02	2.39	2.39	8.30	3.30	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	142.42
Thailand	1.35	1.35	1.26	1.24	2.81	2.67	2.78	2.74	3.80	3.60	3.50	3.40	-0.10	-2.86	-0.20	-5.56
Major Importers	19.71	21.49	22.72	22.34	3.47	4.01	3.63	3.48	68.34	86.27	82.47	77.71	-4.76	-5.77	-8.56	-9.92
Eastern Europe	6.44	6.75	7.02	7.02	3.13	5.00	3.98	3.46	20.14	33.74	27.91	24.28	-3.63	-13.01	-9.46	-28.03
Romania	2.47	2.58	2.65	3.00	2.75	4.07	3.58	2.83	6.80	10.50	9.50	8.50	-1.00	-10.53	-2.00	-19.05
Yugoslavia	2.23	2.17	2.30	2.00	3.02	5.34	4.00	3.55	6.72	11.56	9.20	7.10	-2.10	-22.83	-4.46	-38.57
EC-12	3.49	3.90	3.79	3.72	6.27	6.85	6.97	7.21	21.87	26.72	26.40	26.80	0.40	1.52	0.08	0.29
France	1.60	1.78	1.78	1.75	5.94	7.25	7.25	7.43	9.50	12.90	12.90	13.00	0.10	0.78	0.10	0.78
Italy	0.77	0.86	0.93	0.89	7.64	7.24	7.53	8.20	5.86	6.21	7.00	7.30	0.30	4.29	1.09	17.59
Mexico	6.60	7.70	7.90	7.90	2.14	1.88	1.77	1.77	14.10	14.50	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.45
FSU-12	2.85	2.83	3.70	3.40	3.46	3.19	3.24	3.18	9.86	9.03	11.96	10.81	-1.15	-9.62	1.78	19.74
Other W. Europe	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	8.18	8.41	8.07	6.33	1.87	1.81	1.70	1.32	-0.38	-22.33	-0.49	-26.92
Others 1/	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.24
Other Foreign	74.13	74.74	74.13	74.06	2.53	2.57	2.56	2.55	187.70	191.71	189.52	188.56	-0.96	-0.51	-3.15	-1.64
China	21.40	21.57	21.50	21.00	4.52	4.58	4.47	4.52	96.82	98.77	96.00	95.00	-1.00	-1.04	-3.77	-3.82
Brazil	12.90	13.60	12.50	12.50	1.84	2.10	2.00	2.00	23.70	28.50	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	-3.50	-12.28
India	5.95	5.75	5.95	5.95	1.52	1.50	1.58	1.58	9.07	8.65	9.40	9.40	0.00	0.00	0.75	8.67
Canada	1.06	1.11	1.00	1.06	6.92	6.71	6.50	6.48	7.35	7.41	6.50	6.87	0.37	5.62	-0.55	-7.39
Indonesia	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.90	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.32	5.10	4.49	5.15	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.66	14.70
Egypt	0.84	0.71	0.87	0.87	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.60	4.40	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	13.64
Tanzania	1.63	1.85	1.85	1.90	1.49	1.24	1.24	1.16	2.43	2.30	2.30	2.20	-0.10	-4.35	-0.10	-4.35
Zimbabwe	1.10	0.88	1.20	1.20	1.44	0.41	1.50	1.50	1.59	0.36	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.44	397.24
Others	22.53	22.89	22.46	22.78	1.41	1.38	1.47	1.44	31.84	31.53	33.07	32.85	-0.23	-0.68	1.32	4.18

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	72.00	76.02	71.70	72.03	2.47	2.20	2.09	2.15	177.61	167.50	150.10	154.85	4.76	3.17	-12.64	-7.55
United States	3.05	3.41	2.95	2.96	3.02	2.97	3.17	3.36	9.19	10.11	9.35	9.94	0.59	6.27	-0.17	-1.72
Total Foreign	68.95	72.61	68.75	69.07	2.44	2.17	2.05	2.10	168.42	157.39	140.75	144.92	4.17	2.96	-12.47	-7.92
EC-12	12.33	12.08	11.71	11.77	4.12	4.27	3.72	3.71	50.83	51.61	43.59	43.64	0.05	0.11	-7.97	-15.44
Denmark	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.93	5.48	5.34	3.76	3.76	4.99	5.04	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	-1.54	-30.57
France	1.77	1.75	1.75	1.78	5.73	6.17	6.00	5.90	10.15	10.80	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-2.78
Germany	2.61	2.54	2.45	2.45	5.35	5.70	5.04	5.04	13.99	14.45	12.32	12.32	0.00	0.00	-2.13	-14.76
Italy	0.47	0.47	0.42	0.45	3.64	3.80	3.93	3.78	1.70	1.77	1.65	1.70	0.05	3.03	-0.07	-4.17
Spain	4.36	4.37	4.20	4.20	2.16	2.09	1.36	1.36	9.41	9.14	5.70	5.70	0.00	0.00	-3.44	-37.64
United Kingdom	1.53	1.40	1.35	1.35	5.17	5.50	5.56	5.56	7.90	7.70	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-2.60
FSU-12	25.22	27.47	25.45	25.45	1.98	1.33	1.53	1.70	50.04	36.47	39.03	43.19	4.16	10.66	6.73	18.44
Baltic States	0.97	1.25	1.11	1.11	2.57	2.41	1.53	1.32	2.49	3.02	1.70	1.46	-0.24	-14.12	-1.56	-51.70
Eastern Europe	3.58	4.01	3.32	3.38	4.02	3.70	3.40	3.21	14.41	14.83	11.28	10.83	-0.44	-3.90	-3.99	-26.93
Poland	1.17	1.24	1.00	1.00	3.59	3.44	2.50	2.50	4.22	4.26	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	-1.76	-41.27
Czechoslovakia	0.75	0.79	0.72	0.89	5.46	4.79	5.13	3.99	4.07	3.79	3.68	3.54	-0.14	-3.80	-0.25	-6.67
Romania	0.75	1.02	0.60	0.49	3.57	2.89	2.83	2.86	2.68	2.95	1.70	1.40	-0.30	-17.65	-1.55	-52.54
Canada	4.53	4.22	3.80	3.82	2.97	2.75	2.71	2.75	13.44	11.62	10.30	10.50	0.20	1.94	-1.12	-9.62
Other W. Europe	1.47	1.54	1.42	1.42	4.38	4.17	3.30	3.14	6.44	6.42	4.69	4.46	-0.23	-4.91	-1.97	-30.62
Finland	0.49	0.54	0.47	0.47	3.54	3.73	2.40	2.40	1.72	2.02	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00	-0.88	-43.80
Sweden	0.46	0.46	0.42	0.42	4.60	4.21	3.13	3.13	2.12	1.94	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.63	-32.61
Turkey	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	1.94	2.00	1.82	1.82	6.60	6.80	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-8.82
Australia	2.56	2.70	2.80	2.90	1.61	1.66	1.57	1.55	4.11	4.47	4.40	4.50	0.10	2.27	0.03	0.65
China	1.21	1.20	1.25	1.25	3.25	3.27	3.20	3.20	3.93	3.93	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.83
Iran	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.70	1.26	1.36	1.28	1.44	3.35	3.60	3.40	3.90	0.50	14.71	0.30	8.33
Morocco	2.42	2.36	2.23	2.23	0.89	1.38	0.43	0.43	2.14	3.25	0.96	0.96	0.00	0.00	-2.29	-70.49
India	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.95	1.50	1.68	1.58	1.58	1.49	1.64	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-8.65
Others	7.62	8.76	8.67	8.69	1.20	1.11	1.12	1.12	9.16	9.73	9.71	9.78	0.07	0.72	0.05	0.48

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.92	20.26	20.10	19.98	1.87	1.61	1.51	1.56	39.04	32.57	30.28	31.13	0.85	2.82	-1.43	-4.39
United States	2.41	1.95	1.94	1.82	2.16	1.82	2.07	2.35	5.19	3.53	4.01	4.28	0.26	6.58	0.74	21.00
Total Foreign	18.52	18.32	18.16	18.16	1.83	1.58	1.45	1.48	33.85	29.03	26.27	26.86	0.59	2.25	-2.17	-7.49
FSU-12	10.36	10.53	10.18	10.18	1.46	1.15	1.13	1.20	15.08	12.14	11.53	12.21	0.68	5.90	0.07	0.58
Baltic States	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.20	2.42	2.02	1.05	0.95	0.47	0.44	0.21	0.19	-0.02	-9.52	-0.25	-57.11
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.88	2.68	3.09	3.09	2.17	1.98	1.77	1.74	6.24	5.29	5.46	5.38	-0.08	-1.46	0.09	1.74
Canada	1.15	0.84	1.30	1.30	2.33	2.13	2.08	2.02	2.69	1.79	2.70	2.62	-0.08	-2.96	0.83	46.04
Sweden	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	4.42	4.13	2.37	2.37	1.58	1.43	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	-0.61	-43.13
Australia	1.04	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.47	1.47	1.36	1.36	1.53	1.67	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-10.13
Argentina	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.05	12.50
Other Foreign	5.08	4.89	4.68	4.69	2.37	2.28	1.94	1.93	12.07	11.16	9.07	9.08	0.01	0.11	-2.08	-18.66
China	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.69	0.69	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-6.71
EC-12	1.50	1.38	1.32	1.33	3.13	3.19	2.70	2.71	4.71	4.39	3.58	3.61	0.03	0.84	-0.78	-17.83
France	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.17	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.83	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-5.41
Germany	0.47	0.38	0.36	0.36	4.45	4.91	3.65	3.65	2.11	1.87	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	-0.56	-30.10
Italy	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.15	1.90	2.45	2.38	2.42	0.30	0.36	0.34	0.37	0.03	8.82	0.01	3.35
United Kingdom	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	5.19	5.24	5.19	5.19	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Eastern Europe	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.18	2.70	2.43	1.96	1.94	3.29	2.92	2.31	2.29	-0.02	-0.87	-0.63	-21.69
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	4.53	3.89	3.24	3.00	0.42	0.35	0.28	0.26	-0.02	-7.27	-0.09	-26.30
Poland	0.75	0.69	0.67	0.67	2.84	2.73	2.08	2.08	2.12	1.87	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	-0.47	-25.25
Yugoslavia	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.11	2.01	1.92	1.82	1.82	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-20.00
Finland	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.33	3.23	3.37	2.54	2.54	1.46	1.16	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.00	-0.32	-27.27
Norway	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	4.38	4.60	3.20	3.20	0.57	0.54	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	-0.22	-40.52
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.80	1.87	1.87	1.87	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.85	0.92	0.86	0.86	1.04	1.05	1.02	1.02	0.89	0.97	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-8.98

Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	15.92	13.13	14.91	14.92	2.32	1.97	1.64	1.72	36.86	25.83	24.50	25.61	1.11	4.55	-0.22	-0.85
United States	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.70	1.55	1.61	1.85	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.05	19.69	0.06	22.58
Total Foreign	15.77	12.97	14.76	14.76	2.32	1.97	1.64	1.72	36.60	25.59	24.24	25.31	1.07	4.39	-0.28	-1.08
FSU-12	10.21	8.26	10.51	10.51	2.08	1.49	1.40	1.52	21.19	12.31	14.74	15.96	1.22	8.27	3.65	29.66
Baltic States	0.37	0.27	0.35	0.35	2.66	3.11	1.31	1.11	0.97	0.83	0.46	0.39	-0.07	-15.22	-0.44	-52.78
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.34	0.18	0.13	0.13	1.76	1.87	1.77	1.92	0.60	0.34	0.23	0.25	0.02	8.70	-0.09	-26.25
Other Foreign	4.86	4.26	3.77	3.77	2.85	2.84	2.34	2.31	13.84	12.11	8.81	8.71	-0.11	-1.19	-3.40	-28.11
Eastern Europe	2.69	2.62	2.26	2.26	2.67	2.59	2.04	2.02	7.20	6.79	4.62	4.56	-0.06	-1.30	-2.24	-32.94
Hungary	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	2.46	2.38	2.00	2.00	0.23	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-36.65
Poland	2.31	2.29	2.00	2.00	2.61	2.58	2.00	2.00	6.04	5.90	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	-1.90	-32.19
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.09	4.30	3.81	3.58	2.90	0.74	0.48	0.32	0.26	-0.06	-19.05	-0.23	-47.31
EC-12	1.57	1.20	1.09	1.09	3.34	3.68	3.10	3.10	5.25	4.42	3.38	3.38	0.00	0.00	-1.04	-23.55
Denmark	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.95	4.94	3.88	3.88	0.55	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-16.46
France	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	3.69	3.69	3.65	3.65	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.17
Germany	1.06	0.71	0.62	0.62	3.78	4.68	3.93	3.93	3.99	3.32	2.42	2.42	0.00	0.00	-0.90	-27.08
Spain	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	1.32	1.23	1.00	1.00	0.27	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-21.49
Other W. Europe	0.25	0.14	0.13	0.13	4.05	4.00	3.89	3.51	1.01	0.57	0.49	0.45	-0.04	-9.11	-0.12	-21.50
Austria	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	4.26	4.12	3.94	3.38	0.40	0.35	0.32	0.27	-0.04	-14.29	-0.08	-22.86
Sweden	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	4.72	3.93	4.23	4.23	0.34	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-20.61
Turkey	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.33	1.41	1.41	1.41	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.81	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-2.38

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	38.76	39.50	40.77	40.82	1.35	1.33	1.50	1.50	52.45	52.41	61.07	61.34	0.27	0.44	8.93	17.04
United States	3.68	3.97	4.99	4.99	3.96	3.70	4.32	4.35	14.56	14.72	21.51	21.68	0.16	0.76	6.96	47.25
Total Foreign	35.08	35.53	35.78	35.84	1.08	1.06	1.11	1.11	37.88	37.69	39.56	39.66	0.10	0.26	1.97	5.24
India	14.50	13.70	14.50	14.50	0.82	0.70	0.85	0.85	11.88	9.60	12.30	12.30	0.00	0.00	2.70	28.13
China	1.55	1.40	1.45	1.45	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.68	4.90	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.08
Mexico	1.30	0.82	0.75	0.75	2.85	3.17	2.93	2.93	3.70	2.60	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-15.38
Nigeria	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.84	2.80	3.50	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.71
Sudan	3.00	4.40	4.20	4.20	0.50	0.80	0.70	0.70	1.50	3.52	2.94	2.94	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-16.48
Argentina	0.68	0.72	0.75	0.75	3.33	3.61	3.07	3.07	2.25	2.60	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-11.54
Australia	0.40	0.53	0.63	0.63	2.22	1.98	2.06	2.06	0.89	1.06	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.25	23.22
Ethiopia	0.87	0.95	0.90	0.90	1.13	1.05	1.11	1.11	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.25	2.88	2.87	3.00	3.00	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.32
Venezuala	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.28	2.10	2.24	2.23	2.23	0.44	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.46
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.70	4.69	4.69	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.45
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.52	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.75	0.34	0.39	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.07	16.88
Niger	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.30	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.42	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-18.18
Rep. of South Africa	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.09	0.70	2.00	2.00	0.24	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.16	163.16
Thailand	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	1.42	1.18	1.44	1.44	0.27	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.03	15.00
Others	20.39	21.65	21.12	21.18	1.26	1.29	1.28	1.28	25.73	27.89	27.03	27.13	0.10	0.38	-0.76	-2.71

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	147.06	145.31	147.22	146.80	2.39	2.38	2.39	2.38	351.18	346.31	351.95	349.66	-2.29	-0.65	3.35	0.97
United States	1.14	1.11	1.20	1.20	4.46	4.44	4.33	4.41	5.10	4.94	5.21	5.29	0.09	1.65	0.35	7.15
Total Foreign	145.92	144.20	146.02	145.60	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	346.09	341.37	346.74	344.37	-2.37	-0.68	3.00	0.88
Major Exporters	15.71	16.20	16.19	16.29	1.45	1.49	1.48	1.47	22.83	24.20	23.90	23.90	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-1.26
Thailand	8.80	9.67	9.75	9.75	1.29	1.38	1.36	1.36	11.35	13.33	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.24
Burma	4.80	4.52	4.60	4.70	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.66	8.22	7.68	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.56
Pakistan	2.11	2.01	1.84	1.84	1.54	1.59	1.53	1.53	3.27	3.19	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	-0.39	-12.28
Major Importers	14.08	13.62	13.92	13.89	2.79	2.79	2.80	2.80	39.24	38.00	38.93	38.91	-0.02	-0.06	0.91	2.39
Indonesia	10.50	10.19	10.45	10.45	2.80	2.83	2.85	2.85	29.37	28.80	29.80	29.80	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.47
Rep. of Korea	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.20	4.51	4.45	4.42	4.42	5.61	5.39	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-1.58
EC-12	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.35	4.31	3.92	4.13	4.13	1.61	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
Iran	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.59	2.48	2.37	2.27	2.27	1.50	1.39	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-4.04
Nigeria	0.65	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.83	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.50
Other Foreign	115.41	113.71	115.24	114.76	2.46	2.45	2.46	2.45	283.39	278.65	283.39	281.06	-2.33	-0.82	2.41	0.86
China	33.06	32.59	32.50	32.50	4.01	3.95	3.98	3.98	132.53	128.67	129.50	129.50	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.65
India	42.60	41.50	42.25	42.25	1.75	1.75	1.73	1.73	74.59	72.50	73.00	73.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.69
Bangladesh	10.44	10.21	10.30	10.30	1.71	1.81	1.81	1.81	17.85	18.45	18.60	18.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.81
Vietnam	6.27	6.20	6.20	6.20	1.98	2.24	2.13	2.13	12.43	13.86	13.20	13.20	0.00	0.00	-0.66	-4.76
Japan	2.07	2.05	2.13	2.13	4.61	4.27	4.61	4.61	9.55	8.74	9.82	9.82	0.00	0.00	1.08	12.36
Brazil	4.55	5.00	5.10	5.10	1.49	1.37	1.40	1.40	6.80	6.87	7.14	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.27	3.96
Philippines	3.43	3.29	3.50	3.30	1.87	1.81	1.81	1.79	6.43	5.93	6.35	5.91	-0.44	-6.93	-0.02	-0.39
Taiwan	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.43	3.66	3.90	3.84	3.84	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.37
FSU-12	0.61	0.59	0.63	0.63	2.30	2.20	2.37	2.37	1.41	1.30	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.18	13.89
Colombia	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.45	2.60	2.62	2.67	2.67	1.13	1.10	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	9.09
Others	11.49	11.44	11.75	11.48	1.65	1.71	1.82	1.70	19.01	19.56	21.44	19.55	-1.89	-8.81	-0.00	-0.02

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	216.17	222.37	224.42	224.72	0.30	0.13	2.35	1.06
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.32	3.50	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.89
World Major Oilseeds 1/	141.06	146.26	145.62	145.96	1.47	1.47	1.49	1.48	208.02	214.30	216.35	216.65	0.30	0.14	2.34	1.09
United States	29.13	30.63	29.64	29.64	2.08	2.10	2.22	2.24	60.55	64.31	65.74	66.34	0.60	0.91	2.03	3.16
Total Foreign	111.93	115.63	115.98	116.32	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.29	147.47	150.00	150.61	150.31	-0.30	-0.20	0.31	0.21
China	22.27	23.32	23.68	23.78	1.50	1.47	1.41	1.41	33.33	34.21	33.41	33.60	0.19	0.56	-0.61	-1.77
Brazil	11.72	12.27	12.47	12.47	1.48	1.66	1.66	1.66	17.33	20.36	20.67	20.67	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.50
India	25.43	27.23	27.00	27.28	0.79	0.76	0.83	0.83	19.98	20.70	22.40	22.66	0.26	1.14	1.96	9.47
Argentina	7.90	8.04	7.95	7.95	2.12	1.84	1.90	1.90	16.76	14.83	15.13	15.13	0.00	0.00	0.29	1.99
FSU-12	9.10	8.81	8.78	8.81	1.41	1.31	1.32	1.31	12.81	11.53	11.58	11.50	-0.08	-0.66	-0.03	-0.24
Canada	3.08	3.82	3.81	3.91	1.51	1.52	1.39	1.30	4.64	5.82	5.30	5.07	-0.23	-4.38	-0.75	-12.88
EC-12	5.77	5.57	5.82	5.82	2.24	2.39	2.11	2.10	12.93	13.28	12.30	12.23	-0.07	-0.55	-1.05	-7.93
France	1.95	1.81	1.74	1.74	2.36	2.72	2.51	2.48	4.60	4.92	4.37	4.30	-0.07	-1.56	-0.62	-12.57
Italy	0.71	0.57	0.46	0.46	3.09	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.20	1.71	1.38	1.38	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-19.24
Germany	0.75	1.00	1.07	1.07	2.90	3.11	2.58	2.58	2.17	3.09	2.76	2.76	0.00	0.00	-0.34	-10.83
Spain	1.33	1.16	1.55	1.55	1.14	0.91	1.05	1.05	1.51	1.07	1.62	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.56	52.49
United Kingdom	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.42	3.00	3.06	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Indonesia	1.90	1.97	2.04	2.04	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	2.27	2.37	2.46	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.09	3.80
Pakistan	3.10	3.32	3.16	3.06	1.18	1.42	1.47	1.47	3.65	4.73	4.66	4.48	-0.17	-3.74	-0.24	-5.14
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	1.81	1.83	1.66	1.62	4.24	4.17	3.64	3.49	-0.15	-4.07	-0.68	-16.30
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Romania	0.60	0.54	0.56	0.53	1.18	1.19	1.13	1.09	0.71	0.65	0.63	0.58	-0.06	-8.69	-0.07	-10.39
Hungary	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.41	1.88	1.99	1.95	1.95	0.81	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.53
Turkey	1.43	1.23	1.41	1.41	1.45	1.37	1.47	1.47	2.08	1.69	2.07	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.39	22.97
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.70	0.75	0.72	0.72	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
Paraguay	1.48	1.42	1.47	1.47	1.19	1.05	1.37	1.37	1.77	1.50	2.02	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.52	35.02
Mexico	0.56	0.67	0.38	0.38	1.83	1.64	1.60	1.60	1.02	1.10	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-45.18
Others	15.79	15.62	15.77	15.74	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.91	14.61	13.67	14.32	14.28	-0.04	-0.27	0.61	4.43

1/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.12	54.60	55.59	55.88	1.93	1.94	1.97	1.98	104.22	105.82	109.76	110.45	0.68	0.62	4.63	4.37
United States	22.87	23.48	23.50	23.50	2.29	2.30	2.41	2.44	52.42	54.07	56.73	57.38	0.64	1.13	3.31	6.12
Total Foreign	31.25	31.13	32.09	32.38	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.64	51.81	51.76	53.03	53.07	0.04	0.07	1.32	2.54
Major Exporters	15.34	15.70	16.38	16.38	2.97	1.96	1.93	1.93	28.80	30.78	31.65	31.65	0.00	0.00	0.88	2.84
Brazil	9.70	10.00	10.50	10.50	1.65	1.88	1.83	1.83	16.00	18.78	19.25	19.25	0.00	0.00	0.48	2.53
Argentina	4.75	4.80	4.90	4.90	2.42	2.25	2.20	2.20	11.50	10.80	10.80	10.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paraguay	0.89	0.90	0.98	0.98	1.46	1.33	1.63	1.63	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.40	33.33
Other Foreign	15.91	15.43	15.71	16.00	1.45	1.36	1.36	1.34	23.01	20.98	21.38	21.42	0.04	0.18	0.44	2.10
China	7.56	7.05	7.30	7.30	1.46	1.38	1.38	1.38	11.00	9.71	10.10	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.39	4.02
Canada	0.48	0.60	0.64	0.64	2.61	2.44	2.36	2.32	1.26	1.46	1.50	1.48	-0.02	-1.13	0.02	1.58
Eastern Europe	0.34	0.25	0.27	0.25	1.06	1.34	1.12	1.08	0.36	0.34	0.30	0.27	-0.03	-9.12	-0.07	-20.88
EC-12	0.66	0.48	0.43	0.43	3.11	3.13	3.08	3.08	2.07	1.51	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-13.39
India	2.37	2.60	2.60	2.90	1.02	0.85	0.92	0.86	2.42	2.20	2.40	2.50	0.10	4.17	0.30	13.64
Indonesia	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.38	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.40	1.48	1.53	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.39
FSU-12	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.83	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.17
Mexico	0.28	0.33	0.24	0.24	2.05	1.91	1.70	1.70	0.57	0.63	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-36.51
Thailand	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.38	1.30	1.23	1.26	1.26	0.53	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.35
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-9.09
Japan	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	1.51	1.40	1.68	1.68	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.04	19.29
Bolivia	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.26
Rep. of Korea	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.14	1.53	1.54	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.03	14.75
Colombia	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.82	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.19	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.11
Others	16.13	16.45	17.17	17.17	1.85	1.93	1.91	1.91	29.89	31.76	32.74	32.72	-0.02	-0.05	0.96	3.02

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	32.98	34.92	33.30	33.30	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.06	33.50	36.93	35.30	35.36	0.06	0.17	-1.57	-4.24
United States	4.75	5.25	4.53	4.53	1.14	1.20	1.23	1.22	5.42	6.28	5.57	5.55	-0.02	-0.38	-0.74	-11.70
Total Foreign	28.23	29.68	28.77	28.77	0.99	1.03	1.03	1.04	28.08	30.64	29.73	29.81	0.08	0.27	-0.83	-2.72
China	5.59	6.54	6.65	6.75	1.37	1.48	1.41	1.41	7.67	9.66	9.36	9.55	0.19	1.99	-0.11	-1.14
FSU-12	3.17	3.01	2.87	2.90	1.54	1.47	1.45	1.40	4.88	4.44	4.15	4.07	-0.08	-1.86	-0.36	-8.16
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.70	2.60	1.23	1.51	1.58	1.57	3.28	4.36	4.27	4.09	-0.17	-4.08	-0.26	-6.02
India	7.40	7.68	7.50	7.48	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.58	3.90	4.05	4.20	4.36	0.16	3.69	0.31	7.64
Brazil	1.92	2.17	1.88	1.88	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.67	1.17	1.42	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-11.97
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1.61	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.03	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.63
African Franc Zone	1.16	1.17	1.11	1.11	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.89	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.95
Australia	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	2.47	2.66	2.27	2.31	0.69	0.75	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-18.16
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.38	0.38	1.37	1.43	1.36	1.36	0.57	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.78	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.49	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-6.98
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.78	0.53	0.84	0.84	0.43	0.26	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.13	49.02
Greece	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.30	1.18	1.34	1.16	1.16	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.37
Syria	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.86	2.08	2.08	2.08	0.29	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.69
Mexico	0.19	0.25	0.05	0.05	1.83	1.40	1.70	1.70	0.34	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-75.71
Colombia	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-6.47
Sudan	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.07	0.96	1.00	1.00	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.26
Others	2.77	2.81	2.87	2.86	0.60	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.67	1.52	1.55	1.54	-0.01	-0.65	0.02	1.05

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.38	19.88	19.58	19.59	1.15	1.13	1.17	1.16	22.31	22.38	22.81	22.78	-0.03	-0.14	0.40	1.81
United States	0.73	0.82	0.71	0.71	2.23	2.74	2.90	2.83	1.63	2.24	2.05	2.00	-0.05	-2.39	-0.23	-10.34
Total Foreign	18.65	19.07	18.87	18.88	1.11	1.06	1.10	1.10	20.68	20.14	20.76	20.78	0.02	0.09	0.64	3.15
India	8.30	8.75	8.50	8.50	0.92	0.83	0.98	0.98	7.62	7.30	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	1.00	13.70
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.95	2.19	2.19	1.97	1.97	6.37	6.30	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-7.94
Indonesia	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.64	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.45	0.86	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.49
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
Burma	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.86	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.47	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.95
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.15	0.15	2.61	2.50	2.24	2.24	0.57	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-18.75
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.50
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.64
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.30	0.57	1.30	1.30	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.07
Brazil	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.65	1.68	1.78	1.78	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Burkina Faso	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
Gambia	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.94	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.96	1.93	1.95	1.96	0.84	0.80	0.83	0.83	1.64	1.54	1.62	1.64	0.02	1.11	0.10	6.24

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	16.37	16.51	16.96	16.92	1.40	1.25	1.31	1.31	22.86	20.65	22.29	22.17	-0.12	-0.56	1.52	7.34
United States	0.75	1.08	0.83	0.83	1.38	1.51	1.56	1.59	1.03	1.64	1.30	1.32	0.02	1.77	-0.31	-19.22
Total Foreign	15.62	15.43	16.12	16.08	1.40	1.23	1.30	1.30	21.83	19.01	20.99	20.84	-0.15	-0.70	1.83	9.62
FSU-12	4.67	4.50	4.60	4.60	1.41	1.25	1.33	1.33	6.56	5.64	6.10	6.10	0.00	0.00	0.46	8.16
Argentina	2.30	2.50	2.40	2.40	1.83	1.28	1.50	1.50	4.20	3.20	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.40	12.50
EC-12	2.61	2.35	2.71	2.71	1.64	1.69	1.59	1.59	4.26	3.97	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.32	8.10
France	1.14	1.03	1.01	1.01	2.12	2.47	2.31	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.33	2.33	0.00	0.00	-0.21	-8.27
Spain	1.20	1.07	1.48	1.48	1.08	0.84	1.02	1.02	1.30	0.90	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	66.67
Italy	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.09	2.33	2.38	2.22	2.22	0.40	0.35	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-42.53
Eastern Europe	1.23	1.27	1.26	1.23	1.71	1.73	1.65	1.59	2.10	2.19	2.07	1.95	-0.11	-5.57	-0.24	-10.84
Hungary	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Romania	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.38	1.41	1.34	1.30	1.26	0.56	0.54	0.52	0.48	-0.04	-7.69	-0.06	-10.28
Yugoslavia	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.18	1.97	2.00	1.86	1.81	0.42	0.38	0.35	0.33	-0.02	-5.80	-0.05	-14.47
Bulgaria	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	1.57	1.64	1.43	1.22	0.37	0.44	0.39	0.33	-0.05	-14.29	-0.11	-25.34
Czechoslovakia	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.32	2.30	2.30	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-11.54
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.73	1.88	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.34	1.10	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.55
Turkey	0.70	0.55	0.70	0.70	1.23	1.18	1.40	1.40	0.86	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.33	50.77
India	1.64	1.90	2.00	2.00	0.54	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.89	1.15	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.15	13.04
Rep. of South Africa	0.58	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.02	0.38	1.05	1.05	0.59	0.17	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.35	203.47
Australia	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.90	1.03	1.03	1.04	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.13	-0.01	-10.34	0.04	42.86
Burma	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.64	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-5.66
Others	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.83	0.90	0.88	0.78	0.74	0.83	0.81	-0.02	-2.05	0.07	9.41

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	18.21	20.39	20.19	20.28	1.38	1.40	1.30	1.28	25.13	28.52	26.18	25.89	-0.29	-1.10	-2.63	-9.23
United States	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.74	1.43	1.42	1.42	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
Total Foreign	18.18	20.33	20.13	20.22	1.38	1.40	1.30	1.28	25.08	28.44	26.09	25.81	-0.29	-1.10	-2.63	-9.26
India	5.72	6.30	6.40	6.40	0.90	0.95	0.97	0.97	5.15	6.00	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.33
China	5.50	6.10	6.05	6.05	1.26	1.22	1.17	1.17	6.96	7.44	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-0.34	-4.52
Canada	2.53	3.14	3.10	3.20	1.29	1.34	1.19	1.09	3.27	4.22	3.70	3.49	-0.22	-5.81	-0.74	-17.50
EC-12	2.14	2.42	2.32	2.32	2.87	3.04	2.69	2.67	6.15	7.34	6.26	6.19	-0.07	-1.09	-1.15	-15.72
France	0.69	0.72	0.68	0.68	2.80	3.11	2.85	2.75	1.94	2.23	1.93	1.86	-0.07	-3.52	-0.37	-16.41
Germany	0.72	0.95	1.00	1.00	2.90	3.13	2.56	2.56	2.09	2.97	2.56	2.56	0.00	0.00	-0.41	-13.93
United Kingdom	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.42	3.00	3.06	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Denmark	0.27	0.28	0.18	0.18	2.94	2.59	2.22	2.22	0.79	0.73	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-44.90
Eastern Europe	0.74	0.71	0.63	0.63	2.39	2.28	1.99	1.99	1.76	1.63	1.26	1.25	-0.01	-0.48	-0.37	-22.83
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Czechoslovakia	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	2.77	2.70	2.52	2.52	0.38	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-15.73
FSU-12	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.48	1.12	1.10	0.81	0.81	0.49	0.53	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-26.97
Sweden	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	2.25	1.74	1.43	1.43	0.37	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-28.57
Pakistan	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.75	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.91	1.72	1.80	1.80	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	13.33
Others	0.23	0.31	0.29	0.28	1.53	1.47	1.45	1.50	0.36	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.48	-0.03	-7.28

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
Philippines	2.08	1.82	1.73	1.73	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-5.26
Indonesia	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.38
India	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.68
Sri Lanka	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.15
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-5.56
Others	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.41
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.32	3.50	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.89
Malaysia	1.77	1.90	1.97	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.07	3.68
Indonesia	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.49
Nigeria	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.70
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57
Colombia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Thailand	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
PALM OIL								
World	11.09	11.53	12.14	12.14	0.00	0.00	0.61	5.33
Malaysia	6.03	6.20	6.65	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.45	7.26
Indonesia	2.65	2.85	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	5.26
Nigeria	0.60	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.76
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42
Colombia	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53
Thailand	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.73
Zaire	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54
Others	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.01

October 1992 *Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From Last Month		From Last Year	
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	33.04	34.81	33.37	33.41	573	599	601	603	86.96	95.81	92.07	92.46	0.39	0.42	-3.35	-3.50
United States	4.75	5.25	4.53	4.53	711	731	766	763	15.51	17.61	15.95	15.89	-0.06	-0.40	-1.73	-9.82
Total Foreign	28.29	29.56	28.84	28.88	550	576	575	577	71.45	78.20	76.12	76.58	0.45	0.60	-1.62	-2.07
Major Exporters	17.28	18.09	17.75	17.80	695	742	735	733	55.13	61.62	59.94	59.95	0.02	0.03	-1.67	-2.71
China	5.59	6.54	6.65	6.75	807	869	835	839	20.70	26.10	25.50	26.00	0.50	1.96	-0.10	-0.38
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.70	2.60	615	756	790	787	7.52	10.00	9.80	9.40	-0.40	-4.08	-0.60	-6.00
Sudan	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	422	494	463	463	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-4.76
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1021	939	961	961	3.01	2.58	2.78	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.20	7.84
FSU-12	3.17	3.01	2.87	2.90	818	814	797	773	11.91	11.25	10.50	10.30	-0.20	-1.90	-0.95	-8.44
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.35	719	816	809	809	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.63
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.21	1.19	1.22	457	446	448	459	2.46	2.48	2.46	2.57	0.11	4.68	0.09	3.75
Southern Hemisphere	3.44	3.31	3.17	3.17	493	490	495	495	7.78	7.45	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-3.32
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.50	468	379	457	457	1.36	1.01	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	3.96
Australia	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	1552	1770	1492	1520	1.99	2.29	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	-0.44	-19.28
Brazil	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.95	354	381	380	380	3.22	3.45	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-1.31
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	482	318	435	435	1.22	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.20	28.57
Major Importers	0.49	0.45	0.49	0.51	709	805	772	766	1.59	1.67	1.72	1.78	0.06	3.49	0.11	6.46
Other Foreign	10.52	11.02	10.60	10.57	305	295	297	306	14.73	14.90	14.47	14.85	0.38	2.62	-0.06	-0.40
India	7.40	7.68	7.50	7.48	269	263	279	291	9.14	9.29	9.60	10.00	0.40	4.17	0.71	7.63
Others	3.12	3.33	3.10	3.09	390	367	342	341	5.59	5.61	4.87	4.85	-0.02	-0.43	-0.77	-13.68

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the October projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the October projection and the final estimate have averaged 8.8 million tons (1.7 percent) and ranged from -26.7 to 7.3 million tons. The October projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	1.7	8.8	-26.7	7.3	6	5
U.S.	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.2	6	4
Foreign	2.0	8.8	-26.8	7.3	6	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.2	9.4	-23.8	9.1	8	3
U.S.	1.7	3.5	-10.6	2.8	8	3
Foreign	1.3	7.5	-18.5	7.5	8	3
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.6	8.3	-20.9	3.0	9	1
U.S.	2.6	0.1	-0.2	0.2	7	4
Foreign	2.7	8.3	-21.0	3.1	9	2
SOYBEANS						
World	2.2	2.0	-4.7	4.5	3	8
U.S.	3.5	1.8	-3.2	3.1	4	7
Foreign	4.3	1.9	-3.0	4.0	4	7
		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	2.9	2.4	-10.1	3.9	6	4
U.S.	3.5	0.5	-1.4	0.3	7	4
Foreign	3.4	2.4	-10.4	3.6	5	6
UNITED STATES		-------Million bushels-------				
CORN	3.0	198	-459	224	7	4
SORGHUM	3.7	28	-69	41	6	5
BARLEY	1.9	9	-13	24	6	5
OATS	3.3	12	-18	27	3	7

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

October 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

OCTOBER 8, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES
Cool temperatures slow crop development, and delay crop maturity and harvest efforts from the Great Plains across the Corn Belt into New England. Soil moisture favors winter wheat planting and germination in the Great Plains.

2 - CANADA
Lingering showers in the northeastern Prairies worsen grain and oilseed quality. Drier, gradually warmer weather elsewhere favors drydown and promotes harvests. Scattered frost hits Ontario's northern corn, lagging behind in development.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA
September rains increase soil moisture while recent warm weather speeds winter wheat development in Argentina. Persistent rains cause harvest delays and possible quality problems for Brazilian winter wheat. However, adequate soil moisture exists for soybean planting across southern Brazil.

4 - EUROPE
Torrential rain floods southern France and Italy. Widespread showers across western and southern Europe provide moisture for winter grain planting. Rain is needed in the northeast.

5 - FSU: WEST
Intermittent rain and mild weather in most areas favor winter grain establishment but cause some delays in summer crop harvesting. Rain is needed in the south for winter grain establishment.

6 - FSU: NEW LANDS
Persistent cold, wet weather in September in eastern areas delays spring grain harvesting.

7 - SOUTH ASIA
Heavy showers flood Pakistan's northern cotton and rice areas, as well as portions of India's rainfed rice. By month's end, the monsoon had progressed southward, boosting moisture for fall crops.

8 - EASTERN ASIA
Dryness favors rice maturation and harvesting across southern China, but reduces irrigation supplies for late rice. Recent rain increases topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting across the North China Plain. Periodic heavy rain causes possible damage to mature cotton in eastern China.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA
Showers return to Indochina, boosting reservoir levels for dry season crops. Unseasonable wetness improves Java's rice planting prospects.

10 - AUSTRALIA
Dryness returns to the eastern winter grain areas, limiting soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat. Adequate soil moisture exists in the western and southern wheat areas.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

WESTERN EUROPE: HEAVY RAINS CAUSE FLOODING

During the period of September 11 - October 8, 1992, a series of severe storms crossed western Europe. Individual storms brought up to 150 millimeters of rain across portions of southern France, northern Spain, western Italy, and eastern Great Britain. This rainfall caused flash flooding in southern France and northwest Italy and high winds caused damage across northern Spain and Great Britain. Infrastructure damage was extensive in portions of southern France and northwest Italy. The primary negative impact on agriculture was a disruption of harvesting. On the positive side, rainfall from these storms provided topsoil moisture for winter crops.

CANADA: WARMER AND DRYER WEATHER IN PRAIRIES BENEFITS HARVEST

Mostly dry and warmer-than-normal weather favored crop maturation and harvest across the western and southern portions of the Canadian Prairie Provinces during September 11 - October 8, 1992. Precipitation during September 13 - 26 across portions of central Saskatchewan and Manitoba caused minor harvest delays and deterioration in quality. Weather overall was more favorable than conditions during August and early September when much-below-normal temperatures, heavy precipitation, and snowfall delayed crop development, lodged small grains, and interfered with harvesting.

WEST AFRICA: SEASONAL RAINFALL POOR IN SENEGAL AND MAURITANIA

During September 11 - October 8, 1992, rainfall was normal across most of western Africa. During mid-to-late September, rain usually migrates southward, ending the rainy season. However, this year seasonal rainfall amounts fell short of normal across the northern groundnut basin of Senegal and crop growing regions of Mauritania, as the rainy season got off to a late start. Mauritania also was hurt by an early return of high temperatures. Consequently, production is estimated below average in these countries. Rainfall increased during September and early-October across Cote d'Ivoire as the band of heavy rainfall migrated south. Weekly rainfall for Cote d'Ivoire has been abundant and, except in a few isolated locations, returned topsoil moisture to normal pre-drought levels.

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PRODUCTION BRIEFS

ALBANIA: FORESTRY SITUATION

Forest products is one of the most important sectors of the Albanian economy. Species of economic significance include beech, pine, abies, oak, and other broadleaf species. According to an assessment by the U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Rome, the bulk of the Albania's roundwood harvest is fuelwood. The current 3:1 ratio of fellings to growth indicates that overexploitation and mismanagement of forestry resources are significant problems. Reforestation and afforestation efforts are aimed at soil conservation and watershed management. The damage due to pollution has not been fully assessed, but, reportedly, areas surrounding industrial plants have been affected. In addition to the problems of erosion and pollution, pest infestations and forest fires have caused significant damage to Albania's resource base.

Forests cover almost 1.0 million hectares in Albania, mainly in the mountainous regions in the northeast and southeast parts of the country. The Government has owned all forest lands since 1944. The General Directorate of Forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for forestry policy and management. The 4 major goals of Albania's present forestry policy are to: reduce harvesting to a level that matches natural regeneration plus plantings; redirect harvesting to mature and over-mature stands; increase reforestation and afforestation efforts; and, import improved technology to help minimize harvesting losses.

AUSTRALIA: USE OF BOVINE SOMATOTROPIN (BST) PROHIBITED

On September 16, 1992, the Australian Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Council announced that Bovine Somatotropin (BST) had not been approved for use in Australia, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Canberra. The Council is the body responsible for assessing agricultural and veterinary chemicals; therefore, the ruling is official. The Council Chairman said that the ban is based solely on the potential trade complications because most countries that import Australian dairy products have not yet approved BST and would probably switch to alternative beef suppliers if BST was being used in Australia. Technically, BST is a naturally occurring protein which, when administered to dairy cows, has the potential to increase milk yields. Only in the past few years has BST become commercially available.

CHINA: GOVERNMENT PRICE CONTROLS FOR GRAIN TO BE LIFTED

China is planning to gradually ease control of grain prices in line with its move to a more market-oriented economy. According to senior Chinese government officials, over the next 3 years, China will lift controls on grain prices in all but the poorest areas of the country. Experimental grain price reforms have already begun in more than 300 economically-developed counties throughout the country, especially in prosperous Guangdong Province. The goal of the reforms is to improve China's grain purchasing and selling system and allow grain to be traded as a free market commodity. Prices for all agricultural goods except grain, cotton, tobacco, wool, resin, and medicinal herbs have been removed from State control and are now set by market forces.

COTE D'IVOIRE: FORESTRY SITUATION

The U.S. agricultural attache in Abidjan reports that the 1992 timber harvest will be significantly below 1991 fellings due to the weak domestic economy, reduced wood processing activities, and government quotas restricting log exports. Forested area is approximatly 5.5 million hectares, roughly 17 percent of the country's entire land area. Recent estimates indicate that 300,000 hectares per year are deforested for raw material to produce charcoal and fuelwood or for farming activities.

Tropical hardwood log production is forecast at 1.8 million cubic meters (CUM) in 1992, down 13 percent from the revised 1991 estimate of 2.1 million CUM. Since 1983, log production has plummeted 40 percent mainly because of reduced domestic log processing, a scarcity of important timber species, and the Government's policy aimed at eliminating log exports through export quota allocations. Currently, the Government is actively promoting the wood processing sector as a means of maximizing revenues, but most log processing operations are experiencing difficulties because of high operating costs, continuing shortages of spare parts and labor, obsolete equipment, and inadequate financial assistance from the domestic banks. Tropical hardwood lumber production during 1992 is forecast at 570,000 CUM, down 6 percent from last year, primarily because of the log shortage and the acute financial difficulties plaguing most of the sawmills. Cote d'Ivoire's veneer processors are experiencing the same difficulties. Tropical hardwood veneer production is forecast at 180,000 CUM, slightly below the revised 1991 estimate of 185,000

CUM. Veneer processors not only have the same raw material supply problems, but the lack of financial resources is delaying badly-needed machine repairs and upgrades. In contrast, production of tropical hardwood plywood is expected to increase 14 percent in 1992, to 42,000 CUM, due to the completion of renovations in the country's 6 plywood manufacuring plants. Production estimates are as follows in 1,000 CUM:

	1990	1991	1992 1/
Tropical Hardwood Logs	2,549	2,122	1,850
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	753	608	570
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	206	185	180
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	42	37	42

1/ Preliminary.

INDIA: TEA PRODUCTION FORECAST DOWN IN 1992

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi, India's tea production for 1992 is forecast at 720,000 tons, down 3 percent from last year, mainly due to dry weather during the first half of the year in the southern growing regions. India produced a record 741,720 tons in 1991, up from the previous record of 714,665 tons in 1990. While recent rains have revitalized the crop, current low auction prices, due to lower export demand and a huge overhang of stocks, provide little incentive to accelerate pluckings. Although India remains the world's largest tea producer, its export position is expected to slip because its traditional markets in the former Soviet Union have purchased little tea this year.

The prolonged dry weather from December 1991 through May 1992, especially in the southern tea producing states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka has had an adverse effect on crop size. Tea production from January through June 1992 totaled 237,095 tons, compared with 263,306 tons produced during the same period last year. While production of CTC (cut, tear, and curl) tea is expected to remain near the 1991 level of 578,000 tons, orthodox tea production is forecast down almost 40 percent, to 93,000 tons, due to a sharp drop in export demand for this type of tea. The domestic market mainly consumes the CTC teas. In past years, most of India's orthodox tea production has been exported to the former Soviet Union.

KENYA: TEA PRODUCTION FORECAST TO DECLINE IN 1992

Kenya's tea production in 1992 is forecast to decline 13,600 tons from last year, to 190,000 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Nairobi. The downturn is due to prolonged dry weather, ethnic violence which disrupted the labor force in the tea growing areas, and low grower returns that prompted dissatisfied smallholders to refuse to harvest the crop. Preliminary data indicate that tea output during the first half of 1992 was down 12 percent from the same period a year earlier. Tea production in Kenya continues to be constrained by soaring input costs, low yields, a poor rural road network, and the inability to fully process green tea during peak periods. However, tea remains Kenya's most important agricultural export commodity and its second largest foreign exchange earner after tourism.

NORTH KOREA: GRAIN SERIES REVISION

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has made significant revisions to the North Korean rice, corn, and wheat historical production estimates for the years 1960/61 through 1992/93. The revisions are based on analyses by the USDA, other government agencies, and weather data. Area and yields for rice and wheat were adjusted downward, resulting in significantly lower production estimates. Corn production was adjusted slightly downward, with area revised up and yields reduced. The following is a brief summary of the changes.

Rice: North Korean rice area was estimated at 645,000 hectares. The base rice yields were assumed to be approximately 72 percent of South Korean yields (due to climatic limitations and poor infrastructure) and adjusted year-to-year to reflect the impact of weather. The combination of lower estimated area and yield reduces the current rice production estimate by more than one-half from prior estimates. Rice historically accounts for about 40 percent of the total North Korean grain crop.

Corn: Corn, a primary food grain in North Korea, has increased in importance over time and now comprises almost one-half of the total grain crop. Corn area increased rapidly in the 1970's as a result of a massive government land-terracing program. Despite difficult conditions, North Korea's corn yield was estimated at only slightly below the world average due to its use of high-yielding varieties and agricultural techniques that effectively lengthen the growing season.

Wheat: Wheat production is estimated to account for less than 3 percent of total North Korean grain production. It is assumed that wheat area declined over the years as cropland was shifted into higher-yielding corn and other crops, but that production increased slightly due to a gradual improvement in yield.

PAKISTAN: FLOODS REDUCE COTTON PRODUCTION

Pakistan's agricultural regions have been adversely affected by 2 significant floods this past summer. The first occurred in early-August and primarily affected the southern Province of Sindh, which accounts for about 10 percent of Pakistan's cotton production. Heavy rains from a slow moving monsoon storm drenched fields across much of the Province, causing significant cotton losses. Damage primarily was attributed to severe waterlogging of fields because of poor drainage, causing plants to die from anaerobic soil conditions.

The second flood occurred in early-September when heavy rains in the northern mountains swelled 2 major rivers in Punjab Province, which accounts for approximately 90 percent of Pakistan's cotton production. The Jhelum and Chenab Rivers form the western boundary of the cotton heartland of Punjab. FAS satellite imagery analysis revealed that significant agricultural damage occurred along the edges of these rivers as floodwaters flowed southward to enter the Indus River. However, the floodwaters did not breach the normal floodplain in any significant agricultural sectors, and therefore, are estimated not to have caused substantial crop losses in Punjab.

A report from the U.S. agricultural attache in Islamabad, dated early-October, indicated that Pakistan's Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture has issued a preliminary estimate of cotton damage from the 2 flooding episodes. The statement compiled reports from provincial offices who, in turn, gathered data from township level enumerators. Total cotton production in 1992/93, prior to the floods, was estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 10.6 million (480lb) bales. Losses in Sindh following the first flood were estimated at 843,000 bales. Cotton output in the Punjab after the second flood was estimated at 662,000 bales. Currently, the total loss is forecast by the Pakistani Government at 1.5 million bales, reducing the estimate for total production in 1992/93 to 9.1 million bales. The October 1992 USDA estimate of total Pakistani cotton production is 9.4 million bales. Harvesting operations are ongoing in Sindh and are just beginning in Punjab. The 1992/93 harvest is likely to stretch into late-December.

SOUTH AFRICA: FORESTRY SITUATION

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Pretoria, South Africa's 1992 roundwood harvest is forecast at 17.3 million cubic meters (CUM), marginally below the 17.5 million CUM felled in 1991. The decline was precipitated by the continuing drought and South Africa's sluggish economy. Softwood log production is expected to increase only marginally in 1992, to 4.2 million CUM. Fellings of temperate hardwood logs are expected to decline 18 percent, to 500,000 CUM, due to slack demand and large carry-over stocks.

In the sawmilling sector, production of softwood and temperate hardwood lumber production in 1992 is expected to remain relatively stable at 1.6 million and 175,000 CUM, respectively. Slack demand for building materials, wooden containers, furniture, and structural lumber is the major factor constraining growth in this sector. Production estimates are as follows in 1,000 CUM:

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	17,979	17,500	17,300
Softwood Logs	4,684	4,176	4,200
Temperate Hardwood Logs	509	610	500
Softwood Lumber	1,734	1,619	1,625
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	202	173	175

1/ Preliminary.

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SRI LANKA: TEA PRODUCTION FROECAST DOWN IN 1992

Sri Lankan tea production is forecast down 23 percent in 1992, to 192,400 tons, due to drought during the first half of the year. Mid-year production totaled only 85,500 tons, compared with 126,930 tons during the same period last year. Precipitation increased over most of the country during May, June, and July. However, plantations in the eastern part of the country are once again experiencing below-normal rainfall. Although crop conditions and pluckings are expected to improve during the second half of the year, it appears unlikely that production will increase significantly because of low producer prices and slack demand.

TUNISIA: POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION FORECAST UP IN 1992, EGGS DOWN

Poultry meat production in Tunisia is expected to increase 10 percent in 1992, to 74,000 tons (liveweight basis), according to the U.S. agricultural trade officer in Tunis. In contrast, egg production is estimated at 1.1 billion eggs, 4 percent below the 1991 level. Government policy in Tunisia is to promote self-sufficiency of the poultry industry and 1992 production levels are judged to have reached that goal. As a result, imports of hatching eggs and day-old chicks are forecast down. For Tunisian officials, the main problem in the move towards self-sufficiency of the poultry industry is the country's heavy reliance on imported grains and protein meals which are needed to make poultry feed.

TURKEY: AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PRICES ANNOUNCED FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES

Turkish government officials recently announced 1992 support prices for various agricultural commodities. The number of commodities covered by the 1992 support program is the same as last year. The percentage increases in the 1992 support prices range from 51.5 percent for pistachios and mohair, to 138.1 percent for dried figs. However, it appears that the announced support prices may require unprecedented rates of subsidization in order for Turkey to export the commodities listed below.

TURKEY: AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PRICES

CROP	1991 TL per KG	1992 TL per KG	Increase Percent
Seed cotton			
- Aegean	3,500	5,600	60.0
- Antalya	3,500	5,600	60.0
- Cukurova	3,350	5,350	59.7
Sunflowerseed	1,500	2,500	66.7
Raisins	3,600	6,200	72.2
Dried figs	3,150	7,500	138.1
Filberts	5,600	9,000	60.7
Pistachios	16,500	25,000	51.5
Sugarbeets	202	330	63.3
Lentils	2,200	3,750	70.4
Red peppers	5,000	7,600	52.0
Mohair	16,500	25,000	51.5
Rice-medium grain	2,100	3,300	57.1
Exchange rate			
US$1.00 = Turkish Lira(TL)	4,461	7,106	59.3

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION 1/

World red meat production for 1992 is estimated at 121.38 million tons (carcass weight equivalent), up 1 percent from the March forecast and up slightly from the revised 1991 estimate. These revisions are primarily due to increases in red meat production in China. For 1993, world red meat production is projected up 2 percent, to 123.44 million tons, mainly due to expanding Chinese pork production.

Beef production for 1992 is estimated at 47.98 million tons, up slightly from the March estimate, but almost 2 percent below 1991. Increases in the 1992 estimates for China, India, Australia, the European Community (EC), and Canada were slightly more than the reductions in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union (FSU) and the United States. For 1993, beef production is forecast to drop slightly, to 47.85 million tons, largely because of reduced production in the FSU, Eastern Europe, and the EC.

Pork production for 1992 is estimated at 67.06 million tons, up about 4 percent from the March estimate and 2 percent above 1991. The 1992 revision in pork production is primarily due to increased Chinese production. For 1993, an increase of about 4 percent, to 69.30 million tons, is forecast because increased production in the EC and China is expected to exceed the output drop in the FSU and Eastern Europe.

Sheep and goat meat production for 1992 is estimated at 6.24 million tons, down 1 percent from the March estimate and nearly 2 percent below 1991. For 1993, a slight drop in production is forecast because of reductions in both Australia and New Zealand.

Cattle numbers on or about January 1992 are estimated at 1,055.92 million head, about 3.00 million higher than the March estimate, but down 9.00 million from 1991. By January 1993, cattle inventories are forecast to fall 8.00 million head, to 1,047.58 million. The drop in world cattle numbers is primarily due to herd culling in the FSU, Eastern Europe, and the EC.

Hog numbers at the start of 1992 were estimated at 762.60 million head, almost 7.00 million head above the March estimate and up slightly from 1991. At the start of 1993, a decline, to 761.16 million head is forecast. The decline in population is the result of reductions in the FSU and East European herds.

Total sheep inventories (including Chinese goat numbers) at the start of 1992 are estimated at 840.03 million head, down 1 percent from the March estimate and down 5 percent from 1991. For 1993, a 3-percent decline, to 813.56 million head, is forecast. The drop in world sheep numbers, which began in 1990, is mainly due to the sharp decline in world wool prices.

Beef production in North America for 1992 is estimated at 13.24 million tons, down slightly from the March estimate, but up almost 2 percent from 1991. For 1993, production is forecast at 13.42 million tons. In Canada, beef production for 1992 is estimated at 930,000 tons, up almost 4 percent from both the March estimate and 1991 mainly due to a slowdown in herd rebuilding. For 1993, production is projected to reach 945,000 tons due to both increased slaughter and higher carcass weights. Mexican cattle numbers and beef production are both expected to expand as a result of favorable weather and increased

1/ Beef, veal, pork, and sheep and goat meat production.

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investment in this sector. Mexican ranchers have been encouraged by higher economic growth and changes in land ownership laws that favor owner investments. In the United States, beef production for 1992 is estimated at 10.65 million tons, slightly below the March estimate. Herd numbers are projected up 2 percent, to 102.00 million head by the end of the year. For 1993, beef production is forecast at 10.75 million tons.

In Argentina, cattle inventories for 1991 have been revised upward by about 6.00 million head to reflect new census data. During 1992, marginal herd rebuilding is expected due to the current higher cattle prices and increased national economic stability. Beef production for 1992 is estimated at 2.60 million tons, up 40,000 tons from the March estimate, but down 50,000 tons from 1991. Production is projected up slightly in 1993. In Brazil, herd liquidation, which began in 1991, is expected to continue due to the weak economy. Beef production for 1992 is estimated at 3.80 million tons, down 1 percent from the March estimate, but up approximately 3 percent from 1991, due, in part, to higher carcass weights resulting from good pastures this year. For 1993, production is projected up 100,000 tons, to 3.90 million, because of increased slaughter.

EC beef production for 1992 is estimated at 8.29 million tons, up less than 1 percent from the March estimate, but down over 4 percent from 1991. For 1993, output is expected to decline, to 8.08 million tons. The drop in production is due to the continued reduction in dairy herds in order to comply with milk quotas and substantial herd culling in the eastern regions of Germany.

In the East European countries and the former Soviet Union, cattle inventories and beef production levels are expected to continue to decline because farm subsidies are being replaced by free market prices. Herd culling has slowed sharply only in Poland, where milk and beef prices have started to increase.

Chinese beef production for 1992 is estimated at 1.76 million tons, up 17 percent from the March forecast and 15 percent higher than the revised 1991 estimate. For 1993, production is forecast at 2.00 million tons mainly due to increased slaughter and higher carcass weights. Japanese beef production for 1992 is estimated at 600,000 tons, up 10,000 from the March projection. For 1993, production is forecast up slightly, to 615,000 tons. By the end of 1992, cattle numbers are forecast to increase by 54,000 head, to 5.03 million.

In Australia, beef production for 1992 is forecast at 1.74 million tons, up slightly from both the March estimate and 1991. Production for 1993 is projected to decrease slightly. Cattle inventories on March 31, 1992, are estimated at 24.71 million head, down from 25.03 million a year ago. Cattle numbers are expected to fall to 24.41 million head by March 31, 1993. The projected drop this year is slightly smaller than last year, and some herd rebuilding may take place in 1993. Dry conditions in New South Wales and Queensland and cash shortages have discouraged any large-scale herd growth.

In North America, pork production for 1992 is estimated at 9.83 million tons, up 1 percent from the March forecast and almost 7 percent above 1991. For 1993, production is expected to be up almost 3 percent, to 10.09 million tons. U.S. pork production for 1992 is estimated at 7.83 million tons, up 1 percent from the March estimate and almost 8 percent higher than in 1991. For 1993, a 3 percent increase, to 8.10 million tons, is forecast.

Chinese pork production for 1992 is estimated at 26.00 million tons, up almost 13 percent from the March estimate and 6 percent above the revised 1991 production level. For 1993, an 8-percent increase, to 28.00 million tons, is forecast. The expansion in pork output is primarily due to greater use of modern technology and better hog breeds, but strong domestic and export demand and reduced price controls are also contributing factors.

EC pork production for 1992 is estimated at 13.78 million tons, up slightly from the March projection and only marginally above 1991. For 1993, production is forecast up 3 percent, to 14.20 million tons. The slow recovery in EC pork output during 1992 is due to disease problems in the Netherlands, the ongoing restructuring of agriculture in the eastern part of Germany, and breeding herd expansion. At the beginning of 1993, EC hog numbers are forecast to increase by 3 million head, with German inventories increasing for the first time since unification. In the East European countries, hog numbers are in decline due to market changes and feed shortages in most countries due to smaller grain harvests. Pork production in the FSU is forecast down 7 percent from the March estimate and 15 percent below 1991. For 1993, an additional 5-percent decline is projected. In Eastern Europe, pork production for 1992 is estimated at 5.31 million tons, down 4 percent from the March forecast and 3 percent below 1991. For 1993, production is forecast down 5 percent, to 5.04 million tons.

Japanese pork production is expected to continue to decline through 1993 as hog farms and hog numbers fall. The number of Japanese hog farms is declining because there is a shortage of younger people to replace older farmers when they retire. The decline in hog numbers can be attributed to the high distribution costs for feed as well as proposed regulations to control animal wastes. In Taiwan, the main pork supplier to the Japanese market, pork production for 1992 is estimated at 1.12 million tons, down 6 percent from the March forecast and slightly below the revised 1991 total. For 1993, production is forecast up 2 percent, to 1.15 million tons. During 1991, Taiwan's hog numbers increased almost 18 percent. This increase was, in part, due to more accurate data from farmers who wanted to make sure that they would be eligible for government payments to give up hog raising in order to reduce water pollution. However, very favorable pork prices this year are expected to delay herd reductions until 1993.

Sheep and goat meat production for 1992 is estimated at 6.24 million tons, compared to 6.31 million projected in March 1992. For 1993, production of sheep and goat meat is expected to decline. As of 1992, China ranks as the world's largest sheep and goat meat producer with estimated production of 1.25 million tons, up 4 percent from the March projection. For 1993, a 4-percent increase, to 1.30 million tons, is expected. Chinese sheep and goat meat production has expanded because of improved farming methods and herd culling due to low wool prices. Australian sheep meat production for 1992 is estimated at 629,000 tons, down from 938,000 estimated in March and 4 percent below the revised 1991 level. For 1993, a reduction, to 615,000 tons, is projected due to heavy herd culling because of low wool prices. In New Zealand, 1992 sheep meat production is up 1 percent from the March projection, to 535,000 tons. For 1993, sheep meat production is forecast down 11 percent, to 475,000 tons, because of a projected reduction in the lamb crop and reduced ewe culling. Snow storms on South Island during the July 1992 lambing season significantly increased 1992 lamb death-loss numbers.

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TABLE 20

RED MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Metric tons-carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991 2/	1992 3/	1993 4/
Canada	2,164	2,057	2,022	2,105	2,095
Mexico	3,125	2,658	2,478	2,571	2,645
United States	17,963	17,594	17,956	18,636	19,012
NORTH AMERICA	23,252	22,309	22,456	23,312	23,752
Costa Rica	81	85	94	92	93
Dominican Republic	74	64	61	59	67
El Salvador	27	27	24	26	29
Guatemala	75	73	73	72	72
Honduras	24	23	23	24	24
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	281	272	275	273	285
Argentina	2,696	2,738	2,735	2,678	2,684
Brazil	4,750	4,650	4,800	4,950	5,100
Colombia	881	936	892	862	854
Peru	212	214	206	208	209
Uruguay	376	349	315	322	327
Venezuela	469	481	460	463	478
SOUTH AMERICA	9,384	9,368	9,408	9,483	9,652
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,150	1,100	1,279	1,247	1,231
Denmark	1,372	1,411	1,487	1,589	1,737
France	3,670	3,816	3,918	3,907	3,865
Germany	6,006	6,111	5,552	5,120	5,148
Greece	363	359	362	360	357
Ireland	639	755	823	834	847
Italy	2,515	2,583	2,608	2,580	2,568
Netherlands	2,134	2,198	2,231	2,209	2,216
Portugal	375	385	369	399	395
Spain	2,404	2,531	2,629	2,689	2,745
United Kingdom	2,326	2,331	2,392	2,323	2,360
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	22,954	23,580	23,650	23,257	23,469
Austria	617	629	632	627	631
Finland	280	303	297	287	278
Sweden	447	438	405	399	406
Switzerland	437	434	439	436	437
WESTERN EUROPE	1,781	1,804	1,773	1,749	1,752
Bulgaria	594	636	631	540	411
Czechoslovakia	1,458	1,406	1,291	1,287	1,269
Hungary	1,191	1,084	1,080	918	845
Poland	2,621	2,736	2,766	2,651	2,512
Romania	882	1,080	958	868	848
Yugoslavia	1,169	1,218	1,105	1,113	1,109
EASTERN EUROPE	7,915	8,160	7,831	7,377	6,994
FSU-12	15,535	15,531	14,374	12,557	11,925
Baltic States	966	939	866	754	716
Former USSR	16,501	16,470	15,240	13,311	12,641
Israel	39	40	38	37	37
Saudi Arabia	25	28	30	40	40
Turkey	645	655	657	660	659
MIDDLE EAST	709	723	725	737	736
Egypt	464	489	508	507	508
South Africa	784	899	940	956	883
AFRICA	1,248	1,388	1,448	1,463	1,391
China	23,262	25,132	27,238	29,010	31,300
Hong Kong	30	20	15	16	17
India	2,494	2,609	2,626	2,638	2,699
Korea, South	787	733	759	845	890
Japan	2,142	2,104	2,057	2,035	2,035
Philippines	747	797	820	839	851
Singapore	75	76	81	87	89
Taiwan	923	1,014	1,131	1,129	1,155
ASIA	30,460	32,485	34,727	36,599	39,036
Australia	2,452	2,683	2,693	2,692	2,651
New Zealand	1,168	1,014	1,097	1,122	1,080
OCEANIA	3,620	3,697	3,790	3,814	3,731
TOTAL	118,105	120,256	121,323	121,375	123,439

1/ Includes beef, pork, sheep, and goat meat. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Forecast.

October 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	980	924	893	930	945
Mexico	2,140	1,790	1,580	1,660	1,720
United States	10,633	10,464	10,534	10,648	10,751
NORTH AMERICA	13,753	13,178	13,007	13,238	13,416
Costa Rica	81	85	94	92	93
Dominican Republic	60	51	47	44	51
El Salvador	27	27	24	26	29
Guatemala	61	59	59	58	58
Honduras	24	23	23	24	24
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	253	245	247	244	255
Argentina	2,600	2,650	2,650	2,600	2,610
Brazil	3,800	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900
Colombia	741	795	768	736	727
Peru	112	116	109	105	108
Uruguay	376	349	315	322	327
Venezuela	337	382	351	361	375
SOUTH AMERICA	7,966	7,892	7,893	7,924	8,047
Belgium/Luxembourg	312	323	373	354	342
Denmark	205	202	213	212	210
France	1,670	1,753	1,815	1,780	1,720
Germany	1,963	2,112	2,183	1,875	1,755
Greece	82	82	81	80	78
Ireland	432	514	553	550	560
Italy	1,140	1,165	1,183	1,155	1,140
Netherlands	485	521	623	640	630
Portugal	131	114	126	150	143
Spain	451	513	509	525	525
United Kingdom	980	1,003	1,019	973	981
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	7,851	8,302	8,678	8,294	8,084
Austria	213	223	232	225	225
Finland	107	117	121	114	108
Sweden	139	145	137	134	134
Switzerland	157	164	174	172	172
WESTERN EUROPE	616	649	664	645	639
Bulgaria	136	137	126	115	105
Czechoslovakia	488	454	471	468	450
Hungary	108	110	111	100	92
Poland	729	838	770	636	605
Romania	210	370	280	205	180
Yugoslavia	309	352	320	310	300
EASTERN EUROPE	1,980	2,261	2,078	1,834	1,732
FSU-12	8,353	8,386	7,806	6,966	6,614
Baltic States	428	436	405	361	343
Former USSR	8,781	8,822	8,211	7,327	6,957
Israel	39	40	38	37	37
Saudi Arabia	25	28	30	40	40
Turkey	270	285	290	295	295
MIDDLE EAST	334	353	358	372	372
Egypt	386	408	426	424	425
South Africa	582	661	700	716	647
AFRICA	968	1,069	1,126	1,140	1,072
China	1,072	1,256	1,535	1,760	2,000
India	1,940	2,023	2,031	2,043	2,095
Korea, South	124	131	136	145	165
Japan	548	549	574	600	615
Philippines	132	132	130	129	126
Taiwan	6	5	5	5	5
ASIA	3,822	4,096	4,411	4,682	5,006
Australia	1,565	1,718	1,724	1,739	1,708
New Zealand	550	471	524	540	560
OCEANIA	2,115	2,189	2,248	2,279	2,268
TOTAL	48,439	49,056	48,921	47,979	47,848

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/Forecast.

October 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assesssment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 22

CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	11,016	11,147	11,198	11,416	11,595
Mexico	34,999	31,747	29,847	30,232	30,712
United States	98,065	98,162	98,896	100,110	102,000
NORTH AMERICA	144,080	141,056	139,941	141,758	144,307
Costa Rica	1,735	1,762	1,762	1,707	1,673
Dominican Republic	1,990	1,986	1,977	1,976	1,981
El Salvador	1,162	1,220	1,242	1,361	1,488
Guatemala	2,100	1,900	1,820	1,790	1,755
Honduras	2,457	2,424	2,388	2,351	2,315
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	9,444	9,292	9,189	9,185	9,212
Argentina	56,982	57,282	56,880	56,529	56,682
Brazil	130,500	130,850	131,275	130,057	129,439
Colombia	17,627	16,835	16,225	16,008	16,137
Peru	4,000	3,800	3,600	3,440	3,310
Uruguay	10,548	9,377	9,431	9,943	10,419
Venezuela	13,095	13,210	13,368	14,192	14,467
SOUTH AMERICA	232,752	231,354	230,779	230,169	230,454
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,174	3,259	3,390	3,314	3,199
Denmark	2,226	2,232	2,241	2,222	2,200
France	20,120	19,980	19,886	19,850	19,870
Germany	20,369	20,287	19,488	17,134	15,944
Greece	723	687	634	616	600
Ireland	5,637	5,899	6,029	6,073	6,100
Italy	8,843	8,853	8,235	8,035	7,930
Netherlands	4,606	4,731	4,830	4,876	4,890
Portugal	1,359	1,291	1,341	1,416	1,400
Spain	5,200	5,331	5,300	5,200	5,050
United Kingdom	11,902	11,922	11,843	11,623	11,489
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	84,159	84,472	83,217	80,359	78,672
Austria	2,541	2,562	2,584	2,534	2,542
Finland	1,379	1,363	1,315	1,263	1,230
Sweden	1,676	1,697	1,684	1,671	1,653
Switzerland	1,850	1,855	1,829	1,827	1,827
WESTERN EUROPE	7,446	7,477	7,412	7,295	7,252
Bulgaria	1,615	1,577	1,457	1,310	1,170
Czechoslovakia	5,075	5,129	4,922	4,346	4,000
Hungary	1,690	1,598	1,571	1,486	1,396
Poland	10,322	10,143	9,024	8,030	8,000
Romania	6,416	6,283	5,437	5,017	4,800
Yugoslavia	4,759	4,702	4,527	4,415	4,325
EASTERN EUROPE	29,877	29,432	26,938	24,604	23,691
FSU-12	114,999	113,700	111,200	106,000	97,000
Baltic States	4,736	4,667	4,485	4,275	3,912
Former USSR	119,735	118,367	115,685	110,275	100,912
Israel	191	190	186	184	184
Saudi Arabia	217	191	176	158	143
Turkey	13,400	12,700	12,200	12,000	11,900
MIDDLE EAST	13,808	13,081	12,562	12,342	12,227
Egypt	6,331	6,385	6,408	6,396	6,432
South Africa	12,675	13,398	13,512	13,311	12,850
AFRICA	19,006	19,783	19,920	19,707	19,282
China	97,948	100,752	102,884	104,590	105,700
India	268,470	270,070	272,293	271,200	271,255
Korea, South	2,039	2,051	2,126	2,269	2,496
Japan	4,682	4,760	4,863	4,980	5,034
Philippines	4,524	4,395	4,324	4,225	4,200
Taiwan	176	165	154	153	156
ASIA	377,839	382,193	386,644	387,417	388,841
Australia	23,938	24,673	25,026	24,712	24,412
New Zealand	8,058	7,828	8,034	8,100	8,320
OCEANIA	31,996	32,501	33,060	32,812	32,732
TOTAL	1,070,142	1,069,008	1,065,347	1,055,923	1,047,582

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

October 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 23

PORK PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	1,184	1,133	1,129	1,175	1,150
Mexico	910	792	820	830	840
United States	7,173	6,965	7,257	7,826	8,097
NORTH AMERICA	9,267	8,890	9,206	9,831	10,087
Brazil	950	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200
Colombia	140	141	124	126	127
Dominican Republic	14	13	14	15	16
Guatemala	14	14	14	14	14
Venezuela	132	99	109	102	103
CENTRAL & SO AMERICA	1,250	1,317	1,361	1,407	1,460
Belgium/Luxembourg	831	770	901	888	883
Denmark	1,165	1,207	1,272	1,375	1,525
France	1,840	1,870	1,918	1,947	1,970
Germany	4,001	3,949	3,320	3,200	3,350
Greece	151	147	153	153	152
Ireland	144	159	181	188	191
Italy	1,295	1,333	1,340	1,340	1,343
Netherlands	1,636	1,661	1,591	1,552	1,570
Portugal	216	243	214	219	220
Spain	1,722	1,788	1,877	1,920	1,970
United Kingdom	978	957	987	993	1,021
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	13,979	14,084	13,754	13,775	14,195
Austria	404	406	400	402	406
Finland	173	186	176	173	170
Sweden	308	293	268	265	272
Switzerland	280	270	265	264	265
WESTERN EUROPE	1,165	1,155	1,109	1,104	1,113
Bulgaria	380	422	430	360	245
Czechoslovakia	960	942	810	809	809
Hungary	1,079	970	965	815	750
Poland	1,870	1,870	1,964	1,998	1,898
Romania	600	620	600	590	595
Yugoslavia	791	799	720	740	746
EASTERN EUROPE	5,680	5,623	5,489	5,312	5,043
FSU-12	6,198	6,146	5,642	4,800	4,560
Baltic States	528	494	452	385	366
Former USSR	6,726	6,640	6,094	5,185	4,926
China	21,228	22,808	24,523	26,000	28,000
Hong Kong	30	20	15	16	17
Korea, South	662	602	623	700	725
Japan	1,594	1,555	1,483	1,435	1,420
Philippines	615	665	690	710	725
Singapore	75	76	81	87	89
Taiwan	917	1,009	1,126	1,124	1,150
ASIA	25,121	26,735	28,541	30,072	32,126
Australia	302	319	312	324	328
New Zealand	44	43	44	47	45
OCEANIA	346	362	356	371	373
TOTAL	63,534	64,806	65,910	67,057	69,323

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

October 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 24

HOG INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	11,018	10,737	10,468	10,551	10,400
Mexico	9,003	8,563	8,593	9,928	11,178
United States	55,469	53,821	54,477	57,684	58,948
NORTH AMERICA	75,490	73,121	73,538	78,163	80,526
Brazil	31,700	33,200	32,500	33,050	34,300
Colombia	2,393	2,434	2,398	2,369	2,369
Dominican Republic	293	306	306	305	302
Guatemala	1,110	1,100	1,110	1,110	1,105
Venezuela	2,961	2,326	1,971	1,727	1,673
CENTRAL & SO AMERICA	38,457	39,366	38,285	38,561	39,749
Belgium/Luxembourg	6,306	6,510	6,496	6,565	6,591
Denmark	9,105	9,120	9,282	9,767	10,550
France	11,866	11,860	11,860	11,859	11,874
Germany	35,235	34,178	30,818	26,063	27,313
Greece	1,114	1,100	1,141	1,150	1,146
Ireland	961	999	1,069	1,134	1,200
Italy	9,360	9,261	8,837	9,000	9,030
Netherlands	13,820	13,638	13,788	13,727	13,800
Portugal	2,326	2,531	2,664	2,564	2,626
Spain	16,100	16,910	16,001	16,807	17,500
United Kingdom	7,626	7,383	7,380	7,519	7,595
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	113,819	113,490	109,336	106,155	109,225
Austria	3,874	3,773	3,688	3,638	3,710
Finland	1,327	1,348	1,290	1,345	1,300
Sweden	2,264	2,264	2,170	2,180	2,250
Switzerland	1,869	1,787	1,723	1,678	1,559
WESTERN EUROPE	9,334	9,172	8,871	8,841	8,819
Bulgaria	4,132	4,352	4,187	3,140	2,340
Czechoslovakia	7,348	7,498	6,471	6,350	6,213
Hungary	8,327	7,660	8,000	5,993	5,000
Poland	19,605	18,685	19,739	20,725	20,000
Romania	14,350	11,659	12,066	11,940	12,500
Yugoslavia	7,396	7,231	7,358	7,050	6,850
EASTERN EUROPE	61,158	57,085	57,821	55,198	52,903
FSU-12	72,750	73,634	70,703	64,600	56,850
Baltic States	5,359	5,219	4,747	4,337	3,817
Former USSR	78,109	78,853	75,450	68,937	60,667
China	342,218	352,810	362,410	369,650	371,650
Korea, South	4,852	4,801	4,528	5,046	5,500
Japan	11,866	11,816	11,335	10,966	10,767
Philippines	7,909	8,124	8,007	7,932	8,050
Taiwan	6,954	7,783	8,565	10,089	10,300
ASIA	373,799	385,334	394,845	403,683	406,267
Australia	2,766	2,765	2,530	2,650	2,600
New Zealand	414	380	395	407	400
OCEANIA	3,180	3,145	2,925	3,057	3,000
TOTAL	753,346	759,566	761,071	762,595	761,156

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

October 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 25

LAMB, MUTTON, GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Mexico	75	76	78	81	85
United States	157	165	165	162	164
NORTH AMERICA	232	241	243	243	249
Argentina	96	88	85	78	74
SOUTH AMERICA	96	88	85	78	74
Belgium/Luxembourg	7	7	5	5	6
Denmark	2	2	2	2	2
France	160	193	185	180	175
Germany	42	50	49	45	43
Greece	130	130	128	127	127
Ireland	63	82	89	96	96
Italy	80	85	85	85	85
Netherlands	13	16	17	17	16
Portugal	28	28	29	30	32
Spain	231	230	243	244	250
United Kingdom	368	371	386	357	358
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	1,124	1,194	1,218	1,188	1,190
Bulgaria	78	77	75	65	61
Czechoslovakia	10	10	10	10	10
Hungary	4	4	4	3	3
Poland	22	28	32	17	9
Romania	72	90	78	73	73
Yugoslavia	69	67	65	63	63
EASTERN EUROPE	255	276	264	231	219
FSU-12	984	999	926	791	751
Baltic States	10	9	9	8	7
Former USSR	994	1008	935	799	758
Egypt	78	81	82	83	83
South Africa	202	238	240	240	236
AFRICA	280	319	322	323	319
China	962	1,068	1,180	1,250	1,300
India	554	586	595	595	604
Korea, South	1	0	0	0	0
Turkey	375	370	367	365	364
ASIA	1,892	2,024	2,142	2,210	2,268
Australia	585	646	657	629	615
New Zealand	574	500	529	535	475
OCEANIA	1,159	1,146	1,186	1,164	1,090
TOTAL	6,032	6,296	6,395	6,236	6,167

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

October 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 26

SHEEP INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
United States	10,858	11,363	11,200	10,850	10,700
NORTH AMERICA	10,858	11,363	11,200	10,850	10,700
Argentina	29,345	28,571	27,552	25,706	25,505
SOUTH AMERICA	29,345	28,571	27,552	25,706	25,505
Belgium/Luxembourg	156	158	157	225	246
Denmark	86	100	111	136	160
France	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,433	11,363
Germany	4,098	4,136	3,239	2,488	2,088
Greece	10,694	10,150	9,759	9,694	9,659
Ireland	4,991	5,782	6,001	6,187	6,400
Italy	11,623	11,695	10,848	10,800	10,750
Netherlands	1,405	1,702	1,882	1,900	1,900
Portugal	3,187	3,347	3,413	3,444	3,436
Spain	23,797	22,730	24,022	24,500	24,780
United Kingdom	29,045	29,521	30,147	28,932	28,950
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	100,582	100,821	101,079	99,739	99,732
Bulgaria	8,593	7,988	7,938	6,703	6,300
Czechoslovakia	1,047	1,051	1,087	1,087	1,057
Hungary	2,216	2,069	1,865	1,653	1,595
Poland	4,300	4,196	3,798	2,377	1,950
Romania	16,210	15,442	13,886	13,466	13,716
Yugoslavia	7,564	7,596	7,431	7,264	7,137
EASTERN EUROPE	39,930	38,342	36,005	32,550	31,755
FSU-12	148,362	146,389	140,599	130,289	117,260
Baltic States	400	395	381	325	309
Former USSR	148,762	146,784	140,980	130,614	117,569
Egypt	3,451	3,534	3,554	3,460	3,411
South Africa	30,935	32,665	32,580	31,110	30,000
AFRICA	34,386	36,199	36,134	34,570	33,411
India	43,204	43,706	44,207	44,407	44,608
Turkey	45,700	45,300	45,000	44,700	44,500
ASIA	88,904	89,006	89,207	89,107	89,108
Australia	171,292	177,841	173,982	155,523	147,874
New Zealand	64,600	60,569	57,852	55,162	54,300
OCEANIA	235,892	238,410	231,834	210,685	202,174
TOTAL	688,659	689,496	673,991	633,821	609,954
China	201,527	211,642	210,021	206,210	203,610
TOTAL	890,186	901,138	884,012	840,031	813,564

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

October 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD COCOA PRODUCTION

World cocoa bean production for the 1992/93 season (October/September) is forecast at 2.35 million tons, up 4 percent from last year's revised outturn of 2.26 million, but 7 percent less than the 2.53 million-ton-record set in 1990/91.

In Africa, 1992/93 cocoa production is forecast at 1.32 million tons, up 83,000 or 7 percent from 1991/92. The 1992/93 crop in the Cote d'Ivoire, the world's largest producer, is forecast at 780,000 tons, up 4 percent from the revised 1991/92 estimate, but 8 percent below the record outturn of 848,900 tons in 1988/89. The projected increase in production and yield reflects favorable rainfall during the early growing period and a large number of trees in the high-yielding 10 to 20-year age bracket. However, drought during the latter part of the growing period, coupled with poor farm maintenance, is expected to not only limit the crop's potential but reduce bean size in the main crop.

Area expansion in Cote d'Ivoire remains minimal because of low market prices and the Government's decision to restrain further growth in cocoa crop area as long as export prices remain low. This policy is still in force. However, the Government continues to supply farmers with free, high-yielding hybrid seeds so they can replant and increase tree numbers on existing plantations.

In Ghana, the forecast for 1992/93 cocoa production is 270,000 tons, up 12 percent from last season, but 10 percent less than the relatively large crop of 1988/89. Field reports indicate that trees were heavy with cherelles entering the main crop season. However, rainfall virtually stopped in July and did not pick up again until early-September. This caused pod development to slow, but did limit outbreaks of capsids and black pod disease. If the late-season rains end earlier than normal, production may be less than forecast.

Cocoa production in Nigeria for 1992/93 is forecast at 135,000 tons, 23 percent above the previous season's outturn. Favorable weather during the growing season is expected to result in more normal production levels for both the main and mid-crops. However, lower input utilization, due to higher costs for agricultural chemicals and labor, will prevent production from approaching the 160,000-ton level achieved during both the 1988/89 and 1990/91 seasons.

Nigerian farmers enjoyed relatively high cocoa prices in 1991/92 as the competition between exporters and processors bid-up prices. This trend will likely continue in 1992/93 as more processors come on line, but the trend may be moderated somewhat by the fact that many processors lack the capital to purchase raw materials.

South American cocoa production during the 1992/93 season is forecast at 466,400 tons, down slightly from last year. Output in Brazil, the world's second largest cocoa producer, is projected at 290,000 tons, down 2 percent from last year. The Bahia main crop is forecast at 120,000 tons and the temporao crop, including production from other areas, is forecast at 170,000 tons. Persistent, heavy rains in the Bahia cocoa producing areas during the months of January and February led to widespread outbreaks of pod rot during the winter months of June, July, and August. This caused damage to the Bahia

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temporao crop. The damage was exacerbated by limited pruning and insufficient applications due to a shortage of farm laborers. This season, Brazil's cocoa producers have had to contend with monthly inflation rates of about 20 percent, record low cocoa prices, high costs for pesticides, fertilizers, and labor, and the absence of subsidized credit. Hence, there has been a substantial reduction in normal cultural practices which has had an adverse effect on the 1992/93 crop.

High world cocoa prices during the 1977/78 marketing year encouraged cocoa area expansion in Brazil. Cocoa area has increased steadily--from 400,000 hectares in the late 1970's to the current level of 655,000 hectares. Brazil's annual cocoa production potential has increased from 200,000 tons to 380,000 tons during this same period. Despite the increase in area, cocoa yields have been declining sharply due to poor cultural practices. Currently, the cocoa sector operates without production incentives or government price support policies.

Cocoa production in Asia is forecast at 416,000 tons, up 3 percent from last season. In Malaysia, the forecast of 200,000 tons is down 10,000 from last year and 40,000 less than the record set in 1989/90. The reduction in output primarily is due to prolonged dry weather and high labor costs. Because cocoa bean prices have been low, Malaysian farmers have tried to cut costs by reducing fertilizer and pesticide applications and tree maintenance. As long as world prices for cocoa remain depressed, many of the current problems will persist and hamper any short-term growth in this sector.

In Indonesia, the 200,000-ton cocoa production forecast for 1992/93 is 20,000 tons above the previous high set in 1991/92 and potentially a record crop. If realized, this production level will place Indonesia in a tie with Malaysia as the world's fourth largest cocoa producer. In recent years, Indonesia's cocoa sector has expanded rapidly due to substantial increases in area planted to high-yielding varieties, more trees entering production, and better management practices, particularly in the smallholders' sector. Cocoa production is expected to continue trending upward as more trees reach the optimal bearing age.

Cocoa production during the 1992/93 season in North and Central America, the Caribbean, and Oceania is expected to remain virtually unchanged from a year ago.

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TABLE 27

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Costa Rica	4.1	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.5
Guatemala	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Honduras	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.0	3.0
Mexico	41.0	38.5	38.9	41.5	42.0
Nicaragua	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Panama	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	50.7	48.8	49.3	51.1	51.2
Cuba	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Dominican Republic	44.3	57.0	42.3	46.0	46.0
Grenada	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Haiti	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Jamaica & Dep	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
Other 2/	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CARIBBEAN	54.6	67.9	52.4	55.9	55.8
Bolivia	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Brazil	334.0	356.0	375.0	295.0	290.0
Colombia	56.3	58.0	60.0	60.5	61.0
Ecuador	82.0	102.0	104.0	83.0	85.0
Peru	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Surinam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	11.5	14.4	16.5	17.5	17.8
SOUTH AMERICA	496.4	543.0	568.1	468.6	466.4
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	124.0	122.0	100.0	95.0	95.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0
Cote d' Ivoire 3/	848.9	710.0	804.2	750.0	780.0
Equatorial Guinea	6.6	7.5	5.5	6.0	6.0
Gabon	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
Ghana	301.0	295.0	293.0	242.0	270.0
Liberia	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Madagascar	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Nigeria 4/	160.0	155.0	160.0	110.0	135.0
Sao Tome and Principe	4.3	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0
Sierra Leone	7.6	5.5	11.8	10.0	10.0
Tanzania	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0
Togo 3/	10.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.0
Uganda	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Zaire	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0
AFRICA	1,478.8	1,320.1	1,397.5	1,235.9	1,318.9
India	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0
Indonesia	98.0	135.0	165.0	180.0	200.0
Malaysia	225.0	240.0	235.0	210.0	200.0
Philippines	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
ASIA	338.3	391.5	416.5	405.0	416.0
Fiji	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Papua New Guinea	48.0	41.0	34.0	35.0	35.0
Solomon Islands	3.2	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.0
Vanuatu/New Hebrides	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Western Samoa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OCEANIA	53.4	47.8	41.7	42.8	42.8
WORLD	2,472.2	2,419.1	2,525.5	2,259.3	2,351.1

1/ Estimates refer to an October-September crop year. 2/ Includes Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ Includes cocoa marketed throught Benin.

October 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION

Global rapeseed production for 1992/93 is projected at 25.9 million tons, down 0.3 million from September and 9 percent below last year's record of 28.5 million. This season's decline is a result of poor yields in two major producing regions, Canada and the European Community (EC). These two areas, which together account for over 30 percent of world output, suffered abnormally cool conditions throughout most of the growing season. China, the world's largest producer, is estimated to produce 7.1 million tons in 1992/93, down slightly from last year's record of 7.4 million.

The harvest of the EC rapeseed crop is nearly complete with the only major producer, France, still combining. As a group, the EC is estimated to harvest 6.2 million tons of rapeseed, 16 percent below last year's record. The French are expected to harvest 1.9 million tons, down 16 percent from 1991/92's record output of 3.1 million. Growing conditions were less than optimal in major portions of France's rapeseed producing regions resulting in reduced yields. Germany and Denmark were adversely affected by extremely cold weather this summer, severely cutting yields. Denmark experienced frigid conditions that reduced the crop to 0.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or 45 percent from 1991/92 and the smallest harvest since 1983/84. The majority of Germany's rapeseed is grown in the northeast, where cold temperatures and wet conditions reduced output significantly. Germany's total rapeseed production is projected down 14 percent from last year, to 2.6 million tons.

Canadian rapeseed (canola) for 1992/93 is projected at 3.5 million tons, down 0.7 million or 17 percent from last year. Major rapeseed growing regions in Alberta and Saskatchewan suffered cold, wet conditions throughout the summer. Late frosts in the spring were followed by continual cool temperatures that retarded growth by an estimated 14 days or more. Frosts early in September prompted producers to swath ahead of schedule in an attempt to save the crop from further freeze damage. Additional yield reductions were avoided by a sunny respite during the last week of September, allowing fields to dry and farmers to continue harvest operations.

China, the world leader in rapeseed production, is estimated to produce 7.1 million tons in 1992/93, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from the all-time high achieved in 1991/92. Last year's record production was the result of excellent yields and a record 6.1 million hectares harvested. This season, harvested area is projected to be down slightly, by 50,000 hectares, and yield potential is expected to be close to the 5-year average.

India ranks as the world's second largest rapeseed producer and is expected to harvest a record 6.2 million tons during 1992/93, an increase of 0.2 million or 3 percent over last year. The importance of rapeseed in India as a source of vegetable oil is reflected in the steady upward trend in both area and yield. Sponsored by government research, new rapeseed varieties, while not of the double-low erucic acid type, are pushing up average yields. A record 6.4 million hectares is projected to be harvested in 1992/93, bolstered by favorable growing conditions. Yield for 1992/93 is estimated to reach a record 0.97 tons per hectare.

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TABLE 28

World Rapeseed Harvested Area
(1,000 hectares)

	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
World Total	11,621	11,452	12,125	12,361	12,767	13,651	14,718	14,751	16,816	17,913	17,113	18,212	20,390	20,277
Australia	42	24	16	12	18	30	74	69	58	43	50	73	140	99
Austria	2	4	4	5	5	6	6	10	23	32	35	39	45	60
Baltic States	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	12	17	15	14	14	15
Bangladesh	195	201	193	186	364	385	369	343	318	334	338	345	350	350
Canada	3,406	2,080	1,402	1,777	2,334	3,071	2,783	2,641	2,671	3,672	2,904	2,529	3,141	3,195
Chile	50	24	10	3	4	19	55	47	60	61	32	29	32	28
China	2,761	2,844	3,801	4,122	3,669	3,413	4,494	4,916	5,267	4,936	4,993	5,504	6,100	6,050
Czechoslovakia	55	91	95	97	118	113	117	121	128	130	133	137	165	149
EC-12	620	873	1,045	1,150	1,241	1,312	1,416	1,418	2,006	1,987	1,806	2,143	2,418	2,322
Denmark	65	103	132	152	162	191	217	227	250	199	231	270	280	180
Belgium-Lux	2	2	1	5	4	5	2	3	5	4	5	7	10	12
France	223	400	469	476	463	430	461	388	740	869	633	693	716	678
Germany	240	263	279	310	356	388	411	456	573	532	576	719	950	1,001
Ireland	0	1	2	3	4	4	4	7	4	4	4	5	5	5
Italy	1	1	1	0	1	2	6	23	28	23	16	17	14	12
Netherlands	7	8	11	11	13	13	10	6	10	7	6	8	7	7
Spain	8	8	25	19	16	10	9	9	8	9	12	24	11	7
United Kingdom	74	92	125	174	222	269	296	299	388	340	323	400	425	420
Ethiopia	52	53	53	51	54	40	45	45	40	45	45	43	44	44
Finland	34	55	56	64	61	58	58	75	81	86	74	65	61	66
FSU-12	11	20	59	100	144	109	119	140	395	607	497	437	486	480
Hungary	33	51	56	58	52	57	56	58	54	39	52	50	50	40
India	3,471	4,113	4,399	3,827	3,874	3,987	3,979	3,719	4,619	4,832	4,967	5,722	6,300	6,400
Norway	5	6	7	8	9	11	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pakistan	409	417	386	385	313	347	351	310	269	334	307	304	310	320
Poland	180	320	277	259	247	396	467	515	499	471	570	500	468	418
Romania	8	14	13	14	24	50	59	58	62	60	20	13	11	10
Sweden	155	172	165	166	161	164	168	171	164	146	175	163	145	126
Switzerland	12	13	13	13	14	14	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18	33	31	58	59
Yugoslavia	42	32	31	44	46	56	63	56	36	29	32	35	18	12
Others 1/	78	40	44	20	15	13	12	12	13	10	11	12	10	10

1/ Others include countries that produced 5,000 tons or less as of 1992/93.

(Metric tons per hectare)

	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
World Average	0.87	0.97	1.02	1.20	1.13	1.25	1.27	1.33	1.39	1.27	1.28	1.38	1.40	1.28
Australia	0.98	0.71	0.94	0.58	0.94	1.07	1.18	1.20	1.10	1.28	1.56	1.36	1.15	1.43
Austria	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.83	3.00	2.70	2.83	2.72	2.74	2.49	2.84	2.17
Baltic States	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.75	0.71	0.87	1.14	1.14	0.67
Bangladesh	0.61	0.61	0.64	0.65	0.70	0.74	0.71	0.67	0.70	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.66
Canada	1.00	1.19	1.32	1.25	1.12	1.11	1.26	1.43	1.44	1.17	1.07	1.29	1.35	1.09
Chile	1.46	1.13	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.58	1.64	1.66	2.05	1.85	1.25	2.00	1.78	1.79
China	0.87	0.84	1.07	1.37	1.17	1.23	1.25	1.20	1.25	1.02	1.09	1.26	1.22	1.17
Czechoslovakia	1.46	2.35	2.11	1.84	2.66	2.66	2.44	2.53	2.63	2.92	2.91	2.77	2.70	2.52
EC-12	2.28	2.70	2.21	2.58	2.18	2.85	2.85	2.87	3.17	2.82	2.96	2.87	3.04	2.67
Belgium-Lux	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.20	3.00	2.67	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.67
Denmark	2.31	2.18	2.20	2.20	1.91	2.48	2.51	2.72	2.22	2.53	2.84	2.94	2.59	2.22
France	2.29	2.76	2.11	2.41	1.96	3.03	2.91	2.76	3.57	2.65	2.76	2.80	3.12	2.75
Germany	2.18	2.61	2.32	2.72	2.41	2.49	2.88	2.94	2.91	3.08	3.27	2.90	3.13	2.56
Ireland	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.25	2.25	1.50	2.29	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00
Italy	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	2.50	2.17	1.91	2.43	2.22	2.50	2.59	2.57	2.50
Netherlands	2.57	3.63	3.36	3.00	2.92	2.92	3.10	3.33	3.10	3.43	3.83	3.25	3.00	3.29
Spain	1.25	1.38	0.56	0.68	0.69	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.25	1.22	1.50	1.25	1.55	1.57
United Kingdom	2.68	3.26	2.60	3.33	2.55	3.44	3.02	3.14	3.49	3.06	2.95	3.00	3.06	3.00
Ethiopia	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.38	0.49	0.49	0.38	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43
FSU-12	0.73	0.70	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.51	0.61	0.76	0.73	0.67	0.83	1.12	1.10	0.81
Finland	1.50	1.60	1.23	1.50	1.66	1.43	1.62	1.85	1.11	1.48	1.62	1.91	1.72	1.80
Hungary	1.24	1.92	1.36	1.47	1.79	1.61	1.52	2.07	1.94	2.08	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.65
India	0.41	0.49	0.54	0.58	0.67	0.77	0.67	0.70	0.75	0.91	0.83	0.90	0.95	0.97
Norway	1.80	1.67	1.29	1.63	2.11	1.73	1.57	1.83	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29
Pakistan	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.69	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.77	0.75
Poland	1.29	1.79	1.79	1.68	2.24	2.30	2.30	2.52	2.39	2.55	2.78	2.41	2.23	1.88
Romania	1.38	1.36	1.08	0.93	0.88	1.14	0.59	0.95	0.81	0.75	0.90	0.85	0.91	0.80
Sweden	1.70	1.66	1.71	1.93	1.98	1.99	1.91	1.88	1.52	1.71	2.11	2.25	1.74	1.43
Switzerland	2.58	2.62	2.62	2.85	2.29	3.07	2.44	2.88	2.94	2.94	3.18	2.53	2.94	2.82
United States	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	1.39	1.58	1.74	1.43	1.42
Yugoslavia	2.21	2.13	2.10	1.80	2.24	2.21	2.00	2.34	2.44	2.35	2.00	1.94	2.00	1.67
Others1/	1.32	1.43	1.18	1.65	1.47	1.62	1.42	1.42	1.23	1.50	1.36	1.33	1.30	1.20

1/ Others include countries that produced 5,000 tons or less as of 1992/93.

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 30

World Rapeseed Production

(1,000 metric tons)

	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
World Total	10,080	11,137	12,350	14,799	14,386	17,079	18,702	19,552	23,457	22,725	21,874	25,129	28,524	25,891
Australia	41	17	15	7	17	32	87	83	64	55	78	99	161	142
Austria	3	8	10	12	12	17	18	27	65	87	96	97	128	130
Baltic States	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	9	12	13	16	16	10
Bangladesh	118	122	123	120	254	285	261	229	222	207	217	228	230	230
Canada	3,411	2,484	1,849	2,225	2,609	3,412	3,498	3,787	3,847	4,311	3,096	3,266	4,224	3,485
Chile	73	27	12	3	4	30	90	78	123	113	40	58	57	50
China	2,402	2,384	4,065	5,656	4,287	4,205	5,607	5,881	6,605	5,044	5,435	6,958	7,436	7,100
Czechoslovakia	80	214	200	178	314	300	285	306	337	380	387	380	445	375
EC-12	1,412	2,360	2,309	2,966	2,708	3,744	4,029	4,066	6,352	5,594	5,342	6,149	7,343	6,189
Belgium-Lux	2	2	1	10	10	11	6	8	15	13	15	21	30	32
Denmark	150	225	290	335	309	474	544	618	556	504	655	793	726	400
France	510	1,103	990	1,148	906	1,304	1,340	1,071	2,645	2,302	1,748	1,937	2,230	1,864
Germany	522	687	648	843	859	967	1,184	1,339	1,665	1,640	1,881	2,088	2,973	2,559
Ireland	0	1	2	5	9	9	6	16	9	9	9	10	10	10
Italy	2	2	2	0	1	5	13	44	68	51	40	44	36	30
Netherlands	18	29	37	33	38	38	31	20	31	24	23	26	21	23
Spain	10	11	14	13	11	11	10	10	10	11	18	30	17	11
United Kingdom	198	300	325	580	565	925	895	940	1,353	1,040	953	1,200	1,300	1,260
Ethiopia	21	22	22	21	24	15	22	22	15	20	20	19	19	19
Finland	51	88	69	96	101	83	94	139	90	127	120	124	105	119
FSU-12	8	14	29	47	69	55	72	106	287	408	410	490	534	390
Hungary	41	98	76	85	93	92	85	120	105	81	94	91	91	66
India	1,428	2,002	2,382	2,207	2,608	3,073	2,681	2,605	3,455	4,377	4,125	5,152	6,000	6,200
Norway	9	10	9	13	19	19	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	9
Pakistan	247	252	238	246	217	234	250	217	204	249	233	228	239	240
Poland	233	572	495	434	554	911	1,073	1,298	1,192	1,199	1,586	1,206	1,043	785
Romania	11	19	14	13	21	57	35	55	50	45	18	11	10	8
Sweden	264	285	282	320	318	327	320	321	250	249	370	367	252	180
Switzerland	31	34	34	37	32	43	39	49	50	50	54	43	50	48
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	25	52	54	83	84
Yugoslavia	93	68	65	79	103	124	126	131	88	68	64	68	36	20
Others 1/	103	57	52	33	22	21	17	17	16	15	15	16	13	12

1/ Others include countries that produced 5,000 tons or less as of 1992/93.

GERMAN POULTRY SITUATION

Poultry meat and egg production in Germany for 1992 are forecast at 611,000 tons and 15.8 billion eggs, respectively. Compared to 1991, this represents a 6-percent increase for poultry meat, but a 1-percent decline in egg production. A similar pattern--meat production up and egg production down--is forecast for 1993. The German poultry sector is being integrated successfully after just 2 years of national reunification efforts, according to the U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Bonn. The purpose of this article is to explore how the differences between the former East and West German poultry sectors are being overcome to forge one integrated poultry industry.

In the 5 years prior to reunification, the East German poultry meat sector was moving forward, but in an unsteady pattern. During the same period, the egg production sector was showing steady increases as per capita consumption increased. In contrast, West Germany's poultry meat production was moving steadily upward based on strong increases in turkey meat production and consistent gains in the broiler sector. At the same time, declining per capita consumption of eggs and negative population growth were steadily reducing egg production.

Much of the contrast in production patterns between the former East and West Germanies was caused by the differing structures of their respective poultry sectors. In the planned East German economy, growth of poultry meat output was limited by an official policy that emphasized pork and dairy product production. Most poultry meat was produced in the 24 broiler plants that were controlled by VEB Kombinat Industrial Animal Production which is part of the State Farm System. Most of the VEB plants were vertically integrated operations that included breeding, hatching, feeding, and slaughter facilities.

Problems in East Germany's State-run broiler production industry centered on the feed and slaughter sectors. In the feed sector, set input and output prices and fixed-ration formulas gave feed manufacturers and broiler producers little incentive to improve. Thus, even though East German broiler rations had a higher grain content than western rations, East Germany's broilers took longer to reach an acceptable market weight. A shortage of slaughter plants in East Germany was another major constraint limiting the expansion of broiler production and, under the State Planning System, construction of new slaughter plants was limited. Additionally, obsolete equipment in the slaughter plants meant that much of the meat produced did not meet modern, sanitary requirements.

Prior to reunification, an estimated 70 percent of egg production in East Germany occurred within the State Farm System. The major breeds of commercial layers were leghorns and leghorn crosses, largely derived from Hungarian breeding stock. Cage sizes were generally smaller and stocking rates more dense than allowed by EC regulations.

Private producers of both poultry meat and eggs in East Germany were mainly small-scale farmers. State-set prices allowed them to make a small profit despite their size. However, extreme price fluctuations during the process of reunification reportedly put most of these small producers out of business.

In West Germany, the broiler industry has shown a decade of steady production increases. The privately-owned broiler industry is part of a well-organized, integrated voluntary organization that includes breeders, hatcheries, growers, and slaughter plants. The organization's purpose is to closely monitor production in order to maintain profitability for all sectors of the industry. The cornerstones of this voluntary organization are the 13 modern slaughter plants, owned by 5 separate companies that account for approximately 90 percen of West Germany's total broiler meat production.

In the late 1980's, marketing of fresh rather than frozen broilers became more important in West Germany. A developing trend was also the production and marketing of heavier birds for sale in the cut-up market.

In contrast to East Germany, the West German turkey sector was expanding rapidly in the 5 years prior to reunification due to efficient production and marketing techniques. German turkey production mainly consists of heavy breec designated for the parts and further processing markets. One breeding line, called "Big-6", reaches a market weight of 16.5 kilograms in 20 weeks or less. Traditional breeds take approximately 2 weeks longer. This production and processing efficiency has made turkey meat highly competitive with other meats including broilers. Turkeys are raised under contract, and like broilers, production is carefully scheduled to maximize profits.

In 1991, total poultry meat production for unified Germany declined 4 percent, to 574,000 tons. With respect to the former West Germany, this represents a break in the uninterrupted upward trend experienced for many years. Despite the national production decline, poultry meat consumption continued to climb i the West due to lower consumption in the East and increased imports from other EC countries.

According to preliminary 1992 information, many of the large, State-controlled production facilities in the former East Germany have been closed or taken ove by Western German poultry producers and/or processors. Even those that have not been taken over directly, have become closely connected with and, in some cases, financially supported by West German producers. Reportedly, both the production and marketing policies for the former East and West Germanies will soon be fully reconciled, yielding a unified poultry industry for the entire country.

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POULTRY MEAT AND EGG PRODUCTION IN GERMANY

Region/Year	Broilers	Turkeys	Total Poultry Meat	Eggs
	----------Thousand metric tons---------			Million Eggs
Former East Germany				
1985	93	1/	162	5,596
1986	93	1/	156	5,634
1987	94	1/	157	5,680
1988	98	1/	165	5,680
1989	121	1/	178	5,905
Former West Germany				
1985	215	60	357	13,150
1986	221	72	376	12,765
1987	228	79	389	12,315
1988	229	96	411	12,280
1989	234	118	425	11,889
Germany				
1990	334	145	599	16,800
1991	316	149	574	15,525
1992 2/	335	165	611	15,750
1993 3/	350	178	640	15,600

1/ Turkey production was insignificant in the former East Germany.
2/ Estimate.
3/ Forecast.

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HONEY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Honey production in 1992 for 9 selected producing countries is forecast at 504,300 tons, down 13,120 tons or 3 percent from 1991. The surveyed countries account for approximately 40 percent of production and 60 to 70 percent of world trade in honey.

Canadian honey production for 1992 is forecast at 29,500 tons, down 9 percent from a year ago. The arrival of spring weather in 1992 was delayed in many regions of Canada resulting in later-than-normal maturity for many crops. In the 3 Prairie Provinces, which account for about 70 percent of Canada's honey production, weather and crop conditions at the beginning of the 1992 season were poor. The spring season arrived late and cold weather prevailed. However, this was followed by excellent crop conditions and plentiful rainfall in the southern part of the Prairie Provinces and a hot, dry season in the northern part where the majority of the honey is produced. Initially, honey flow was heavy. However, rainfall became highly variable throughout the summer months and many areas reported crop stress which adversely affected honey production.

Canadian honeybee colony numbers declined in the late 1980's due to a combination of low honey prices and a health ban on imports of live bees from the United States. In recent years, renewed interest in bee breeding and improved profitability because of higher market prices have stabilized the number of colonies above the one-half million mark. However, industry experts speculate that the 1992 colony count will fall slightly below 500,000 with the departure from the industry of both large and small beekeepers mainly because of the generally poor economic climate.

Mexico's honey outturn for 1992 is forecast at 54,000 tons, 8 percent less than the previous year. The principal reason for the projected decline is excessive rainfall in the main producing areas. In addition to the Africanized bee impact, the domestic honey industry is facing another critical problem. In mid-1992, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH) identified for the first time, commercial colonies infested with the mite Varrora Jacobsini. The SARH imposed a quarantine in affected areas and advised producers to use chemicals or to destroy infested hives to prevent the spread of this mite. Currently, SARH is working with bee researchers and beekeepers to establish nationwide programs for the prevention and control of bee diseases and to build specialized laboratories for genetic research and breeding of bee hybrids.

Beekeeping specialists state that Africanized swarms will find suitable environmental conditions in more than 70 percent of Mexico. Africanized swarms can advance up to 350 miles per year given favorable weather. To date, the progressive Africanization of commercial colonies in Mexico has not affected honey production as much as was earlier predicted. Beekeepers are attempting to improve productivity and control the Africanized bees by adopting modern handling techniques. Honey production has been affected by Africanization in the southern States of Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Guerrero because protective equipment must be used when working with Africanized bees and the cost is prohibitive for small producers. Fortunately, in the Yucatan, the leading honey producing State in Mexico, producers do not need to use protective equipment because the high temperatures effectively dampen the aggressiveness of the African bees.

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The Mexican beekeeping industry is currently undergoing a transformation from a sector mainly comprised of small-scale beekeepers to one dominated by co-ops and large-scale operators. These large concerns are able to implement the costly hybridization techniques and special handling practices that limit the damaging effects Africanized bees might cause. Additionally, only large producers have access to credit at international rates with long repayment periods. Small producers have limited access to credit and financial assistance and generally only enough to enable them and part-time producers to maintain production at subsistence levels.

Argentina's 1992 (October 1991 through March 1992) honey output is forecast at 45,000 tons, 9,000 or 17 percent below last year's revised estimate. Strong winds, storms, and rain in northeastern Buenos Aires Province and south of Santa Fe Province from October through mid-December, followed by drought in January and early February, significantly reduced production prospects in these Provinces. Between 50 and 60 percent of total honey output is produced in Buenos Aires Province. Other principal producing Provinces include Santa Fe, with approximately 20 percent of the total, followed by Cordoba and Entre Rios Provinces, each contributing about 5 percent to the total.

Brazil's honey production in 1992 is expected to increase by 14 percent, to 32,000 tons. This forecast assumes a continuation of favorable weather throughout the season and sufficient improvement in the economy to generate an increase in producer prices and stimulate investment in the honey sector. Several producer associations have expressed concern about the decline in area planted to eucalyptus trees--one of Brazil's major sources of nector. In the southern States, other potential sources have been identified including citrus and apple trees and various wild flowers, flora, and shrubs.

German honey production for 1992 is forecast at 33,000 tons, up 8,000 or 32 percent from 1991. If realized, this would constitute a record harvest resulting from excellent weather and crop conditions.

China is expected to produce 187,000 tons of honey in 1992, 3,000 less than last year's revised estimate. China is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of honey. The bulk of China's honey is produced by itinerant apiarists in eastern and central China. These producers move from region to region depending upon the season and local flowering conditions, generally following the spring from south to north. Producers sell to local cooperatives that act as middlemen by reselling the honey to retailers, food and beverage processors, producers of Chinese medicines, or, in the case of honey destined for the export market, to the Native Products Import/Export Corporation. Zhejiang Province, the country's top honey producer, usually accounts for 30 to 40 percent of national production. Other major provincial producers include Jiangsu and Anhui in eastern China, and Sichuan, Hubei, and Henan in central China. By the end of the Government's eighth 5-year Plan (1991-1995), bee colony numbers are projected to increase to 8.0 million and honey production to 250,000 tons. However, the Plan does not provide any Government financial support to assist the industry in meeting these goals.

Weather and the availability of flowers are the key factors affecting China's honey yields. Cool, wet weather can result in poor flowering and retard bee activity. Other important determinants of honey yields are bee variety and colony management. An estimated 35 to 40 percent of China's bee colonies consist of western bees (mainly Italian) kept in modern, stacked boxes.

Western bees, because of their bigger bodies and larger colony size, are more productive than native varieties. Itinerant bee keepers can reap 6 to 8 honey harvests per year, achieving yields as high as 100 kilograms per hive.

Australian honey output for 1992 (July 1991 to June 1992) is forecast at 25,00 tons, virtually unchanged from last year's revised estimate. Prospects for 1992 were dampened by the lack of early-season rainfall in most producing area and unseasonably cold weather in the remaining producing areas. The poor flowering outlook for eucalyptus, which is an important pollen source, is not expected to improve significantly by the occurrence of spring rains. However ground flora such as Echium or Patterson's curse (Echium Plantagineum), from which more than 40 percent of Australia's honey is derived, will benefit from favorable spring weather. Attempts have been made to biologically control Echium, which is considered to be a noxious weed. If successful, one of the most valuable ground floras would be lost and some southern and central weste producers would have to relocate to other parts of Australia. Cape weed has proven to be a viable alternative to Echium and may assume greater importance to the industry as the availability of Echium decreases.

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TABLE 31

HONEY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	37,105	27,815	32,115	32,321	29,500
Mexico	46,140	48,530	51,000	58,770	54,000
United States	97,114	80,266	89,717	99,840	95,000 2/
Total	180,359	156,611	172,832	190,931	178,500
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	46,000	40,000	47,000	54,000	45,000
Brazil	36,000	34,000	32,300	28,000	32,000
Total	82,000	74,000	79,300	82,000	77,000
EUROPE					
Germany 3/	18,000	29,000	23,000	25,000	33,000
ASIA					
China	156,000	189,000	193,000	190,000	187,000
Japan	4,870	5,343	4,854	4,202	3,800
Total	160,870	194,343	197,854	194,202	190,800
OCEANIA					
Australia	27,622	26,198	27,561	25,287	25,000
TOTAL	468,851	480,152	500,547	517,420	504,300

1/ Calendar year for all countries except Australia which begins in July of the indicated year. 2/First estimate based on objective survey is expected to be released in Februray 1993. 3/ The 1991 and 1992 estimates represent a total for unified Germany; the estimates for 1990 and earlier years reflect production from West Germany only. Official sources estimate 1990 East German honey at 9,000 tons.

October 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TRIP REPORT ON THE COTTON AND TEXTILE SITUATION IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Personnel from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and private industry travel to the former Soviet Union (FSU) from August 31 through September 14, 1992. The team visited textile mills in Russia and cotton producing areas and texti facilities in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. In Russia, the purpose of the tri was to assess the textile industry's short-term outlook for securing raw cott supplies from the Central Asian region of the FSU (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, an Turkmenistan); the team's objective in Central Asia was to evaluate the curre raw cotton supply and demand situation and determine the future outlook for both the cotton and textile industries in this region.

The 1992/93 cotton crop for the FSU is currently forecast at 10.3 million bales, down 0.2 million from last month and 0.9 million from 1991/92. Total harvested area is estimated at 2.9 million hectares, up slightly from the September estimate, but down 4 percent from last season. Cool, wet weather early in the planting season reduced area, while yields are estimated lower because maturity is behind last year's. Civil unrest in Tajikistan has interfered with cotton production and harvesting, reducing the output in that State.

When viewed from an individual country level perspective, Uzbekistan accounts for approximately 60 percent of total output, while Turkmenistan produces around 17 percent of the FSU's cotton output. Cotton areas in both countries are totally irrigated. Irrigation water is supplied by the Syrdar'ya and Amudar'ya rivers. Canal systems are used to transport water from the rivers the cotton fields. The southern and largest cotton area in Turkmenistan receives its water from the Kara Kum Canal which is fed by the Amudar'ya rive

In Uzbekistan, cotton production for 1992/93 is estimated at 6.1 million bale down 0.7 million or 10 percent below last season. Harvested area is estimate at 1.6 million hectares, down 5 percent from 1991/92. In Turkmenistan, 1992/ production is estimated at 1.8 million bales, down 0.2 million from last year The area estimate for Turkmenistan is 0.6 million hectares, down less than 1 percent from 1991/92. Cold, wet weather in both countries reduced planted ar as well as lowered anticipated yields. Based on discussions with Ministry of Agriculture officials, it appears that cotton areas have stabilized. Cotton area could decrease, however, should market conditions and incentives change.

Overall, the 1992/93 crops in both Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan appeared to be late by as much as 25 days. What effect this development will have on yields is unclear at this time. Much will depend upon weather conditions during the next month as the crops in both areas mature. Harvesting usually begins in t major cotton areas in early to mid-September. However, with the harvest in both countries delayed this year, the Uzbekistan crop is particularly vulnerable since the first frost usually occurs between October 25 and Novemb 5. On the other hand, the first frost in Turkmenistan usually occurs about t end of November.

Based on extensive discussions with officials regarding agronomic practices, the officials reported that farmers in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are correctly applying chemical inputs. Both regions use approximately the same level of insecticides and pesticides as the United States. However, soil salinity is a problem, but the procedure of flooding the land prior to planti has helped ameliorate this situation.

The Aral Sea and its diminishing water level is a problem which has no easy solution as cotton production in both countries depends upon irrigation water from the two rivers that feed the Aral Sea: the Syrdar'ya and the Amudar'ya rivers. As long as prices favor cotton production, drastic cuts in cotton acreage appear unlikely. Unless drip irrigation facilities are brought on line (which appears unlikely in the near-term because of cost), the current level of water usage should continue. However, diversion of cotton land to food crops could occur due to continued pressures from a rapidly growing population. Should this happen, every attempt will be made to maintain or increase cotton yields to help offset cotton acreage decreases.

The scheduled visit to Tajikistan's cotton growing areas was canceled because of civil unrest. This situation could affect the output of the 1992/93 crop. Currently, the 1992/93 crop estimate is 1.1 million bales, 6 percent below last year. Total harvested area is forecast at 300,000 hectares, near last season's level.

On the demand side, economic restructuring in the FSU is adversely affecting mill consumption. Domestic use during the 1992/93 marketing season is currently forecast at 7.0 million bales, 7 percent below the September estimate. The decrease in the consumption estimate for the FSU is largely due to expectations of reduced usage in Russia, the largest consuming country in the FSU. In short, the inability of Russia's textile insustry to secure adequate supplies of raw cotton from Central Asia threatened the jobs of approximately 400,000 workers and caused temporary shutdowns during the months of July and August. Moreover, the number of work shifts was reduced from 3 to 2. During our visit, the largest mill in the Moscow region reportedly only had a 5 to 6-day supply of cotton on hand.

Russia also was unable to secure adequate supplies of raw cotton from Central Asia during the 1991/92 marketing season. In the cotton producing countries, this situation resulted in an unusually large amount of the 1991/92 crop apparently being stored at gins and port warehouse facilities.

Russia's inability to secure adequate supplies of raw cotton is further complicated by political and economic relationships with other countries of the FSU. Moreover, Russian textile firms are unable to turn to the international marketplace to purchase cotton because of hard currency shortages. But even if these firms acquired adequate supplies of raw cotton, consumers would be hard put to purchase textile goods since wages have not kept pace with the recent rise in prices for consumer goods. In the long run, once the major Central Asian cotton producers develop viable textile industries, most of their raw cotton production probably will be consumed internally within Central Asia. At that point, Russia and other consuming countries within the FSU that still rely on Central Asian cotton producers may have to look elsewhere to meet a growing portion of their raw cotton requirements.

Last season, Central Asian cotton producers sold more of their cotton on the world market in an effort to earn badly needed foreign exchange. Since their financial situations have not improved, it appears likely that this trend will continue. Consequently, 1992/93 marketing year cotton exports from Central Asia are forecast at 4.0 million bales. Although the bulk of their exports last season appeared to be destined for Europe, some did go to Asia and Mexico.

Although driven by the need to earn foreign exchange, the major cotton producers in Central Asia continue to export cotton to Russia and the other consuming countries of the FSU despite current economic and political differences. This is a logical avenue for the Central Asian cotton producers to pursue because, infrastructurally, the countries which comprise the FSU are linked together by an extensive railroad system. However, the Central Asian cotton producers own the cotton, while Russia owns the entire railway system.

In the long run, however, how much cotton is exported to Russia and other countries of the FSU will depend upon economic and political considerations, price, items to be bartered, and debt reapportionment among the countries.

Although the building of a viable textile industry will take time in Central Asia, there is no question that the countries in this region have chosen this path like so many other developing countries before them. In any event, this will take time. Once the industry is in place, raw cotton exports to Russia and the other countries which comprise the FSU will decline.

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TABLE 32

COTTON AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

	1991/92		
	Area (1000 ha.)	Yield (Kg/ha.)	Production (1000 bales)
AZERBAIJAN	245	725	816
KAZAKHSTAN	117	778	418
KYRGHYZSTAN	26	729	87
TAJKISTAN	298	856	1,172
TURKMENISTAN	604	710	1,970
UZBEKISTAN	1,720	859	6,788
TOTAL	3,010	814	11,250
	1992/93		
	Area (1000 ha.)	Yield (Kg/ha.)	Production (1000 bales)
AZERBAIJAN	225	726	750
KAZAKHSTAN	110	910	460
KYRGHYZSTAN	25	784	90
TAJKISTAN	300	798	1,100
TURKMENISTAN	600	653	1,800
UZBEKISTAN	1,640	810	6,100
TOTAL	2,900	773	10,300
Percent Change From 1991/92			
AZERBAIJAN	−8	0	−8
KAZAKHSTAN	−6	17	10
KYRGHYZSTAN	−4	8	3
TAJKISTAN	1	−7	−6
TURKMENISTAN	−1	−8	−9
UZBEKISTAN	−5	−6	−10
AVERAGE	−4	−5	−8

October 1992
Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS,USDA

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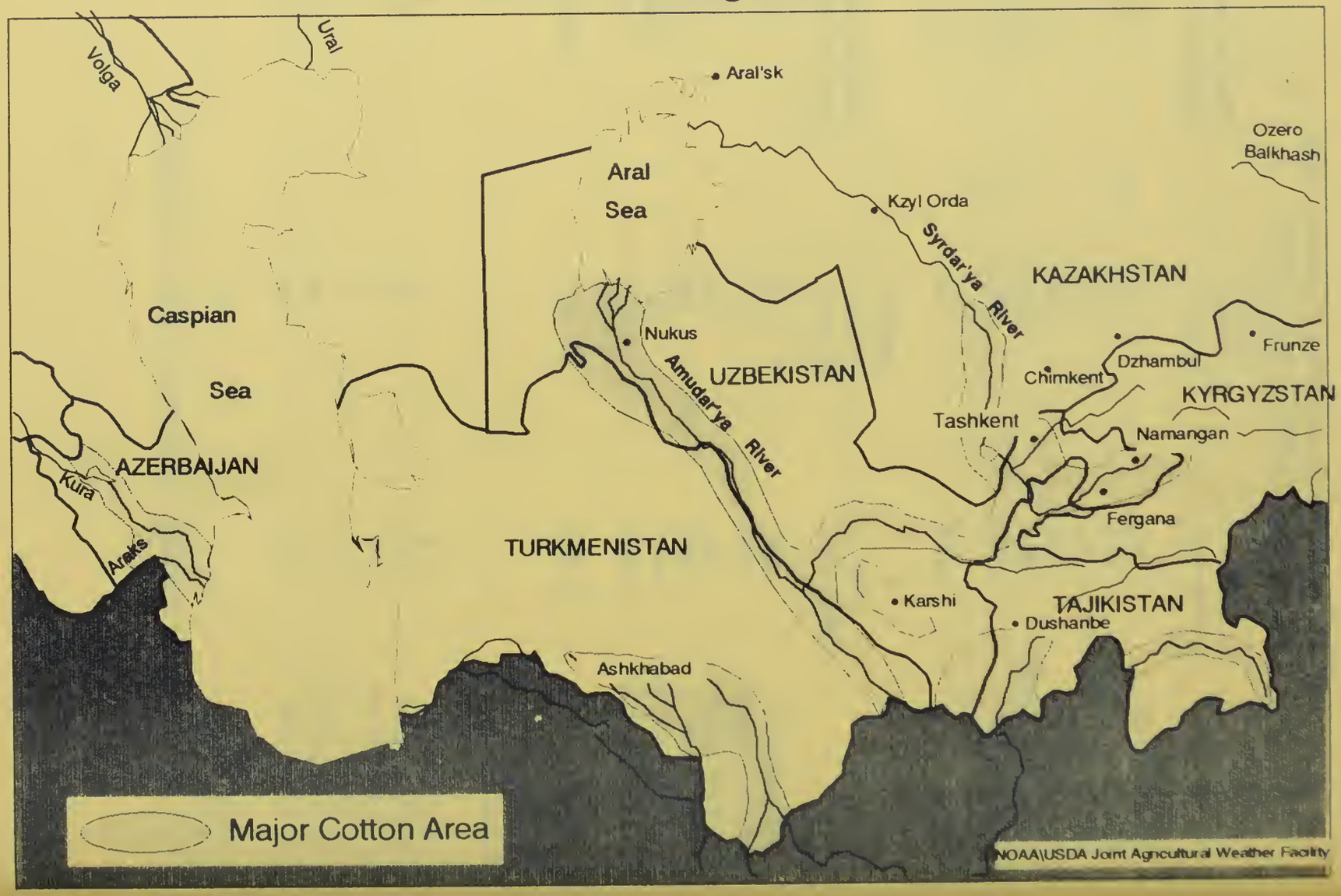
MAP 2

FORMER SOVIET UNION
Cotton Growing Areas



SIERRA LEONE RICE PRODUCTION

Sierra Leone's 1992/93 rice production is estimated at 235,000 tons (milled basis), up 33,000 or 16 percent from last year. Total harvested area for 1992/93 is estimated at 270,000 hectares, up 10 percent from 1991/92 (1991/92 area decreased due to civil disruption), but still well below average. Yields are forecast to rebound slightly this year as some of the paddy areas under higher-yielding cultivation methods are put back into production.

Situation Highlights: Sierra Leone's main crop and mainstay of the national diet is rice. Production decreased in 1991 due to guerrilla activity related to the civil war in neighboring Liberia. The war extended into 6 of the 13 districts in Sierra Leone, preventing planting in the southern and eastern growing areas. While civil strife has ceased in the major producing areas, 1992/93 rice production is expected to remain well below traditional levels. Production should show an improvement over last year due to the recent recapture of the farmland by the Sierra Leonean army, thereby allowing many farmers to return their lands to cultivation. Total harvested area will remain below normal as many areas still are not secured.

Rehabilitation of the recaptured areas has been slowed by the destruction of the infrastructure and looting of seeds and tools. Some farmers returned to their land, but the severe shortage of inputs, such as rice seed, limited planting. Relief agencies are providing seed to settled farmers; however, there is concern that the seed is being consumed for food. An estimated 590,000 Sierra Leonean refugees are displaced either in Sierra Leone, Liberia, or Guinea. In the best of circumstances, it will be another year before all of Sierra Leone's displaced farmers are resettled.

Cultivation Practices: Rice farming is indigenous to the swamps and coastal areas of Sierra Leone. Area planted with rice is constrained by a lack of inputs and capital investment rather than the availability of land. Fields are often left fallow for 1 to 2 years, as farmers rotate different areas into production. Most farms are at the subsistence level with few large-scale enterprises. A major constraint in developing large-scale farms is that outsiders desiring to farm within another ethnic community may only lease land.

Seed used for planting generally is the traditional variety that is gathered from the previous year's harvest; there is virtually no use of improved high-yielding varieties. Fertilizers and pesticides are rarely applied to the crop, with the only purchased inputs being small quantities of phosphates and urea. Mechanization is extremely limited, consisting mainly of draft animals. Also, farm labor is at a premium as workers are drawn by the higher wages of the diamond fields.

Rice is grown by a variety of methods. In addition to the traditional slash and burn and bush-fallow techniques, farmers grow rice on inland swamps, "boli lands" (low saucer shaped depressions), flood plains of major rivers, and coastal tidal flats. Production from the "boli" and swamp areas were reduced last year during the civil disturbances. Over one-third of the rice crop is grown on inland swamps. The swamp rice system is essentially a modified irrigated rice culture. Swampy areas are cleared of brush and trees, and water control structures are built to regulate water depth during the rainy season.

In the northern and eastern areas of the country, rice is mainly dryland production. In the south, flooding techniques are commonly used. "Boli lands are flooded for 3 to 4 months during the rainy season. Flood plains between the estuaries of 2 large rivers also are used to support rice production. During the rainy season, the fields flood to a depth of 2 to 6 feet. Some deep-water or floating varieties are grown in this region. These methods are very beneficial as the alluvial soils are fertile and high yields are possible Rice also is grown on tidal flats which become flooded with fresh water at the river mouths during the rainy season, with fresh water keeping salt water away from the fields. Farmers then clear away the dense thickets from along the tidal shores and plant rice at low tide.

Agricultural Background: Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, contributing approximately two-fifths of the gross domestic product and employing two-thirds of the labor force. Rice supplies over 50 percent o the total calories in rural diets, but production has failed to keep pace with population growth. Imported rice now meets over 40 percent of the country's consumption requirements. Other important food crops are corn, cassava, and peanuts. The most important export crops are cocoa, coffee, and palm kernels.

Planting and harvesting periods are usually determined by the rainy season. Planting begins in May and harvesting starts in September. During this 5-mont period, Sierra Leone receives almost 90 percent of its annual 110-inch rainfall.

Current agricultural policy is focused almost entirely on resettling and rehabilitating the areas affected by civil strife in the South and East. Initially, this policy only will restore output to pre-1990 levels. Actual improvements in agricultural production are still a number of years away.

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SIERRA LEONE RICE

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93f
Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)	425	400	380	380	385	360	370	310	245	270
Yield (Kg/Ha)	0.78	0.71	0.81	0.83	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.77	0.82	0.87
Milled Production (1,000 Tons)	330	285	308	315	326	310	310	240	202	235
Rough Production (1,000 Tons)	524	460	505	525	543	517	517	400	337	392

October 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division/FAS/USDA

DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE SITUATION

In the Northern Hemisphere, 1992/93 is expected to mark a return to normal levels of deciduous fruit production. Output of deciduous fruit and table grapes in selected Northern Hemisphere countries is projected to be 37.0 million tons, up 26 percent from 1991/92's reduced crop.

APPLES: Apple production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries for the 1992/93 season is forecast at 20.5 million tons, up 35 percent from 1991/92's weather-reduced crop of 15.2 million tons. Larger crops in most of the Wester States offset downturns elsewhere in the United States to boost 1992/93 production to an estimated 4.7 million tons, 4 percent higher than last seaso and potentially the largest U.S. crop in the past 5 years. Favorable weather and excellent growing conditions in Canada and Mexico are expected to yield bumper crops of 545,000 and 600,000 tons, respectively. If realized, this would increase 1992/93 North American apple production by 4 percent over the 1991/92 level, to 5.8 million tons.

The largest increases in apple production during the 1992/93 season are expected to occur in the European Community (EC) where favorable weather helpe boost production to an estimated 10.1 million tons, an 82-percent increase ove 1991/92's frost-reduced harvest. In Germany, the combined effects of an extraordinarily low crop in 1991/92 and favorable flowering and growing conditions during the 1992/93 season are expected to result in a record apple crop of 3.2 million tons, 171 percent higher than in 1991/92. These same factors benefited the French apple crop which, unaffected by late-summer floods, is projected to increase 72 percent, to 2.1 million tons. Reportedly, above average late-winter/early-spring temperatures helped Italian apple growers achieve a less dramatic, yet significant, 24-percent increase in production, to 2.3 million tons. After 4 consecutive years of declining production, favorable weather apparently boosted apple output in Spain 119 percent, to 1.0 million tons. If realized, this would be Spain's largest crop since the 1983/84 season.

Japanese apple production for 1992/93 is estimated at 1.0 million tons, up 35 percent from last season. The 1991/92 crop was seriously damaged by a typhoon that hit Japan's major apple growing areas just before the harvest season. Because of the large number of trees that were blown down, it was anticipated that recovery would take several years. However, intensive cultural care by growers, coupled with favorable weather this season, has restored output almos to pre-typhoon levels.

PEARS: Pear production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries for 1992/93 is projected at 5.0 million tons, up 31 percent over 1991/92's outturn of 3.8 million tons. North American pear production is expected to increase 4 percen in 1992/93, to 900,500 tons. The United States experienced generally favorabl weather in most growing areas. Consequently, U.S. pear production is expected to increase 4 percent in 1992/93, to 855,000 tons. Canadian pear production i expected to increase to 17,000 tons, 4 percent above last season's drought-stressed crop. In Mexico, where pear production dropped 38 percent in 1991/92 due to disease problems and a large-scale tree removal program, a 6-percent increase, to 28,500 tons, is projected.

The largest percentage increases on the season are forecast for Europe, where pear crops in most countries have recovered from last season's frost damage. Production in selected European countries is forecast at 3.7 million tons, up 45 percent from 1991/92. Pear production in the EC is expected to increase 53 percent in 1992/93, to 3.1 million tons. The largest increase is projected in Italy, where favorable weather during flowering and fruit setting, coupled with the alternate bearing effect following last season's reduced crop, are expected to boost 1992/93 production 37 percent, to 1.3 million tons. If realized, this would be Italy's largest crop since the 1980/81 season. Other countries reporting beneficial weather-induced increases during 1992/93 are: Spain, up 69 percent, to 620,700 tons; Germany, up 134 percent, to 528,100 tons; France, up 76 percent, to 393,700 tons; and, Switzerland, where pear output is expected to double yielding a potential record crop of 147,840 tons.

APRICOTS: Apricot production in selected countries during 1992 is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 9 percent from last year. Combined output in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to rise 10 percent in 1992, to 1.1 million tons. As with other deciduous fruits, much of the increase in apricot production this season can be attributed to improved weather in Europe. Reportedly, France, with an estimated 1992 crop of 148,000 tons, boasts the largest percentage increase in the Northern Hemisphere, followed by Italy, with a projected 19-percent gain, and the United States, with a projected California crop of 100,000 tons that is 15 percent larger than the 1991 harvest. Apricot production in the Southern Hemisphere is estimated at 121,200 tons, down marginally from last year, mainly due to smaller crops in Australia and Chile.

CHERRIES: Cherry production in selected countries of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres is estimated at 1.2 million tons, a 41-percent increase over 1991 and 15 percent higher than the previous 5-year average. Improved weather was the major factor boosting 1992 cherry production throughout Europe. Germany's cherry output is expected to nearly triple in 1992 for a total of 323,600 tons. Despite some losses in Michigan and New York, U.S. cherry production is expected to total 273,900 tons in 1992, 22 percent greater than in 1991, but slightly less than the previous 5-year average. On contrast, cherry production in the Southern Hemisphere is estimated at 17,300 tons, down 10 percent from last year, due to smaller crops in Chile and Australia.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES: Peach and nectarine production in selected countries for 1992 is forecast at 6.9 million tons, up 10 percent from the estimated 6.2 million produced in 1991. Favorable weather contributed to record 1992 crops in Spain and Greece, estimated at 904,600 and 900,000 tons, respectively. The peach and nectarine crops in France and Italy also benefited from favorable weather during the growing season. The 1992 French crop is estimated at 527,800 tons and the Italian crop at 1.7 million tons. Conversely, weather problems led to decreases in North American peach and nectarine production. Dry conditions in British Columbia and cool, wet conditions in Ontario reportedly resulted in a 19-percent decline in Canada's 1992 crop, currently estimated at 29,000 tons. Poor weather and a late-season freeze are expected to lower Mexico's 1992 crop to 220,000 tons, 10 percent less than in 1991. Some U.S. growing areas experienced frost damage during the season resulting in a 1992 crop projection of 1.4 million tons, 3 percent below the 1991 level.

TABLE GRAPES: The forecast for 1992 foreign table grape production is 3.9 million tons, 4 percent higher than the 1991 level of 3.8 million tons. Favorable weather during Italy's 1992 growing season is expected to result in a table grape crop of 1.5 million tons, 8 percent higher than in 1991 and potentially the largest harvest since 1987. Improved weather also is expected to boost France's 1992 production 76 percent, to 121,000 tons. Severe flooding in September reportedly had little impact on grape production because French vineyards are predominately located on hillsides. Poor weather throughout the growing season in most of Mexico's table grape producing areas is expected to lead to a 13-percent decline in 1992 production, to an estimated 300,000 tons. A 1992 forecast for U.S. table grape production is not yet available. Table grape production in the Southern Hemisphere is expected to reach a new high of 942,100 tons due to record crops in Argentina, Chile, and South Africa.

1/ Reporting on deciduous fruits and table grapes from Yugoslavia has been temporarily discontinued.

John Wingard, (202) 720-6791

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TABLE 34
WORLD APPLE PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	539.7	535.2	545.0
Mexico	520.0	550.0	600.0
United States	4,398.4	4,490.0	4,670.6
Total	5,458.1	5,575.2	5,815.6
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	235.1	139.0	409.5
Denmark	70.0	55.0	90.0
France	1,895.4	1,235.9	2,121.7
Germany	2,222.0	1,164.8	3,161.6
Greece	341.8	180.0	260.0
Italy	2,102.0	1,837.0	2,278.6
Netherlands	431.0	223.0	491.0
Spain 2/	635.1	462.1	1,011.9
United Kingdom	264.0	285.6	311.5
Total	8,196.4	5,582.4	10,135.8
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria 2/	268.4	243.2	251.9
Hungary	945.5	859.0	730.0
Norway	49.5	50.8	50.9
Sweden	68.3	54.1	85.0
Switzerland 2/	313.3	118.4	426.0
Turkey	1,900.0	1,900.0	1,950.0
Total	3,545.0	3,225.5	3,493.8
TOTAL EUROPE	11,741.4	8,807.9	13,629.6
ASIA:			
Japan	1,053.0	760.3	1,025.0
Taiwan	12.6	16.9	16.5
Total	1,065.6	777.2	1,041.5
Total Northern Hemisphere	18,265.1	15,160.3	20,486.7
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/			
Argentina	950.0	1,100.0	N/A 4/
Australia	292.0	324.0	N/A
Chile	750.0	780.0	N/A
New Zealand	424.7	443.4	N/A
South Africa	542.4	588.2	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	2,959.1	3,235.6	N/A
WORLD TOTAL	21,224.2	18,395.9	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include apples produced exclusively for processing. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated. 4/ N/A = not available until January 1993.

October 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 35

WORLD PEAR PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	17.2	16.4	17.0
Mexico	43.7	27.0	28.5
United States	874.3	820.6	855.0
Total	935.2	864.0	900.5
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	62.2	68.0	69.9
Denmark	6.9	5.7	6.0
France	318.5	224.0	393.7
Germany	379.6	225.3	528.1
Greece	90.6	64.1	80.0
Italy	1,032.7	931.0	1,273.6
Netherlands	90.0	96.0	89.0
Spain 2/	449.4	367.8	620.7
United Kingdom	36.7	38.1	20.5
Total	2,466.6	2,020.0	3,081.5
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria 2/	41.0	36.2	38.9
Norway	5.6	4.1	4.1
Sweden	10.9	7.6	11.0
Switzerland 2/	63.9	73.9	147.8
Turkey	413.0	403.0	410.0
Total	534.4	524.8	611.8
TOTAL EUROPE	3,001.0	2,544.8	3,693.3
ASIA:			
Japan	443.0	434.5	452.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,379.2	3,843.3	5,045.8
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/			
Argentina	275.0	335.0	N/A 4/
Australia	124.0	127.0	N/A
Chile	163.0	166.0	N/A
New Zealand	15.1	15.0	N/A
South Africa	204.3	212.7	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	781.4	855.7	N/A
WORLD TOTAL	5,160.6	4,699.0	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include pears producted exclusively for processing. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated. 4/ N/A = not available until January 1993.

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TABLE 36

WORLD APRICOT PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
THERN HEMISPHERE				
ce	128.0	110.4	106.6	148.0
ce	83.9	113.4	69.3	90.0
	189.0	203.2	168.0	200.0
n	165.0	119.6	207.1	194.7
ey	449.0	300.0	343.0	350.0
d States	108.9	111.1	86.9	100.0
No. Hemisphere	1,123.8	957.7	980.9	1,082.7
THERN HEMISPHERE				
ntina	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.0
alia	31.0	33.1	34.0	33.4
	14.0	14.7	15.5	12.0
Zealand	8.8	10.0	9.3	9.3
h Africa	43.0	51.2	47.7	50.5
So. Hemisphere	113.4	125.5	122.5	121.2
LD TOTAL	1,237.2	1,083.2	1,103.4	1,203.9

eliminary.

TABLE 37

WORLD CHERRY PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
THERN HEMISPHERE				
da	13.5	8.8	10.6	10.8
ce	99.0	72.4	55.4	84.4
any	276.8	259.3	112.5	323.6
ce	35.8	43.3	24.1	38.0
	136.5	108.8	105.0	140.0
n	14.5	16.0	15.4	15.3
n	64.7	54.8	73.4	91.0
ey	214.0	233.0	246.0	250.0
d States	295.3	236.9	223.7	273.9
No. Hemisphere	1,150.1	1,033.3	866.1	1,227.0
THERN HEMISPHERE				
alia	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8
	10.6	11.2	12.3	10.5
So. Hemisphere	17.6	18.4	19.3	17.3
LD TOTAL	1,167.7	1,051.7	885.4	1,244.3

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TABLE 38

WORLD PEACH & NECTARINE PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Canada	39.5	46.7	35.8	29.0
France	546.0	491.9	405.5	527.8
Greece	641.0	764.8	792.3	900.0
Italy	1,682.0	1,767.0	1,492.7	1,675.0
Japan	180.2	189.8	186.0	191.9
Mexico	265.0	265.0	245.0	220.0
Spain	765.9	629.3	690.7	904.6
Turkey	317.0	350.0	350.0	360.0
United States	1,268.2	1,223.4	1,407.2	1,358.7
Total No. Hemisphere	5,704.8	5,727.9	5,605.2	6,167.0
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	260.0	250.0	200.0	250.0
Australia	63.4	68.0	72.0	74.0
Chile	162.4	181.0	180.0	180.0
New Zealand	24.6	26.6	25.6	23.4
South Africa	139.2	145.6	152.8	155.6
Total So. Hemisphere	649.6	671.2	630.4	683.0
WORLD TOTAL	6,354.4	6,399.1	6,235.6	6,850.0

1/ Preliminary.

TABLE 39

WORLD TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	125.0	128.0	69.0	121.3
Greece	329.3	287.6	312.9	290.0
Italy	1,490.0	1,212.5	1,390.0	1,500.0
Japan	239.5	276.1	270.6	275.7
Mexico	345.0	342.0	345.0	300.0
Spain	423.8	476.8	471.8	473.2
United States	714.2	770.2	726.1	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	140.0	146.0	150.0	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	140.0	146.0	150.0	155.0
Chile	540.0	660.0	640.0	660.0
South Africa	101.8	110.5	112.2	127.1
Total So. Hemisphere	781.8	916.5	902.2	942.1
WORLD TOTAL	821.8	1,062.5	1,052.2	N/A

1/ Preliminary.

October 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessmnet Division, FAS, USDA

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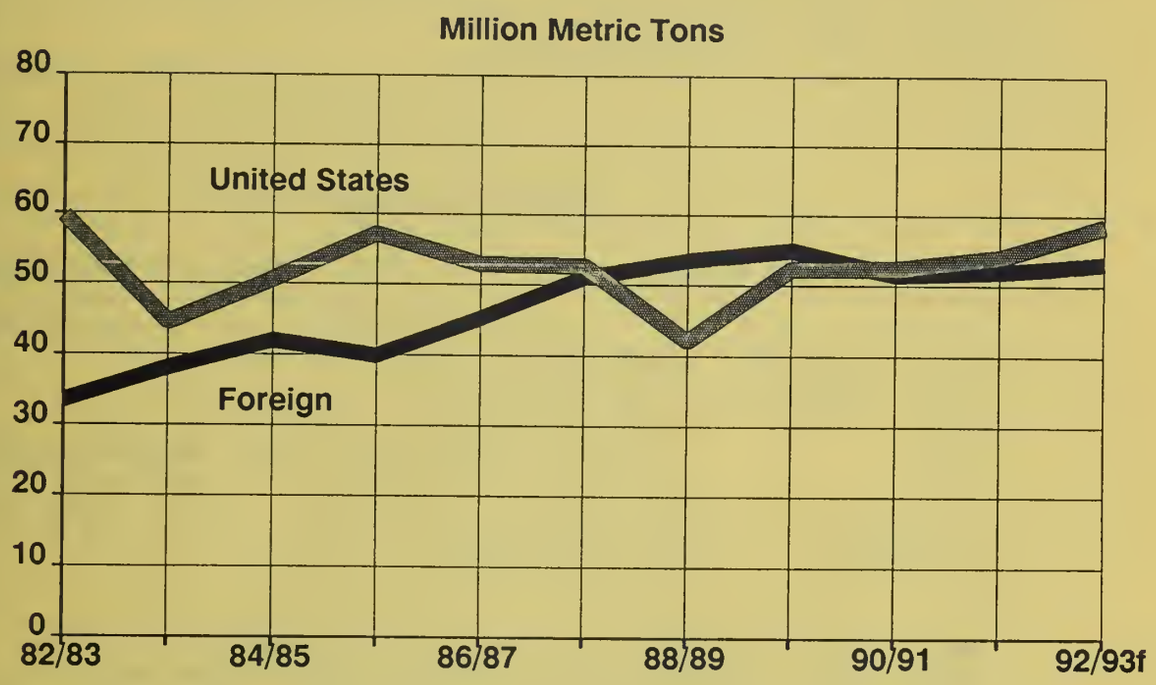
World Soybean Production



Production Articles This Month...

World Soybean
World Sugar
Dried Fruit
World Dairy
World Wheat
Malaysian Palm Oil
FSU Historical Series

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-272), November 10, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m.
* Eastern time on December 11, 1992.
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels		Metric tons to 480-lb. bales	
Wheat & soybeans	= MT*36.7437	Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Corn, sorghum, rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric tons to hundredweight	
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

African Franc Zone countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

November 1992

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

Wheat..... 6
Coarse Grains..... 7
Rice..... 8
Oilseeds..... 8
Cotton..... 11

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 12
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 13
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 14
Table 4. Total Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 15
Table 5. Corn Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 16
Table 6. Barley Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 17
Table 7. Oats Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 18
Table 8. Rye Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 19
Table 9. Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 20
Table 10. Rice Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 21
Table 11. Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 22
Table 12. Soybean Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 23
Table 13. Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 24
Table 14. Peanut Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 25
Table 15. Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 26
Table 16. Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 27
Table 17. Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 28
Table 18. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 29
Table 19. Reliability of November Production Projections..... 30

SUBJECT PAGE

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 31

WEATHER BRIEFS

Western Europe: Heavy Rains Continue..... 32
Southern Africa: Rainfall Eases Dryness..... 32
Southeast Asia: Typhoons Cause Floods..... 32

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Argentina: Frosts Damage Deciduous Fruits and Grapes..... 33
Australia: Forestry Situation..... 33
Brazil: Forestry Situation..... 34
Brazil: Orange Production Estimate for 1991/92 Revised Upward..... 34
Canada: Interim Payment Announced for Grains..... 35
Chile: Forestry Situation..... 35
Chile: Joint Venture Company to Begin Commercial Cranberry Production.. 36
FSU-12: Cotton Area and Production by State..... 36
Hungary: Red Meat Production Down Due to Weak Demand..... 37
Mexico: Forestry Situation..... 37
New Zealand: Forestry Situation..... 38
Thailand: Pineapple Production Estimate Revised Upward..... 37
Venezuela: Forestry Situation..... 39
Zimbabwe: Tobacco Production to Decline in 1993 Due to Drought..... 39

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World Soybean Production..... 40
World Centrifugal Sugar Production..... 42
World Cane Sugar Production..... 48
World Beet Sugar Production..... 54
Malaysian Palm Oil Production..... 58
Dairy Production in Selected Countries..... 61
Raisin/Sultana Production in Selected Countries..... 71
Dried Prune Production in Selected Countries..... 74
Livestock, Meat, Dairy, and Sugar Production in the Former Soviet Union. 75
World Wheat Situation..... 83

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SUBJECT PAGE

FEATURE TABLES

Table 20. World Centrifugal Sugar Production..... 45
Table 21. Sugarcane Area, Yield, and Production..... 51
Table 22. Sugarbeet Area, Yield, and Production..... 56
Table 23. Malaysian Palm Oil Production..... 60
Table 24. Milk Cow Numbers in Selected Countries..... 65
Table 25. Cow Milk Production in Selected Countries..... 66
Table 26. Butter Production in Selected Countries..... 67
Table 27. Cheese Production in Selected Countries..... 68
Table 28. Nonfat Dry Milk Production in Selected Countries..... 69
Table 29. Casein Production in Selected Countries..... 70
Table 30. Total Meat Production in the States of the Former USSR..... 76
Table 31. Beef and Veal Production in the States of the Former USSR.... 77
Table 32. Cattle and Buffalo Inventories in the States of the Former USSR..... 77
Table 33. Pork Production in the States of the Former USSR..... 78
Table 34. Hog Inventories in the States of the Former USSR..... 78
Table 35. Lamb, Mutton and Goat Meat Production in the States of the Former USSR..... 79
Table 36. Sheep and Goat Inventories in the States of the Former USSR.. 79
Table 37. Cow Milk Production in the States of the Former USSR..... 80
Table 38. Milk Cow Numbers in the States of the Former USSR..... 80
Table 39. Cheese Production in the States of the Former USSR..... 81
Table 40. Butter Production in the States of the Former USSR..... 81
Table 41. Centrifugal Sugar Production in the States of the Former USSR..... 82

FEATURE CHARTS

Chart 1. U.S. and Competitor Wheat Area, Yield, and Production..... 85

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

November 1992

World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 553.1 million tons, up 5.0 million or 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from the previous year. Total foreign production is estimated at 486.2 million tons, up 5.0 million or 1 percent from last month, but down slightly from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follow:

- **United States** Production is estimated at 66.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 24 percent from 1991/92.

- **FSU-12** Production is estimated at 89.0 million tons, up 4.1 million or 5 percent from last month and up 23 percent from last year. Harvest results indicate a record yield in Kazakhstan and yield also is reported higher for European Russia.

- **Pakistan** Production is estimated at 15.6 million tons, up 1.0 million or 7 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Favorable weather at the grain-fill stage boosted estimated production.

- **Australia** Production is estimated at 13.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month and up 26 percent from last year. Estimated area increased 600,000 hectares based on recent government estimates. However, yield decreased owing to drought in the northeast and excessive moisture in southern growing areas.

- **Morocco** Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, up 0.2 million or 12 percent from last month, but down 68 percent from last year. Drought did not reduce yield as much as previously estimated.

- **Mexico** Production is estimated at 3.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 14 percent from last month and down 19 percent from last year. Area is estimated lower for spring wheat and heavy fall rains interfered with the harvest.

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- o EC-12 — Production is estimated at 84.0 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. Harvest results from France's northern wheat belt indicate a yield lower than anticipated.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 836.8 million tons, up 12.9 million or 2 percent from last month and up 5 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is estimated at 563.0 million tons, up 2.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States — Production is forecast at 273.8 million tons, up 10.5 million or 4 percent from last month and up 25 percent from last year. Corn production is raised 9.9 million tons to a record 237.0 million. Sorghum output is increased 0.6 million tons to 22.3 million.

- o FSU-12 — Production is estimated at 88.9 million tons, up 3.2 million or 4 percent from last month and up 22 percent from last year. Higher yields for barley, oats, and rye more than offset a decline in corn. Record grain yields were reported in Kazakhstan.

- o Baltic Reps. — Production is estimated at 2.4 million tons, up 0.3 million or 16 percent from last month, but down 45 percent from last year. Harvest reports indicate higher-than-previously-expected output in drought-stricken areas.

- o Australia — Production is estimated at 8.1 million tons, up 0.6 million or 7 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. A prolonged cool, moist growing season lifted production prospects.

- o EC-12 — Production is estimated at 80.5 million tons, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 10 percent from last year. In Italy, exceptionally good growing conditions boosted estimated corn yield.

- o **China** Production is estimated at 106.9 million tons, down 2.0 million or 2 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Early summer drought in the North China Plain and a lack of irrigation water caused yield prospects to be lowered.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 349.5 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 344.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 8 percent from 1991/92. Higher estimated yield increased prospective output.

- o **Japan** Production is estimated at 9.7 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from last year. A recent Ministry of Agriculture survey indicated lower area and yield due to cool weather early in the season.

OILSEEDS: World oilseed production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 224.2 million tons, down 0.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up slightly from 1991/92. Foreign production for 1992/93 is forecast at 156.2 million tons, down 2.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 68.0 million tons, up 1.7 million or 3 percent from last month and up 6 percent from 1991/92.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 112.2 million tons, up 1.7 million or 2 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean production is forecast at a record 53.2 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o **United States** Production is estimated at 59.0 million tons, up 1.6 million or 3 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Yields are forecast to be excellent in several important producing states and contribute to a record estimated national yield.

- o **Brazil** Production is projected at 19.8 million tons, up 0.6 million or 3 percent from October and up 4 percent from 1991/92. Favorable early season weather and good soil moisture support a higher estimated planted area.

- o **China** Production is projected at 9.7 million tons, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from October and down slightly from 1991/92. Harvested area and yield were reduced due to drought in the North China Plain, particularly in Shandong Province.

* **Cottonseed:** World cottonseed production for 1992/93 is projected at 33.6 million tons, down 1.8 million or 5 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 27.9 million tons, down 1.9 million or 6 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is projected at 5.7 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 10 percent from 1991/92.

- o **China** Production is projected at 7.8 million tons, down 1.8 million or 18 percent from October and down 19 percent from 1991/92. Projected yield was reduced due to drought in the North China Plain and pest infestation in Shandong Province.

- o **FSU-12** Production is projected at 3.9 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from October and down 12 percent from 1991/92. Poor weather early in the growing season reduced estimated yield.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.3 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and down 1 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.3 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 2.0 million tons, down slightly from October and down 11 percent from 1991/92. Initial harvest reports indicate a slight reduction in estimated yield.

- o **China** Production is projected at 5.3 million tons, down 0.5 million or 9 percent from October and down 16 percent from 1991/92. Projected yield was reduced due to drought in the North China Plain.

* Sunflowerseed: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.2 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 5 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.9 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o United States Production is projected at 1.3 million tons, unchanged from October, but down 19 percent from last year. Projected yield is up 5 percent from 1991/92, but area is down 23 percent.

  - o Eastern Europe Production is projected at 2.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 10 percent from October, but down 2 percent from 1991/92. Reports from Romania indicate that farmers responded favorably to government incentives to increase production, which included a bonus of two liters of oil for each 100 kilograms of sunflowerseed. While Romania's yield is projected down by 11 percent from 1991/92, area increased by an estimated 0.2 million hectares, to 570,000.

  - o EC-12 Production is projected at 4.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 5 percent from October, but up 3 percent from 1991/92. Spanish sunflowerseed is projected lower due to poor yields from late-planted sunflowers in the northern growing region.

* Rapeseed: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 25.9 million tons, up slightly from last month, but down 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 25.9 million tons, up slightly from last month, but down 9 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o United States Production is estimated at 84,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated up slightly from 1991/92.

* Copra: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* Palm Kernels: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.6 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 7 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* Palm Oil: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o Indonesia — Production is projected at 3.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from October and up 15 percent from 1991/92. The increase is based on a higher estimate of harvested area.

COTTON: World cotton production for 1992/93 is projected at 87.3 million bales, down 5.2 million or 6 percent from last month and down 9 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 71.1 million bales, down 5.5 million or 7 percent from last month and down 9 percent from the record crop of last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States — Production is estimated at 16.2 million bales, up 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 8 percent from last year. October weather was beneficial to crop development, especially in Texas and Arkansas, while Louisiana output declined. Record yields are expected in Arkansas and California.

- o China — Production is estimated at 21.0 million bales, down 5.0 million or 19 percent from last month and down 20 percent from last year. The decline is a result of a reduction in estimated yield. The crop was adversely affected by insect infestation, drought, and late maturity.

- o FSU-12 — Production is estimated at 9.9 million bales, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and down 12 percent from last year. This year's crop was negatively impacted by lower-than-normal temperatures during the early stages of development, slowing maturity and lowering estimated yield.

- o Australia — Production is estimated at 1.8 million bales, down 0.1 million or 5 percent from last month and down 24 percent from last year's record. Crop area was reduced based on irrigation water shortages due to below-normal reservoir levels.

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TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/9	1991/9	Oct.	Nov.	1990/91	1991/92	Oct.	Nov.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	77.2	69.9	72.3	69.3	57.7	62.4	39.5	34.3	39.4	39.4	2,736	1,981	2,459	2,459
Winter	56.9	51.1	51.1	49.9	39.4	41.9	40.7	34.8	38.3	38.3	2,031	1,373	1,607	1,607
Other	20.3	18.9	21.2	19.4	18.3	20.5	36.4	33.3	41.5	41.5	706	608	852	852
Rye	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	27.1	24.6	29.4	29.4	10	10	12	12
Soybeans	57.8	59.2	59.1	56.5	58.0	58.1	34.1	34.2	36.3	37.3	1,926	1,987	2,108	2,167
Corn	74.2	76.0	79.3	67.0	68.8	72.2	118.5	108.6	123.8	129.3	7,934	7,474	8,938	9,329
Sorghum	10.5	11.0	13.5	9.1	9.8	12.3	63.1	59.0	69.3	71.2	573	579	853	878
Barley	8.2	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.3	56.1	55.2	62.4	62.4	422	464	456	456
Oats	10.4	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.8	4.5	60.1	50.7	65.6	65.6	358	243	295	295
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	5,529	5,617	5,615	5,666	156.1	154.5	166.7	168.2
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	12.4	14.1	13.4	11.7	13.0	11.2	634	652	681	694	15.5	17.6	15.9	16.2

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1990/91	588.1	513.6	74.5	32.1	3.9	84.7	5.2	41.3	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	36.9
1991/92 prel.	542.3	488.4	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.1	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.8	3.0	10.7	2.1	16.5	40.7
1992/93 proj.																				
October	548.1	481.2	66.9	28.7	3.5	84.2	3.5	26.8	84.9	101.0	54.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	8.5	3.0	13.0	1.3	16.0	37.5
November	553.1	486.2	66.9	28.7	3.0	84.0	3.5	26.8	89.0	101.0	54.7	0.0	15.6	0.0	8.5	3.0	13.5	1.3	16.0	37.6
Coarse Grains																				
1990/91	819.9	589.1	230.7	24.8	18.4	84.0	13.5	51.4	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	1.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.8	8.9	9.3	82.0
1991/92 prel.	800.8	582.3	218.5	21.8	17.6	89.8	12.5	64.5	73.1	112.3	28.6	5.3	1.6	3.8	14.3	29.3	7.5	3.6	9.6	87.1
1992/93 proj.																				
October	823.9	560.7	263.2	20.8	16.8	80.1	8.8	46.0	85.7	108.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.6	12.9	25.8	7.6	8.5	9.1	85.3
November	836.8	563.0	273.8	20.8	16.8	80.5	8.7	46.0	88.9	106.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.6	12.9	25.8	8.1	8.5	9.1	85.6
Rice (Milled)																				
1990/91	351.2	346.1	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	83.9
1991/92 prel.	347.3	342.4	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.5	28.8	3.2	13.3	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	83.8
1992/93 proj.																				
October	349.7	344.4	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	84.5
November	349.5	344.2	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	84.3
Total Grains 1/																				
1990/91	1,759.2	1,448.8	310.3	56.9	22.5	170.3	18.7	92.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	19.4	15.4	22.0	34.3	22.3	10.6	25.5	202.8
1991/92 prel.	1,690.4	1,413.0	277.3	53.7	21.5	181.4	16.7	102.8	146.7	337.0	156.6	34.1	19.3	17.1	24.5	39.2	18.9	5.7	26.2	211.5
1992/93 proj.																				
October	1,721.7	1,386.3	335.4	49.5	20.5	165.8	12.3	72.8	172.0	339.4	161.5	35.1	19.0	16.9	21.7	35.9	21.2	9.8	25.3	207.4
November	1,739.4	1,393.4	346.0	49.5	20.0	166.0	12.2	72.8	179.3	337.4	161.5	35.1	20.0	16.9	21.7	35.9	22.3	9.8	25.3	207.6
Oilseeds 2/																				
1990/91	215.9	155.4	60.6	4.6	1.1	12.9	0.7	4.2	12.8	33.3	20.4	4.2	3.6	0.9	16.8	17.1	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.5
1991/92 prel.	223.0	158.7	64.3	5.8	1.2	13.3	0.7	4.2	11.5	34.2	21.2	4.3	4.7	0.8	15.2	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.7
1992/93 proj.																				
October	224.7	158.4	66.3	5.1	0.7	12.2	0.6	3.5	11.5	33.6	23.1	4.4	4.5	0.8	15.1	20.7	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.5
November	224.2	156.2	68.0	5.1	0.7	12.1	0.6	3.7	11.3	31.0	23.1	4.5	4.5	0.7	15.1	21.2	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.6
	—Million 480-pound bales—																			
Cotton																				
1990/91	86.9	71.4	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
1991/92 prel.	95.8	78.2	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.0	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	9.6
1992/93 proj.																				
October	92.5	76.6	15.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.3	26.0	10.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.6
November	87.3	71.1	16.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	9.9	21.0	10.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.8	0.2	2.8	9.6

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

November 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	231.44	221.08	220.44	220.97	2.54	2.45	2.49	2.50	588.10	542.30	548.10	553.08	4.98	0.91	10.79	1.99
United States	28.04	23.35	25.26	25.26	2.66	2.31	2.65	2.65	74.47	53.92	66.92	66.92	0.00	0.00	13.00	24.11
Total Foreign	203.40	197.73	195.18	195.71	2.53	2.47	2.47	2.48	513.63	488.38	481.19	486.17	4.98	1.04	-2.21	-0.45
Major Exporters	45.51	42.71	43.75	44.35	3.14	3.34	3.07	3.04	142.75	142.58	134.44	134.74	0.30	0.22	-7.84	-5.50
EC-12	16.49	16.81	16.91	16.91	5.14	5.36	4.98	4.97	84.68	90.15	84.24	84.04	-0.20	-0.24	-6.11	-6.78
France	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	6.46	6.65	6.35	6.31	33.60	34.60	33.00	32.80	-0.20	-0.61	-1.80	-5.20
United Kingdom	2.05	1.99	2.00	2.00	6.83	7.29	6.85	6.85	14.00	14.50	13.70	13.70	0.00	0.00	-0.80	-5.52
Germany	2.43	2.45	2.61	2.61	6.27	6.77	5.91	5.91	15.24	16.61	15.46	15.46	0.00	0.00	-1.15	-6.92
Canada	14.10	14.16	14.04	14.04	2.28	2.26	2.04	2.04	32.10	31.95	28.70	28.70	0.00	0.00	-3.25	-10.16
Australia	9.22	7.18	8.50	9.10	1.63	1.49	1.53	1.48	15.07	10.69	13.00	13.50	0.50	3.85	2.81	26.31
Argentina	5.70	4.55	4.30	4.30	1.91	2.15	1.98	1.98	10.90	9.80	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-1.30	-13.27
Major Importers	98.46	95.43	92.60	92.69	2.59	2.35	2.45	2.49	255.37	224.60	226.48	230.76	4.27	1.89	6.16	2.74
China	30.75	30.95	30.65	30.65	3.19	3.10	3.30	3.30	98.23	96.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.21
FSU-12	47.68	45.59	45.20	45.29	2.10	1.59	1.88	1.96	100.27	72.29	84.88	88.95	4.07	4.80	16.66	23.04
Baltic States	0.52	0.37	0.45	0.45	3.12	3.14	1.60	1.75	1.61	1.16	0.71	0.78	0.07	9.86	-0.38	-32.76
Eastern Europe	9.76	9.87	8.05	8.05	4.23	3.88	3.32	3.32	41.26	38.26	26.75	26.75	0.00	0.00	-11.51	-30.08
Poland	2.28	2.44	2.30	2.30	3.96	3.80	3.04	3.04	9.03	9.27	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	-2.27	-24.49
Romania	2.25	2.18	1.45	1.45	3.24	2.52	2.28	2.28	7.30	5.49	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	-2.19	-39.89
Hungary	1.12	1.15	0.82	0.82	5.50	5.18	4.15	4.15	6.16	5.95	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-2.55	-42.90
Other N. Africa	5.45	5.56	5.06	5.06	1.04	1.55	0.94	0.97	5.67	8.65	4.74	4.92	0.17	3.63	-3.73	-43.13
Morocco	2.72	2.64	2.23	2.23	1.33	1.87	0.62	0.70	3.61	4.94	1.39	1.56	0.17	12.37	-3.38	-68.37
Egypt	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.78	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.29	4.48	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.63
Brazil	3.30	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.94	1.43	1.36	1.36	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	59.17	59.35	58.61	58.46	1.94	2.03	2.04	2.05	114.56	120.44	119.46	119.91	0.45	0.38	-0.52	-0.44
India	23.50	23.98	23.30	23.30	2.12	2.27	2.35	2.35	49.85	54.52	54.70	54.70	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.33
Turkey	8.75	8.80	8.80	8.80	1.83	1.87	1.82	1.82	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.03
Pakistan	7.85	7.91	7.80	7.79	1.84	1.84	1.87	2.00	14.43	14.57	14.60	15.60	1.00	6.85	1.04	7.11
Other W. Europe	0.94	0.79	0.76	0.74	5.56	5.24	4.69	4.76	5.20	4.14	3.55	3.51	-0.04	-0.99	-0.62	-15.09
Iran	6.50	6.65	7.20	7.20	1.26	1.34	1.39	1.39	8.20	8.90	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	12.36
Mexico	0.95	0.88	0.85	0.73	4.11	4.20	4.12	4.14	3.90	3.70	3.50	3.00	-0.50	-14.29	-0.70	-18.92
Saudi Arabia	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.74	5.07	5.22	5.54	5.54	3.60	3.86	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.24	6.19
Rep. of South Africa	1.55	1.43	0.74	0.74	1.10	1.49	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.13	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.83	-39.02
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-0.01	-0.12	-0.42	-3.47

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	313.84	319.20	320.31	319.98	2.61	2.51	2.57	2.62	819.87	800.76	823.94	836.81	12.87	1.56	36.05	4.50
United States	36.38	37.34	39.15	39.15	6.34	5.85	6.72	6.99	230.74	218.47	263.23	273.77	10.54	4.00	55.30	25.31
Total Foreign	277.46	281.86	281.15	280.82	2.12	2.07	1.99	2.00	589.13	582.29	560.71	563.04	2.33	0.42	-19.25	-3.31
Major Exporters	19.92	20.36	20.82	20.92	2.77	2.50	2.57	2.58	55.25	50.95	53.46	54.01	0.55	1.03	3.06	6.00
Canada	7.33	6.59	6.52	6.52	3.38	3.30	3.20	3.20	24.78	21.78	20.85	20.85	0.00	0.00	-0.94	-4.30
Argentina	3.24	3.80	4.13	4.13	3.33	3.76	3.11	3.11	10.77	14.29	12.86	12.86	0.00	0.00	-1.43	-9.98
Australia	4.12	4.51	4.76	4.86	1.65	1.66	1.59	1.67	6.78	7.47	7.57	8.12	0.55	7.26	0.65	8.77
Rep. of South Africa	3.69	3.94	4.02	4.02	2.40	0.92	2.13	2.13	8.85	3.62	8.55	8.55	0.00	0.00	4.93	136.46
Thailand	1.54	1.52	1.40	1.40	2.64	2.50	2.59	2.59	4.07	3.80	3.63	3.63	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-4.47
Major Importers	99.91	101.62	100.42	100.06	2.72	2.59	2.40	2.44	272.14	263.23	240.74	244.57	3.83	1.59	-18.66	-7.09
FSU-12	51.56	52.13	52.54	52.20	1.93	1.40	1.63	1.70	99.40	73.15	85.68	88.89	3.21	3.75	15.74	21.52
Baltic States	1.53	1.74	1.66	1.66	2.57	2.47	1.23	1.42	3.92	4.29	2.04	2.36	0.32	15.69	-1.93	-45.01
EC-12	19.24	19.12	18.50	18.57	4.37	4.70	4.33	4.34	84.02	89.84	80.11	80.51	0.40	0.50	-9.32	-10.38
Germany	4.39	4.11	3.96	3.96	4.95	5.51	4.85	4.85	21.73	22.61	19.22	19.22	0.00	0.00	-3.39	-15.01
France	3.86	4.01	4.01	4.08	5.60	6.45	6.38	6.29	21.61	25.83	25.56	25.66	0.10	0.39	-0.17	-0.68
Eastern Europe	15.90	16.58	15.69	15.69	3.23	3.89	2.93	2.93	51.36	64.45	46.01	46.01	0.00	0.00	-18.44	-28.61
Poland	6.25	6.28	5.59	5.59	3.04	2.95	2.18	2.18	18.99	18.54	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	-6.34	-34.20
Romania	3.40	3.85	3.75	3.75	2.87	3.58	2.73	2.73	9.79	13.78	10.22	10.22	0.00	0.00	-3.55	-25.79
Czechoslovakia	1.14	1.17	1.25	1.25	4.98	4.67	3.75	3.75	5.70	5.49	4.67	4.67	0.00	0.00	-0.82	-14.86
Mexico	8.25	8.84	8.99	8.99	2.23	1.99	1.86	1.86	18.36	17.63	16.75	16.75	0.00	0.00	-0.88	-4.99
Other W. Europe	3.04	2.85	2.69	2.60	4.45	4.39	3.26	3.33	13.53	12.52	8.76	8.66	-0.10	-1.15	-3.86	-30.82
Sweden	0.93	0.89	0.84	0.84	4.50	4.15	2.86	2.81	4.17	3.69	2.41	2.37	-0.04	-1.79	-1.33	-35.93
Other Foreign	157.22	159.52	159.55	159.48	1.65	1.67	1.66	1.65	260.19	266.75	265.12	263.08	-2.05	-0.77	-3.67	-1.38
China	27.01	26.98	26.44	26.44	4.13	4.16	4.12	4.04	111.69	112.28	108.94	106.94	-2.00	-1.84	-5.34	-4.76
India	36.56	35.13	36.50	36.50	0.90	0.81	0.93	0.93	32.90	28.59	33.80	33.80	0.00	0.00	5.21	18.21
Brazil	13.40	14.10	13.01	13.01	1.82	2.08	1.98	1.98	24.36	29.29	25.78	25.78	0.00	0.00	-3.52	-12.00
Turkey	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	2.10	2.17	2.05	2.05	9.34	9.65	9.15	9.15	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-5.18
Nigeria	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.86	6.32	8.05	8.20	8.20	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.86
Indonesia	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.90	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.32	5.10	4.49	5.15	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.66	14.70
Others	59.59	62.98	62.85	62.78	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.10	65.29	69.10	68.81	68.76	-0.05	-0.07	-0.33	-0.48

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	127.26	130.92	132.92	132.50	3.75	3.71	3.87	3.93	477.27	485.08	514.21	520.59	6.38	1.24	35.51	7.32
United States	27.10	27.86	29.23	29.23	7.44	6.82	7.77	8.11	201.53	189.86	227.04	236.96	9.92	4.37	47.10	24.81
Total Foreign	100.17	103.06	103.69	103.28	2.75	2.86	2.77	2.75	275.74	295.22	287.17	283.62	-3.54	-1.23	-11.59	-3.93
Major Exporters	6.33	7.00	7.29	7.29	3.11	2.50	2.87	2.87	19.70	17.50	20.90	20.90	0.00	0.00	3.40	19.43
Argentina	1.95	2.40	2.70	2.70	3.90	4.42	3.52	3.52	7.60	10.60	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	-1.10	-10.38
Rep. of South Africa	3.03	3.25	3.35	3.35	2.74	1.02	2.39	2.39	8.30	3.30	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	142.42
Thailand	1.35	1.35	1.24	1.24	2.81	2.67	2.74	2.74	3.80	3.60	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-5.56
Major Importers	19.71	21.49	22.34	22.02	3.47	4.01	3.48	3.47	68.34	86.27	77.71	76.49	-1.22	-1.57	-9.78	-11.33
Eastern Europe	6.44	6.75	7.02	7.02	3.13	5.00	3.46	3.46	20.14	33.74	24.28	24.28	0.00	0.00	-9.46	-28.03
Romania	2.47	2.58	3.00	3.00	2.75	4.07	2.83	2.83	6.80	10.50	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-2.00	-19.05
Yugoslavia	2.23	2.17	2.00	2.00	3.02	5.34	3.55	3.55	6.72	11.56	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-4.46	-38.57
EC-12	3.49	3.90	3.72	3.79	6.27	6.85	7.21	7.18	21.87	26.72	26.80	27.20	0.40	1.49	0.48	1.79
France	1.60	1.78	1.75	1.82	5.94	7.25	7.43	7.20	9.50	12.90	13.00	13.10	0.10	0.77	0.20	1.55
Italy	0.77	0.86	0.89	0.89	7.64	7.23	8.20	8.54	5.86	6.21	7.30	7.60	0.30	4.11	1.39	22.46
Mexico	6.60	7.70	7.90	7.90	2.14	1.88	1.77	1.77	14.10	14.50	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.45
FSU-12	2.85	2.83	3.40	3.01	3.46	3.19	3.18	3.04	9.86	9.03	10.81	9.14	-1.67	-15.45	0.11	1.24
Other W. Europe	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20	8.18	8.41	6.33	6.89	1.87	1.81	1.32	1.37	0.05	3.78	-0.44	-24.16
Others 1/	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.24
Other Foreign	74.13	74.57	74.06	73.97	2.53	2.57	2.55	2.52	187.70	191.45	188.56	186.24	-2.32	-1.23	-5.22	-2.72
China	21.40	21.57	21.00	21.00	4.52	4.58	4.52	4.43	96.82	98.77	95.00	93.00	-2.00	-2.11	-5.77	-5.84
Brazil	12.90	13.60	12.50	12.50	1.84	2.10	2.00	2.00	23.70	28.50	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	-3.50	-12.28
India	5.95	5.75	5.95	5.95	1.52	1.50	1.58	1.58	9.07	8.65	9.40	9.40	0.00	0.00	0.75	8.67
Canada	1.06	1.11	1.06	1.06	6.92	6.71	6.48	6.48	7.35	7.41	6.87	6.87	0.00	0.00	-0.55	-7.39
Indonesia	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.90	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.32	5.10	4.49	5.15	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.66	14.70
Egypt	0.84	0.71	0.87	0.87	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.60	4.40	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	13.64
Tanzania	1.63	1.85	1.90	1.90	1.49	1.24	1.16	1.16	2.43	2.30	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.35
Zimbabwe	1.10	0.88	1.20	1.20	1.44	0.41	1.50	1.50	1.59	0.36	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.44	397.24
Others	22.53	22.72	22.78	22.69	1.41	1.38	1.44	1.43	31.84	31.27	32.85	32.52	-0.32	-0.99	1.25	4.01

1/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	72.00	75.95	72.03	72.00	2.47	2.21	2.15	2.21	177.61	167.50	154.85	159.02	4.16	2.69	-8.48	-5.06
United States	3.05	3.41	2.96	2.96	3.02	2.97	3.36	3.36	9.19	10.11	9.94	9.94	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-1.72
Total Foreign	68.95	72.54	69.07	69.04	2.44	2.17	2.10	2.16	168.42	157.39	144.92	149.08	4.16	2.87	-8.31	-5.28
EC-12	12.33	12.08	11.77	11.77	4.12	4.27	3.71	3.71	50.83	51.61	43.64	43.64	0.00	0.00	-7.97	-15.44
Denmark	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.93	5.48	5.34	3.76	3.76	4.99	5.04	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	-1.54	-30.57
France	1.77	1.75	1.78	1.78	5.73	6.17	5.90	5.90	10.15	10.80	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-2.78
Germany	2.61	2.54	2.45	2.45	5.35	5.70	5.04	5.04	13.99	14.45	12.32	12.32	0.00	0.00	-2.13	-14.76
Italy	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.45	3.64	3.80	3.78	3.78	1.70	1.77	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-4.17
Spain	4.36	4.37	4.20	4.20	2.16	2.09	1.36	1.36	9.41	9.14	5.70	5.70	0.00	0.00	-3.44	-37.64
United Kingdom	1.53	1.40	1.35	1.35	5.17	5.50	5.56	5.56	7.90	7.70	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-2.60
FSU-12	25.22	27.47	25.45	25.49	1.98	1.33	1.70	1.83	50.04	36.47	43.19	46.77	3.58	8.29	10.31	28.26
Baltic States	0.97	1.25	1.11	1.11	2.57	2.41	1.32	1.54	2.49	3.02	1.46	1.71	0.25	17.12	-1.31	-43.43
Eastern Europe	3.58	4.01	3.38	3.38	4.02	3.70	3.21	3.21	14.41	14.83	10.83	10.83	0.00	0.00	-3.99	-26.93
Poland	1.17	1.24	1.00	1.00	3.59	3.44	2.50	2.50	4.22	4.26	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	-1.76	-41.27
Czechoslovakia	0.75	0.79	0.89	0.89	5.46	4.79	3.99	3.99	4.07	3.79	3.54	3.54	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-6.67
Romania	0.75	1.02	0.49	0.49	3.57	2.89	2.86	2.86	2.68	2.95	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	-1.55	-52.54
Canada	4.53	4.22	3.82	3.82	2.97	2.75	2.75	2.75	13.44	11.62	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	-1.12	-9.62
Other W. Europe	1.47	1.54	1.42	1.35	4.38	4.19	3.14	3.22	6.44	6.43	4.46	4.33	-0.13	-2.83	-2.09	-32.59
Finland	0.49	0.54	0.47	0.47	3.54	3.73	2.40	2.40	1.72	2.02	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00	-0.88	-43.80
Sweden	0.46	0.46	0.42	0.42	4.60	4.21	3.13	3.00	2.12	1.94	1.30	1.25	-0.05	-4.14	-0.69	-35.40
Turkey	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	1.94	2.00	1.82	1.82	6.60	6.80	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-8.82
Australia	2.56	2.70	2.90	2.90	1.61	1.66	1.55	1.66	4.11	4.47	4.50	4.80	0.30	6.67	0.33	7.36
China	1.21	1.20	1.25	1.25	3.25	3.27	3.20	3.20	3.93	3.93	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.83
Iran	2.65	2.65	2.70	2.70	1.26	1.36	1.44	1.44	3.35	3.60	3.90	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.30	8.33
Morocco	2.42	2.36	2.23	2.23	0.89	1.38	0.43	0.48	2.14	3.25	0.96	1.08	0.12	12.60	-2.17	-66.77
India	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.95	1.50	1.68	1.58	1.58	1.49	1.64	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-8.65
Others	7.62	8.70	8.69	8.70	1.20	1.12	1.12	1.13	9.16	9.73	9.78	9.82	0.04	0.41	0.09	0.87

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.92	20.25	19.98	20.08	1.87	1.61	1.56	1.60	39.04	32.54	31.13	32.05	0.92	2.95	-0.48	-1.48
United States	2.41	1.95	1.82	1.82	2.16	1.82	2.35	2.35	5.19	3.53	4.28	4.28	0.00	0.00	0.74	21.00
Total Foreign	18.52	18.30	18.16	18.27	1.83	1.58	1.48	1.52	33.85	29.00	26.86	27.78	0.92	3.43	-1.22	-4.22
FSU-12	10.36	10.53	10.18	10.18	1.46	1.15	1.20	1.27	15.08	12.14	12.21	12.91	0.70	5.73	0.77	6.34
Baltic States	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.20	2.42	2.02	0.95	1.00	0.47	0.44	0.19	0.20	0.01	5.26	-0.24	-54.85
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.88	2.68	3.09	3.19	2.17	1.98	1.74	1.77	6.24	5.29	5.38	5.65	0.26	4.91	0.36	6.73
Canada	1.15	0.84	1.30	1.30	2.33	2.13	2.02	2.02	2.69	1.79	2.62	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.83	46.04
Sweden	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	4.42	4.13	2.37	2.41	1.58	1.43	0.81	0.83	0.01	1.73	-0.60	-42.15
Australia	1.04	1.14	1.10	1.20	1.47	1.47	1.36	1.46	1.53	1.67	1.50	1.75	0.25	16.67	0.08	4.85
Argentina	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.05	12.50
Other Foreign	5.08	4.88	4.69	4.69	2.37	2.28	1.93	1.92	12.07	11.13	9.08	9.02	-0.05	-0.60	-2.11	-18.93
China	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.69	0.69	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-6.71
EC-12	1.50	1.38	1.33	1.33	3.13	3.19	2.71	2.71	4.71	4.39	3.61	3.61	0.00	0.00	-0.78	-17.83
France	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.17	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.83	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-5.41
Germany	0.47	0.38	0.36	0.36	4.45	4.91	3.65	3.65	2.11	1.87	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	-0.56	-30.10
Italy	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.90	2.45	2.42	2.42	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.35
United Kingdom	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	5.19	5.24	5.19	5.19	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Eastern Europe	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.18	2.70	2.43	1.94	1.94	3.29	2.92	2.29	2.29	0.00	0.00	-0.63	-21.69
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	4.53	3.89	3.00	3.00	0.42	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-26.30
Poland	0.75	0.69	0.67	0.67	2.84	2.73	2.08	2.08	2.12	1.87	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	-0.47	-25.25
Yugoslavia	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.11	2.01	1.92	1.82	1.82	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-20.00
Finland	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.33	3.23	3.37	2.54	2.54	1.46	1.16	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.00	-0.32	-27.27
Norway	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.11	4.38	4.60	3.20	2.67	0.57	0.54	0.32	0.29	-0.03	-8.13	-0.24	-45.35
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.80	1.87	1.87	1.87	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.85	0.91	0.86	0.85	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.00	0.89	0.94	0.88	0.85	-0.03	-3.17	-0.09	-9.15

Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	15.92	13.13	14.92	14.91	2.32	1.97	1.72	1.76	36.86	25.83	25.61	26.27	0.66	2.57	0.44	1.69
United States	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.70	1.55	1.85	1.85	0.26	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.06	22.58
Total Foreign	15.77	12.97	14.76	14.75	2.32	1.97	1.72	1.76	36.60	25.59	25.31	25.97	0.66	2.60	0.38	1.49
FSU-12	10.21	8.26	10.51	10.51	2.08	1.49	1.52	1.58	21.19	12.31	15.96	16.56	0.60	3.76	4.25	34.54
Baltic States	0.37	0.27	0.35	0.35	2.66	3.11	1.11	1.29	0.97	0.83	0.39	0.45	0.06	15.38	-0.38	-45.52
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.34	0.18	0.13	0.13	1.76	1.87	1.92	1.92	0.60	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-26.25
Other Foreign	4.86	4.26	3.77	3.76	2.85	2.84	2.31	2.32	13.84	12.11	8.71	8.70	-0.00	-0.03	-3.41	-28.13
Eastern Europe	2.69	2.62	2.26	2.26	2.67	2.59	2.02	2.02	7.20	6.79	4.56	4.56	0.00	0.00	-2.24	-32.94
Hungary	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	2.46	2.38	2.00	2.00	0.23	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-36.65
Poland	2.31	2.29	2.00	2.00	2.61	2.58	2.00	2.00	6.04	5.90	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	-1.90	-32.19
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.09	4.30	3.81	2.90	2.90	0.74	0.48	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-47.31
EC-12	1.57	1.20	1.09	1.09	3.34	3.68	3.10	3.10	5.25	4.42	3.38	3.38	0.00	0.00	-1.04	-23.55
Denmark	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.95	4.94	3.88	3.88	0.55	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-16.46
France	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	3.69	3.69	3.65	3.65	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.17
Germany	1.06	0.71	0.62	0.62	3.78	4.68	3.93	3.93	3.99	3.32	2.42	2.42	0.00	0.00	-0.90	-27.08
Spain	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	1.32	1.23	1.00	1.00	0.27	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-21.49
Other W. Europe	0.25	0.14	0.13	0.12	4.05	4.00	3.51	3.81	1.01	0.57	0.45	0.45	-0.00	-0.67	-0.13	-22.03
Austria	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	4.26	4.12	3.38	3.91	0.40	0.35	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-22.86
Sweden	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	4.72	3.93	4.23	4.13	0.34	0.17	0.13	0.13	-0.00	-2.29	-0.04	-22.42
Turkey	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.33	1.41	1.41	1.41	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.81	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-2.38

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	38.76	39.27	40.82	40.84	1.35	1.34	1.50	1.52	52.51	52.43	61.34	62.04	0.70	1.14	9.60	18.32
United States	3.68	3.97	4.99	4.99	3.96	3.70	4.35	4.47	14.56	14.72	21.68	22.29	0.61	2.84	7.57	51.43
Total Foreign	35.08	35.30	35.84	35.85	1.08	1.07	1.11	1.11	37.94	37.71	39.66	39.75	0.08	0.21	2.03	5.40
India	14.50	13.70	14.50	14.50	0.82	0.70	0.85	0.85	11.88	9.60	12.30	12.30	0.00	0.00	2.70	28.13
China	1.55	1.40	1.45	1.45	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.68	4.90	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.08
Mexico	1.30	0.82	0.75	0.75	2.85	3.17	2.93	2.93	3.70	2.60	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-15.38
Nigeria	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.84	2.80	3.50	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.71
Sudan	3.00	4.40	4.20	4.20	0.50	0.80	0.70	0.70	1.50	3.52	2.94	2.94	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-16.48
Argentina	0.68	0.72	0.75	0.75	3.33	3.61	3.07	3.07	2.25	2.60	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-11.54
Australia	0.40	0.53	0.63	0.63	2.22	1.98	2.06	2.06	0.89	1.06	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.25	23.22
Ethiopia	0.87	0.95	0.90	0.90	1.13	1.05	1.11	1.11	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.25	2.88	2.87	3.00	3.00	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.32
Venezuala	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.28	2.10	2.23	2.23	2.18	0.44	0.63	0.63	0.61	-0.02	-2.40	-0.02	-2.40
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.70	4.69	4.69	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.45
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.52	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.77	0.95	0.75	0.92	0.40	0.53	0.45	0.60	0.15	33.33	0.07	14.29
Niger	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.30	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.42	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-18.18
Rep. of South Africa	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.09	0.70	2.00	2.00	0.24	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.16	163.16
Thailand	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	1.42	1.18	1.44	1.44	0.27	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.03	15.00
Others	20.39	21.43	21.18	21.19	1.26	1.30	1.28	1.28	25.79	27.91	27.13	27.22	0.08	0.31	-0.70	-2.49

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	147.06	145.32	146.80	146.51	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.39	351.18	347.32	349.66	349.51	-0.15	-0.04	2.19	0.63
United States	1.14	1.11	1.20	1.20	4.46	4.44	4.41	4.45	5.10	4.94	5.29	5.34	0.05	0.89	0.40	8.10
Total Foreign	145.92	144.21	145.60	145.31	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	346.09	342.38	344.37	344.17	-0.20	-0.06	1.79	0.52
Major Exporters	15.71	16.20	16.29	16.29	1.45	1.49	1.47	1.47	22.83	24.20	23.90	23.90	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-1.26
Thailand	8.80	9.67	9.75	9.75	1.29	1.38	1.36	1.36	11.35	13.33	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.24
Burma	4.80	4.52	4.70	4.70	1.71	1.70	1.66	1.66	8.22	7.68	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.56
Pakistan	2.11	2.01	1.84	1.84	1.54	1.59	1.53	1.53	3.27	3.19	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	-0.39	-12.28
Major Importers	14.08	13.62	13.89	13.89	2.79	2.79	2.80	2.80	39.24	38.00	38.91	38.91	0.00	0.00	0.91	2.39
Indonesia	10.50	10.19	10.45	10.45	2.80	2.83	2.85	2.85	29.37	28.80	29.80	29.80	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.47
Rep. of Korea	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.20	4.51	4.45	4.42	4.42	5.61	5.39	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-1.58
EC-12	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.35	4.31	3.92	4.13	4.13	1.61	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
Iran	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.59	2.48	2.37	2.27	2.27	1.50	1.39	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-4.04
Nigeria	0.65	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.83	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.50
Other Foreign	115.41	113.72	114.76	114.48	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.45	283.39	279.66	281.06	280.86	-0.20	-0.07	1.20	0.43
China	33.06	32.59	32.50	32.50	4.01	3.95	3.98	3.98	132.53	128.67	129.50	129.50	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.65
India	42.60	41.50	42.25	42.00	1.75	1.77	1.73	1.74	74.59	73.50	73.00	73.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-0.68
Bangladesh	10.44	10.21	10.30	10.30	1.71	1.81	1.81	1.81	17.85	18.45	18.60	18.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.81
Vietnam	6.27	6.20	6.20	6.20	1.98	2.24	2.13	2.13	12.43	13.86	13.20	13.20	0.00	0.00	-0.66	-4.76
Japan	2.07	2.05	2.13	2.11	4.61	4.27	4.61	4.57	9.55	8.74	9.82	9.65	-0.17	-1.73	0.91	10.41
Brazil	4.55	5.00	5.10	5.10	1.49	1.37	1.40	1.40	6.80	6.87	7.14	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.27	3.96
Philippines	3.43	3.29	3.30	3.30	1.87	1.81	1.79	1.79	6.43	5.93	5.91	5.91	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.39
Taiwan	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.43	3.66	3.90	3.84	3.84	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.37
FSU-12	0.61	0.59	0.63	0.63	2.30	2.20	2.37	2.37	1.41	1.30	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.18	13.89
Colombia	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.45	2.60	2.62	2.67	2.67	1.13	1.10	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	9.09
Others	11.49	11.44	11.48	11.46	1.65	1.71	1.70	1.70	19.01	19.57	19.55	19.52	-0.03	-0.16	-0.04	-0.22

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	215.92	222.99	224.72	224.23	-0.48	-0.22	1.24	0.56
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.32	3.39	3.60	3.62	0.02	0.70	0.23	6.72
World Major Oilseeds 1/	141.01	146.96	145.96	146.36	1.47	1.46	1.48	1.48	207.77	215.03	216.65	216.14	-0.51	-0.24	1.11	0.52
United States	29.13	30.68	29.64	29.63	2.08	2.10	2.24	2.30	60.55	64.31	66.34	68.04	1.70	2.57	3.73	5.81
Total Foreign	111.88	116.28	116.32	116.73	1.32	1.30	1.29	1.27	147.22	150.72	150.31	148.10	-2.21	-1.47	-2.63	-1.74
China	22.27	23.32	23.78	23.68	1.50	1.47	1.41	1.31	33.33	34.21	33.60	30.95	-2.65	-7.89	-3.26	-9.52
Brazil	11.67	12.57	12.47	12.77	1.46	1.65	1.66	1.66	17.08	20.69	20.67	21.22	0.55	2.66	0.53	2.56
India	25.43	27.23	27.28	27.28	0.79	0.76	0.83	0.83	19.98	20.73	22.66	22.66	0.00	0.00	1.93	9.29
Argentina	7.90	8.34	7.95	7.95	2.12	1.83	1.90	1.90	16.76	15.23	15.13	15.13	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-0.69
FSU-12	9.10	8.81	8.81	8.80	1.41	1.31	1.31	1.29	12.81	11.53	11.50	11.33	-0.17	-1.50	-0.20	-1.74
Canada	3.08	3.82	3.91	3.91	1.51	1.52	1.30	1.30	4.64	5.82	5.07	5.07	0.00	0.00	-0.75	-12.91
EC-12	5.76	5.58	5.82	5.75	2.25	2.38	2.10	2.10	12.93	13.28	12.23	12.08	-0.15	-1.23	-1.21	-9.07
France	1.95	1.81	1.74	1.74	2.36	2.72	2.48	2.48	4.60	4.92	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	-0.62	-12.57
Italy	0.71	0.57	0.46	0.46	3.09	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.20	1.71	1.38	1.38	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-19.24
Germany	0.75	1.00	1.07	1.07	2.90	3.11	2.58	2.61	2.17	3.09	2.76	2.79	0.03	1.12	-0.30	-9.83
Spain	1.33	1.16	1.55	1.49	1.14	0.91	1.05	0.97	1.51	1.07	1.62	1.44	-0.18	-11.21	0.38	35.40
United Kingdom	0.39	0.44	0.42	0.42	3.08	2.96	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Indonesia	1.90	1.97	2.04	2.04	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	2.27	2.37	2.46	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.09	3.80
Pakistan	3.10	3.32	3.06	3.06	1.18	1.42	1.47	1.47	3.65	4.73	4.48	4.48	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-5.14
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.27	2.15	2.34	1.81	1.83	1.62	1.59	4.24	4.17	3.49	3.73	0.24	6.88	-0.44	-10.54
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Romania	0.60	0.54	0.53	0.72	1.18	1.19	1.09	1.14	0.71	0.65	0.58	0.82	0.24	41.52	0.17	26.82
Hungary	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.41	1.88	1.99	1.95	1.95	0.81	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.53
Turkey	1.43	1.23	1.41	1.41	1.45	1.37	1.47	1.47	2.08	1.69	2.07	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.39	22.97
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.70	0.75	0.72	0.72	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
Paraguay	1.48	1.42	1.47	1.47	1.19	1.05	1.37	1.37	1.77	1.50	2.02	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.52	35.02
Mexico	0.56	0.67	0.38	0.38	1.83	1.64	1.60	1.60	1.02	1.10	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-45.18
Others	15.81	15.66	15.74	15.84	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.90	14.61	13.63	14.28	14.25	-0.03	-0.21	0.61	4.49

1/ Individual countries and regions includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.07	54.90	55.88	56.09	1.92	1.93	1.98	2.00	103.97	106.11	110.45	112.18	1.73	1.57	6.07	5.72
United States	22.87	23.48	23.50	23.50	2.29	2.30	2.44	2.51	52.42	54.07	57.38	58.99	1.61	2.81	4.92	9.10
Total Foreign	31.20	31.43	32.38	32.58	1.65	1.66	1.64	1.63	51.56	52.04	53.07	53.19	0.12	0.23	1.15	2.21
Major Exporters	15.29	16.00	16.38	16.68	2.96	1.94	1.93	1.93	28.55	31.10	31.65	32.20	0.55	1.74	1.10	3.54
Brazil	9.65	10.30	10.50	10.80	1.63	1.85	1.83	1.83	15.75	19.10	19.25	19.80	0.55	2.86	0.70	3.66
Argentina	4.75	4.80	4.90	4.90	2.42	2.25	2.20	2.20	11.50	10.80	10.80	10.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paraguay	0.89	0.90	0.98	0.98	1.46	1.33	1.63	1.63	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.40	33.33
Other Foreign	15.91	15.43	16.00	15.90	1.45	1.36	1.34	1.32	23.01	20.94	21.42	20.99	-0.43	-1.99	0.05	0.24
China	7.56	7.05	7.30	7.20	1.46	1.38	1.38	1.35	11.00	9.71	10.10	9.70	-0.40	-3.96	-0.01	-0.10
Canada	0.48	0.60	0.64	0.64	2.61	2.44	2.32	2.32	1.26	1.46	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.58
Eastern Europe	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.06	1.34	1.08	1.24	0.36	0.34	0.27	0.31	0.04	14.87	-0.03	-9.12
EC-12	0.66	0.48	0.43	0.43	3.11	3.13	3.08	3.05	2.07	1.51	1.31	1.32	0.01	1.15	-0.19	-12.39
India	2.37	2.60	2.90	2.90	1.02	0.85	0.86	0.86	2.42	2.20	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	13.64
Indonesia	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.38	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.40	1.48	1.53	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.39
FSU-12	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.83	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.17
Mexico	0.28	0.33	0.24	0.24	2.05	1.91	1.70	1.70	0.57	0.63	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-36.51
Thailand	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.38	1.30	1.13	1.26	1.05	0.53	0.42	0.48	0.40	-0.08	-16.67	-0.02	-5.21
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-9.09
Japan	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	1.51	1.40	1.68	1.68	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.04	19.29
Bolivia	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.26
Rep. of Korea	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.14	1.53	1.54	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.03	14.75
Colombia	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.82	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.19	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.11
Others	16.08	16.75	17.17	17.47	1.84	1.92	1.91	1.90	29.64	32.09	32.72	33.27	0.55	1.67	1.18	3.69

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	32.99	34.95	33.30	33.36	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.01	33.50	36.96	35.36	33.58	-1.78	-5.03	-3.38	-9.15
United States	4.75	5.25	4.53	4.54	1.14	1.20	1.22	1.25	5.42	6.28	5.55	5.66	0.11	2.02	-0.62	-9.92
Total Foreign	28.24	29.71	28.77	28.83	0.99	1.03	1.04	0.97	28.08	30.68	29.81	27.92	-1.89	-6.34	-2.76	-8.99
China	5.59	6.54	6.75	6.75	1.37	1.48	1.41	1.16	7.67	9.66	9.55	7.80	-1.75	-18.32	-1.86	-19.25
FSU-12	3.17	3.01	2.90	2.89	1.54	1.47	1.40	1.35	4.88	4.44	4.07	3.90	-0.17	-4.25	-0.53	-12.06
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.60	2.60	1.23	1.51	1.57	1.57	3.28	4.36	4.09	4.09	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-6.02
India	7.40	7.68	7.48	7.48	0.53	0.53	0.58	0.58	3.90	4.08	4.36	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.28	6.74
Brazil	1.92	2.17	1.88	1.88	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.67	1.17	1.42	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-11.97
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1.61	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.03	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.63
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.21	1.11	1.20	0.76	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.89	0.89	0.85	0.92	0.08	8.88	0.03	3.25
Australia	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.25	2.47	2.66	2.31	2.28	0.69	0.75	0.61	0.57	-0.04	-6.85	-0.18	-23.77
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.38	0.38	1.37	1.43	1.36	1.36	0.57	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.78	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.49	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-6.98
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.78	0.53	0.84	0.84	0.43	0.26	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.13	49.02
Greece	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.30	1.18	1.34	1.16	1.16	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.37
Syria	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.86	2.08	2.08	2.08	0.29	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.69
Mexico	0.19	0.25	0.05	0.05	1.83	1.40	1.70	1.70	0.34	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-75.71
Colombia	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-6.47
Sudan	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.07	0.96	1.00	1.00	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.26
Others	2.77	2.81	2.86	2.86	0.60	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.67	1.52	1.54	1.54	-0.00	-0.00	0.02	1.05

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.38	19.88	19.59	19.58	1.15	1.13	1.16	1.14	22.31	22.38	22.78	22.26	-0.52	-2.27	-0.11	-0.51
United States	0.73	0.82	0.71	0.70	2.23	2.74	2.83	2.84	1.63	2.24	2.00	1.99	-0.02	-0.90	-0.25	-11.14
Total Foreign	18.65	19.07	18.88	18.88	1.11	1.06	1.10	1.07	20.68	20.14	20.78	20.28	-0.50	-2.41	0.14	0.67
India	8.30	8.75	8.50	8.50	0.92	0.83	0.98	0.98	7.62	7.30	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	1.00	13.70
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.95	2.19	2.19	1.97	1.80	6.37	6.30	5.80	5.30	-0.50	-8.62	-1.00	-15.87
Indonesia	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.64	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.45	0.86	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.49
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
Burma	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.86	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.47	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.95
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.15	0.15	2.61	2.50	2.24	2.24	0.57	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-18.75
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.50
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.64
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.30	0.57	1.30	1.30	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.07
Brazil	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.65	1.68	1.78	1.78	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Burkina Faso	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
Gambia	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.94	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.96	1.93	1.96	1.96	0.84	0.80	0.83	0.83	1.64	1.54	1.64	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.10	6.24

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	16.37	16.81	16.92	17.05	1.40	1.25	1.31	1.30	22.86	21.06	22.17	22.18	0.01	0.05	1.12	5.33
United States	0.75	1.08	0.83	0.83	1.38	1.51	1.59	1.59	1.03	1.64	1.32	1.32	0.00	0.00	-0.31	-19.22
Total Foreign	15.62	15.73	16.08	16.22	1.40	1.23	1.30	1.29	21.83	19.42	20.84	20.85	0.01	0.05	1.44	7.41
FSU-12	4.67	4.50	4.60	4.60	1.41	1.25	1.33	1.33	6.56	5.64	6.10	6.10	0.00	0.00	0.46	8.16
Argentina	2.30	2.80	2.40	2.40	1.83	1.29	1.50	1.50	4.20	3.60	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EC-12	2.61	2.35	2.71	2.63	1.64	1.69	1.59	1.56	4.26	3.97	4.30	4.10	-0.20	-4.66	0.12	3.07
France	1.14	1.03	1.01	1.01	2.12	2.47	2.31	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.33	2.33	0.00	0.00	-0.21	-8.27
Spain	1.20	1.07	1.48	1.40	1.08	0.84	1.02	0.93	1.30	0.90	1.50	1.30	-0.20	-13.33	0.40	44.44
Italy	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.09	2.33	2.38	2.22	2.22	0.40	0.35	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-42.53
Eastern Europe	1.23	1.27	1.23	1.42	1.71	1.73	1.59	1.51	2.10	2.19	1.95	2.15	0.20	10.26	-0.04	-1.69
Hungary	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Romania	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.57	1.41	1.34	1.26	1.19	0.56	0.54	0.48	0.68	0.20	41.67	0.15	27.10
Yugoslavia	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	1.97	2.00	1.81	1.81	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-14.47
Bulgaria	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	1.57	1.64	1.22	1.22	0.37	0.44	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-25.34
Czechoslovakia	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.32	2.30	2.30	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-11.54
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.73	1.88	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.34	1.10	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.55
Turkey	0.70	0.55	0.70	0.70	1.23	1.18	1.40	1.40	0.86	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.33	50.77
India	1.64	1.90	2.00	2.00	0.54	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.89	1.15	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.15	13.04
Rep. of South Africa	0.58	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.02	0.38	1.05	1.05	0.59	0.17	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.35	203.47
Australia	0.17	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.90	1.03	1.04	0.97	0.15	0.09	0.13	0.14	0.01	7.69	0.05	53.85
Burma	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.64	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-5.66
Others	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.83	0.88	0.88	0.78	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.07	9.12

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	18.20	20.40	20.28	20.28	1.38	1.40	1.28	1.28	25.13	28.52	25.89	25.93	0.04	0.17	-2.59	-9.08
United States	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.74	1.43	1.42	1.42	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
Total Foreign	18.17	20.35	20.22	20.23	1.38	1.40	1.28	1.28	25.08	28.44	25.81	25.85	0.04	0.17	-2.59	-9.11
India	5.72	6.30	6.40	6.40	0.90	0.95	0.97	0.97	5.15	6.00	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.33
China	5.50	6.10	6.05	6.05	1.26	1.22	1.17	1.17	6.96	7.44	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-0.34	-4.52
Canada	2.53	3.14	3.20	3.20	1.29	1.34	1.09	1.09	3.27	4.22	3.49	3.49	0.00	0.00	-0.74	-17.50
EC-12	2.13	2.43	2.32	2.32	2.88	3.02	2.67	2.68	6.15	7.34	6.19	6.22	0.03	0.55	-1.12	-15.25
France	0.69	0.72	0.68	0.68	2.80	3.11	2.75	2.75	1.94	2.23	1.86	1.86	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-16.41
Germany	0.72	0.95	1.00	1.00	2.90	3.13	2.56	2.59	2.09	2.97	2.56	2.59	0.03	1.21	-0.38	-12.88
United Kingdom	0.39	0.44	0.42	0.42	3.08	2.96	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Denmark	0.27	0.28	0.18	0.18	2.94	2.59	2.22	2.22	0.79	0.73	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-44.90
Eastern Europe	0.74	0.71	0.63	0.63	2.39	2.28	1.99	1.99	1.76	1.63	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-22.83
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Czechoslovakia	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	2.77	2.70	2.52	2.52	0.38	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-15.73
FSU-12	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.48	1.12	1.10	0.81	0.81	0.49	0.53	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-26.97
Sweden	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	2.25	1.74	1.43	1.43	0.37	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-28.57
Pakistan	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.75	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.91	1.72	1.80	1.80	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	13.33
Others	0.23	0.31	0.28	0.28	1.53	1.47	1.50	1.51	0.36	0.45	0.42	0.43	0.01	2.14	-0.02	-5.30

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
Philippines	2.08	1.82	1.73	1.73	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-5.26
Indonesia	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.38
India	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.68
Sri Lanka	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.15
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-5.56
Others	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.41
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.32	3.39	3.60	3.62	0.02	0.70	0.23	6.72
Malaysia	1.77	1.81	1.97	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.16	8.96
Indonesia	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.71	0.02	3.68	0.04	6.82
Nigeria	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.70
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57
Colombia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Thailand	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
PALM OIL								
World	11.09	11.45	12.14	12.29	0.15	1.24	0.84	7.35
Malaysia	6.03	6.22	6.65	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.43	6.88
Indonesia	2.65	2.75	3.00	3.15	0.15	5.00	0.40	14.55
Nigeria	0.60	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.76
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42
Colombia	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53
Thailand	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.73
Zaire	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54
Others	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.01

November 1992 *Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

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Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	1990/91	1991/92	Oct	Nov	From Last Month		From Last Year	
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	33.04	34.79	33.41	33.38	573	600	603	569	86.95	95.85	92.46	87.27	-5.19	-5.61	-8.58	-8.95
United States	4.75	5.25	4.53	4.54	711	731	763	778	15.51	17.61	15.89	16.21	0.32	2.01	-1.41	-8.00
Total Foreign	28.29	29.54	28.88	28.84	550	577	577	536	71.44	78.24	76.58	71.07	-5.51	-7.19	-7.17	-9.16
Major Exporters	17.28	18.09	17.80	17.76	695	741	733	667	55.13	61.60	59.95	54.40	-5.55	-9.26	-7.20	-11.69
China	5.59	6.54	6.75	6.75	807	869	839	677	20.70	26.10	26.00	21.00	-5.00	-19.23	-5.10	-19.54
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.60	2.60	615	756	787	787	7.52	10.00	9.40	9.40	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-6.00
Sudan	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	422	494	463	463	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-4.76
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1021	939	961	961	3.01	2.58	2.78	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.20	7.84
FSU-12	3.17	3.01	2.90	2.89	818	814	773	746	11.91	11.25	10.30	9.90	-0.40	-3.88	-1.35	-12.00
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.35	719	816	809	809	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.63
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.20	1.22	1.20	457	444	459	458	2.46	2.46	2.57	2.52	-0.05	-1.95	0.06	2.56
Southern Hemisphere	3.44	3.31	3.17	3.15	493	490	495	491	7.78	7.45	7.20	7.10	-0.10	-1.39	-0.35	-4.66
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.50	468	379	457	457	1.36	1.01	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	3.96
Australia	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.25	1552	1770	1520	1524	1.99	2.29	1.85	1.75	-0.10	-5.41	-0.54	-23.65
Brazil	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.95	354	381	380	380	3.22	3.45	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-1.31
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	482	318	435	435	1.22	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.20	28.57
Major Importers	0.49	0.45	0.51	0.52	709	805	766	783	1.59	1.67	1.78	1.86	0.08	4.49	0.19	11.24
Other Foreign	10.52	11.00	10.57	10.57	305	296	306	305	14.72	14.96	14.85	14.81	-0.04	-0.26	-0.16	-1.04
India	7.40	7.68	7.48	7.48	269	265	291	291	9.14	9.37	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	6.72
Others	3.12	3.32	3.09	3.09	390	367	341	339	5.59	5.59	4.85	4.81	-0.04	-0.80	-0.79	-14.06

November 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the November projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the November projection and the final estimate have averaged 6.6 million tons (1.3 percent) and ranged from -18.1 to 7.2 million tons. The November projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	1.3	6.6	-18.1	7.2	7	4
U.S.	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.2	7	4
Foreign	1.5	6.6	-18.2	7.4	7	4
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.9	7.4	-19.1	7.8	7	4
U.S.	1.2	2.5	-7.5	2.1	8	3
Foreign	1.0	5.8	-14.3	6.0	6	5
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.3	7.3	-16.8	1.6	10	1
U.S.	2.7	0.1	-0.2	0.2	6	4
Foreign	2.4	7.3	-16.9	1.7	10	1
SOYBEANS						
World	2.2	2.0	-4.4	3.6	5	6
U.S.	2.5	1.3	-2.7	2.1	4	7
Foreign	3.7	1.6	-2.3	3.4	5	6
		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	2.6	2.1	-6.5	2.8	8	3
U.S.	2.7	0.4	-0.8	0.6	6	4
Foreign	3.0	2.1	-6.8	2.3	6	5
UNITED STATES		-------Million bushels-------				
CORN	1.9	122	-368	89	7	4
SORGHUM	3.2	24	-59	39	7	4
BARLEY	1.6	8	-12	24	6	4
OATS	1.2	5	-18	16	6	2

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

November 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

NOVEMBER 10, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES

Late maturing crops, wet soils and high crop moisture slowed harvest efforts except from west Texas to California. Great Plains winter wheat edged toward dormancy in mostly good to fair condition with pockets of dryness limited to the southwestern areas.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Abundant rains benefit germinating soybeans across southern Brazil. Northern Argentina received locally heavy rains, delaying cotton planting and possibly washing out some fields. Dryness causes some stress to reproductive wheat in western Argentina.

3 - EUROPE

Severe storms inundate southern France, and northern Italy, disrupting corn harvesting and autumn fieldwork. Showers in the north help winter grain establishment, but soil moisture is limited in the northeast.

4 - FSU: WEST

Widespread wet weather in October improves moisture for winter wheat establishment in the south but slows summer crop harvest.

5 - SOUTH AFRICA

Timely, soaking rains in early November improve corn planting prospects.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

6 - SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon withdraws from the region, but showers benefit northern wheat and eastern rice areas. More rain is needed in the south for reproductive fall crops.

7 - EASTERN ASIA

Near to above normal October rain aids soil moisture and reservoir levels across the North China Plain. Dry weather favors rice maturation and harvesting across southern China. Favorable fieldwork weather continues in Manchuria as summer crop harvesting nears completion.

8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Two typhoons hit Vietnam's central coast. The monsoon withdraws from Thailand, but periods of heavy rain continue from Bangkok southward. Frequent showers benefit Java's main season grains and Philippine fall crops.

9 - AUSTRALIA

Above normal rain during October favors winter wheat in South Australia and central and southern New South Wales. Periodic dryness reduces wheat yield prospects in Queensland and northern New South Wales.

10 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Recent wetness in eastern Algeria and Tunisia provides adequate moisture for winter grain planting. Soaking rain is needed in Morocco to promote widespread planting.

WEATHER BRIEFS

WESTERN EUROPE: HEAVY RAINS CONTINUE

Rainfall was widespread and mostly above normal across western Europe during the period of October 9 through November 10, 1992. Portions of the United Kingdom, southern France, northern Spain, and northern Italy already were excessively wet due to heavy rainfall during September and early-October. Flooding continued to be a concern in northern and central Italy. Wetness delayed the late-corn harvest in France and sugarbeet harvest across the region. However, increased soil moisture favored winter grain emergence. Widespread precipitation during this period replenished topsoil moisture across northern and central Europe, favoring winter grain establishment and easing dryness in eastern Germany, Poland, and Hungary. Dry soils continued to hinder winter grain establishment in Bulgaria and eastern Romania.

SOUTHERN AFRICA: RAINFALL EASES DRYNESS

Widespread moderate-to-heavy rain fell across southern Africa during the period of October 25 through November 10, 1992. Rainfall in amounts of 25-70 millimeters per week provided favorable planting moisture for corn in Botswana, central and southern Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, and South Africa's southwestern Transvaal and Orange Free State. These areas were hardest hit by last year's drought and experienced the heaviest rainfall since the last growing season. Moderate rain with amounts up to 25 millimeters fell during November 1 through 7 across Malawi, signaling a start to their rainy season. Unfavorable dryness persisted in central and northern Mozambique and northeastern Zimbabwe.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: TYPHOONS CAUSE FLOODS

Two typhoons brought high winds and heavy precipitation as they trekked westward across portions of Southeast Asia during October 16 through November 1, 1992. Tropical Storm Angela hit an already wet central Vietnam on October 23 with sustained winds of 40 knots and rainfall in the amount of 50-157 millimeters. Some flooding and wind damage to coastal rice areas was reported. Heavy rain (50-200 millimeters) from remnants of Angela caused some flooding in coastal southern Thailand. Typhoon Colleen hit east-coastal Luzon and brought heavy rainfall, flooding, and some wind damage to east-central Philippines on October 26. Some flooding and wind damage to mountainous areas along the coast was reported. Elsewhere, moisture from this rainfall benefited Philippine fall grains. Typhoon Colleen then hit central Vietnam on October 30, in approximately the same location as Angela. Rainfall exceeding 200 millimeters intensified flooding. Colleen moved inland and dissipated, with light-to-moderate precipitation reaching northern Thailand.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: FROSTS DAMAGE DECIDUOUS FRUITS AND GRAPES

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires, the main fruit producing Provinces -- Neuquen, Rio Negro, and Mendoza -- experienced 2 recent frosts. The first, in early-October, was the most severe. Temperatures dropped as low as minus 5 degrees Celsius for nearly 8 hours. The second frost, in early-November, was less severe. Preliminary damage assessments indicate that as much as 35 percent of the apple crop has been lost, 30 percent of the pear crop, 30 percent of the stone fruit crop, and 40 percent of the grape crop. Further damage assessments will be released after harvesting commences in December.

AUSTRALIA: FORESTRY SITUATION

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Canberra, Australia's 1992 roundwood harvest is forecast at 17.5 million cubic meters (CUM), up 2 percent from 1991 due to a sharp reduction in interest rates and a modest improvement in the domestic economy. Softwood log output, projected at 6.2 million CUM, reflects a similar 2-percent growth rate -- an indication that manufacturers are substituting readily-available softwoods for diminishing supplies of temperate hardwoods.

Softwood lumber production in 1992 is forecast at nearly 1.6 million CUM, up 2 percent from last year due to the greater availability of softwood logs and an upturn in construction activity. The diversity of end-uses for softwood plywood -- particularly in the residential construction market -- is expected to boost production 4 percent in 1992, to 111,000 CUM. A slight improvement in the non-residential construction sector means hardboard production should continue to expand during 1992, to 123,000 CUM. Particleboard production is forecast up 8 percent in 1992, to 711,000 CUM, the largest increase for any panel product due to its greater versatility as a construction material.

Production estimates are as follows, in 1,000 CUM:

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	16,423	17,120	17,510
Softwood Logs	5,830	6,078	6,216
Softwood Lumber	1,337	1,560	1,591
Plywood	101	107	111
Hardboard	99	119	123
Particleboard	636	660	711

1/ Preliminary.

BRAZIL: FORESTRY SITUATION

Brazil's weak economy continues to affect the forestry sector, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. Inflation, high interest rates, rising production costs, and escalating unemployment are the leading factors contributing to the slowdown in Brazil's home construction and furniture industries this year, resulting in reduced demand for forest products. However, the government's favorable exchange rate policy has stimulated export demand, making it possible for the industry to marginally expand 1992 fellings and product output.

The 1992 roundwood harvest is forecast at 79.9 million cubic meters (CUM), up 2 percent from 1991 primarily because the furniture industry is beginning to substitute lower-priced softwood logs and lumber for tropical species. This gradual shift in input usage, coupled with strict government policies relating to the management and protection of Brazil's tropical forests, has caused tropical hardwood log production to remain relatively stagnant for the past 3 years. The moderate increase projected this year in tropical log, lumber, and panel product output reflects the unusually strong export demand for these items as well as a temporary shortage of softwoods due to flood damage to softwood stands in Brazil's Southern States. Hardboard production continues to trend downward in line with the slump in the furniture industry. Some recovery is expected in the particleboard sector due to strong export demand and moderate stock rebuilding by the furniture industry.

Production estimates are as follows, in 1,000 CUM:

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	78,000	78,300	79,900
Softwood Logs	15,500	15,500	15,800
Tropical Hardwood Logs	33,000	33,000	33,100
Softwood Lumber	2,900	2,850	2,900
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	8,500	8,000	8,200
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	213	210	220
Softwood Plywood	240	240	230
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	960	960	1,020
Hardboard	492	446	435
Particleboard	494	420	440

1/ Preliminary.

BRAZIL: ORANGE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE FOR 1991/92 REVISED UPWARD

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Sao Paulo, the 1992 (harvested May-December) Brazilian orange crop estimate has been increased to 13.5 million tons (330 million 40.8-kilogram boxes), 2 percent higher than the May estimate. The Sao Paulo orange crop estimate has been increased to 11.2 million tons (275 million boxes), 2 percent greater than the May estimate. Favorable weather during mid-1992 increased fruit size, thereby improving production prospects. Widely varying fruit sizes and maturity stages, resulting from multiple blooms, have complicated fruit selection during harvesting and processing.

CANADA: INTERIM PAYMENT ANNOUNCED FOR GRAINS

On October 21, 1992, the Canadian Wheat Board announced an interim payment on all wheat and barley delivered to the Wheat Board during the 1991/92 crop year. The payment will be US$14.00 per ton for durum wheat and US$7.00 per ton for all other wheat, barley, and designated barley. The interim payment is an advance on the 1991/92 final payment and represents part of the money owed to farmers as final settlement on their grain sold by the Wheat Board.

CHILE: FORESTRY SITUATION

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Santiago, the forestry sector continues to play a key role in Chile's economy due to rapidly expanding production and high export earnings. The 1992 timber harvest is forecast at a record 23.5 million cubic meters (CUM), up 7 percent from a year ago. Production of softwood logs and lumber is expected to increase only slightly in 1992, to 7.4 million and 2.8 million CUM, respectively. This comparatively weak expansion reflects the current limited availability of large-diameter logs for sawing. Only 18 years have passed since Chile's initial, massive Radiata Pine tree plantings. Even though Radiata Pine requires approximately one-half the time to mature in Chile vis-a-vis Europe and North America, it will be nearly 6 more years before large stands of Chile's pines reach sufficient diameter to meet most mills' sawing specifications.

In contrast, Chile's output of temperate hardwood plywood and veneer is expected to reach record levels in 1992 due to increased production capacity -- a new plywood/veneer mill began operating in 1991 -- and strong domestic and export demand. In the board sector, hardboard production is expected to remain unchanged at 52,000 CUM. The industry is already operating near full capacity and, since no new plants are under construction, further expansion in this sector is not anticipated. With Chile's largest particleboard plant back in operation following last year's closure for retooling and upgrading, production of particleboard in 1992 is expected to return to the 1990 level of 178,000 CUM.

Production estimates are as follows, in 1,000 CUM:

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	16,500	22,050	23,500
Softwood Logs	7,200	7,300	7,400
Softwood Lumber	2,870	2,790	2,800
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	40	55	60
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	8	13	15
Hardboard	52	52	52
Medium Density Fiberboard	70	89	110
Particleboard	178	166	178

1/ Preliminary.

CHILE: JOINT VENTURE COMPANY TO BEGIN COMMERCIAL CRANBERRY PRODUCTION

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Santiago, Fundacion Chile, a joint private/government institution, recently announced that it will initiate commercial planting of cranberries. Fundacion Chile is planning to invest as much as US$3.5 million to start the project. Fundacion Chile's short-term objective is to convert, by 1995, 100 hectares of unproductive, marginal, and constantly-flooded land to what they believe will be a highly profitable crop and an excellent source of foreign exchange. The long-term goal is the conversion of 2,000 hectares. Since 1989, 14 varieties of cranberries have been imported for the project.

FSU-12: COTTON AREA AND PRODUCTION BY STATE

Cotton lint production in the FSU-12 for 1992 is estimated at 9.9 million bales, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and down 12 percent from last year. This year's cotton crop was adversely affected by lower-than-normal temperatures during the early stages of development. With crop maturation delayed by several weeks due to the cool early-season weather, yields could be further reduced if freezing temperatures occur in areas where bolls have not fully opened.

FSU-12: Cotton Area by State
(1,000 Hectares)

	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	Oct 92/93	Nov 92/93
Uzbekistan	2,112	2,014	1,969	1,830	1,720	1,640	1,640
Kazakhstan	127	129	119	120	117	110	110
Azerbaijan	303	298	280	264	245	225	215
Kyrgyzstan	31	32	27	30	26	25	25
Tajikistan	324	319	309	304	298	300	300
Turkmenistan	630	640	634	623	604	600	600
Total	3,527	3,432	3,338	3,171	3,010	2,900	2,890

FSU-12: Cotton Lint Production by State
(1,000 480-lb Bales)

	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	Oct 92/93	Nov 92/93
Uzbekistan	6,912	7,955	7,606	7,317	6,790	6,100	5,973
Kazakhstan	441	455	455	468	418	459	413
Azerbaijan	1,033	932	882	827	813	749	712
Kyrgyzstan	92	110	106	115	87	92	92
Tajikistan	1,268	1,350	1,332	1,176	1,171	1,099	1,010
Turkmenistan	1,745	1,883	1,823	2,007	1,971	1,801	1,700
Total	11,491	12,686	12,203	11,909	11,250	10,300	9,900

In the above tables, area (harvested) and production values for 1987-1990 are based on data published by the State Statistical Committee (GOSKOMSTAT). Estimates for 1991 and 1992 are based on GOSKOMSTAT data, press reports, and analyses of weather and satellite data.

HUNGARY: RED MEAT PRODUCTION DOWN DUE TO WEAK DEMAND

Hungarian production of red meat for 1992 is estimated at 652,000 tons, down 39 percent from the 1991 level, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Vienna. The underlying reason for the sharp decline is the weak domestic market for all meats. Most of the downturn occurred in the pork sector, where production dropped from 932,000 tons in 1991 to an estimated 548,000 tons in 1992. Poor producer returns in 1991 caused hog numbers to drop from 8.0 million head at the beginning of 1991 to 6.0 million head by the start of 1992. For the cattle sector, inventories were down 10 percent at the start of 1992. Beef output is forecast to decline from 126,000 tons in 1991 to 100,000 tons in 1992. For 1993, red meat production is forecast to increase 3 percent, to 674,000 tons due to a projected upturn in pork production that will more than offset an anticipated decline in beef output. Pork prices, which improved during the first half of 1992, have induced hog farmers to start increasing their holdings. Thus, by the beginning of January 1993, hog inventories are expected to total 6.2 million head.

MEXICO: FORESTRY SITUATION

The U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Mexico City indicates that the present downturn in Mexico's forestry sector will continue. In September 1992, the land tenure system was formally abolished, but potential investors remain wary of making long-term investments in the forestry sector. Mexico's 1992 timber harvest is expected to decline from 7.7 million cubic meters (CUM) in 1991 to 7.5 million in 1992. A similar pattern of decline is forecast in all of Mexico's wood processing sectors.

Production estimates are as follows, in 1,000 CUM:

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	8,102	7,683	7,529
Softwood Logs	6,987	6,740	6,605
Temperate Hardwood Logs	361	383	375
Tropical Hardwood Logs	533	560	549
Softwood Lumber	2,498	2,345	2,300
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	80	135	132
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	84	216	212
Softwood Plywood	132	160	157
Hardwood Plywood	25	24	22
Hardboard	31	45	44
Particleboard	352	414	405

1/ Preliminary.

NEW ZEALAND: FORESTRY SITUATION

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Wellington, the 1992 timber cut is forecast at 15.0 million cubic meters (CUM), up 8 percent from a year ago. The increase reflects modest improvements in the economy and strong demand from Asian markets for New Zealand's high-quality Radiata Pine. An 8-percent increase in softwood log fellings -- both Radiata Pine and Douglas Fir -- is expected to yield a record 9.7 million CUM in 1992, most of which will move directly to export markets.

Softwood lumber output is forecast at 2.4 million CUM, up 11 percent from 1991, due to an upturn in building starts and growing consumer confidence. The improvement in domestic building starts also is expected to positively impact the softwood plywood sector, boosting 1992 production 4 percent, to 57,000 CUM. Softwood veneer production is forecast at 95,000 CUM, up 28 percent from 1991 due to the recent opening of a high-tech mill producing laminated veneer lumber for export. The improved outlook for the building industry is not expected to have an immediate effect on particleboard production in 1992, which is forecast at 155,000 CUM -- potentially the lowest volume manufactured since the 1970's. To date, medium density fiberboard (MDF) has been the major growth item in the New Zealand panel products industry with production more than doubling during the last 5 years. MDF output in 1992 is forecast at 600,000 CUM, up 18 percent from last year. The opening of a second MDF line in New Zealand's Nelson plant brings the annual production capacity of this plant to 220,000 CUM, making it the largest MDF facility in the world.

Production estimates are as follows, in 1,000 CUM:

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	12,898	13,917	15,000
Softwood Logs	8,361	9,010	9,750
Softwood Lumber	2,168	2,183	2,425
Softwood Plywood	67	55	57
Softwood Veneer	82	74	95
Medium Density Fiberboard	462	508	600
Particleboard	160	158	155

1/ Preliminary.

THAILAND: PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The 1992 estimate for Thailand's pineapple crop has been revised upward to 1.9 million tons, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok. This is 3 percent greater than the April 1992 estimate and a 14-percent increase over the 1991 harvest. Production is forecast to expand another 11 percent in 1993. Favorable weather since late-June 1992 is expected to offset drought-reduced yields for pineapples harvested between April and June 1992. Consequently, despite the dry weather, the annual yield is estimated to be only slightly below the 1991 level. The increase in production in 1992 is primarily due to an increase in area. Lucrative grower returns during the past few years have led to area expansion in established growing regions, such as Prachuab Khiri Khan, as well as newer areas like Chumpon, Surat Thani, Ranong, and Nong Khai. Some farmers have reportedly switched a portion of their land out of sugarcane and into pineapple production.

The revised estimates and the forecast for 1993 are as follows:

	1990	1991	1992 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Area Planted (Ha)	100,000	108,000	110,000	115,000	125,000
Area Harvested (Ha)	75,000	80,000	90,000	95,000	100,000
Production (MT)	1,512,000	1,660,000	1,850,000	1,900,000	2,100,000

1/ Estimate as of April 1992.
2/ Revised November 1992.
3/ Preliminary.

VENEZUELA: FORESTRY SITUATION

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Caracas, the recent signing of a contract allowing 2 private companies to exploit 400,000 hectares of government-owned plantation land in the eastern part of the country indicates only a slight change in the government's forestry policy. The 5-year contract permits the extraction of Caribbean Pine solely for the production of wood chips for export. For the past several years, private and government sector plantings of Caribbean Pine have averaged 8,000 and 28,000 hectares per year, respectively. However, escalating planting costs and insufficient funds have led the Government to consider privatizing all official forest plantations. Venezuela's total plantation area for 1992 is estimated at 495,480 hectares -- 61,920 hectares privately-owned and 435,560 hectares owned by the Government.

ZIMBABWE: TOBACCO PRODUCTION TO DECLINE IN 1993 DUE TO DROUGHT

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Pretoria, Zimbabwe's tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at a record 202,182 tons. Excessively dry weather significantly lowered the quality of the 1992 crop causing the average auction price for flue-cured tobacco, which accounts for 95 percent of total production, to drop 26 percent below the 1991 level, to Z$8.57 per kilogram (US$1.71). The adverse affect of the drought on yield is expected to carry over into 1993, reducing production to a projected 179,100 tons.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION 1992/93

World soybean production for 1992/93 is projected at a record 112.2 million tons, up 1.7 million from the October estimate and up 6 percent from last year. Excellent crops are expected by some of the world's largest producers. Soybean production in the United States is projected at 59.0 million tons, up 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast to reach a record 53.3 million tons, 2 percent more than last year. Good soybean harvests are projected for Brazil, Paraguay, India, and Spain. However, smaller crops in China, Italy, and Mexico partially offset these increases. (See table 12 of this circular for country and region area, yield, and production estimates.)

The U.S. soybean harvest is estimated at 59.0 million tons for 1992/93, up 9 percent from 1991/92. This season's crop was favored by good growing conditions and several states are expected to register excellent yields. The national yield is estimated to reach a record 2.51 metric tons per hectare. The National Agricultural Statistics Service reported that as of November 8, 88 percent of the soybean crop had been harvested in the 19 major producing states compared with 90 percent in the same period of 1991/92 and an average of 89 percent.

Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay are together forecast to harvest 32.2 million tons of soybeans in 1992/93. This will be an increase of nearly 1.1 million tons or 4 percent from 1991/92. Planting of this season's soybeans in these countries started with good soil moisture. Abundant rainfall delayed early planting progress in some areas but is not expected to reduce this season's total area.

Argentine soybean output for 1992/93 is projected to repeat last year's level of 10.8 million tons. A slight increase in area is forecast over 1991/92, but yield prospects are estimated at the 5-year average.

In Brazil, the soybean crop for 1992/93 is forecast at 19.8 millions tons, up 4 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is expected to increase to 10.8 million hectares, up 0.5 million or 5 percent from last year. In addition to the favorable weather and soil moisture during early planting, increased credit availability in Brazil is expected to improve soybean prospects over last season. Brazil's agricultural policy pledges more farm credits and opens the way for foreign investment in soybeans. Like last year's policy, however, government support favors corn production over soybeans. (A detailed report on Brazil's latest agricultural policy can be found in WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, publication series WAP 8-92, August 1992.)

The Paraguayan soybean crop for 1992/93 is forecast at 1.6 million tons. Harvested area has increased annually over the last few years; however, output has been disappointing. Unfavorable weather at crucial periods of plant development has repeatedly reduced potential yields.

China is the world's forth-largest soybean producer, just behind Argentina. Soybean production is estimated at 9.7 million tons for 1992/93, essentially a repeat of last year's output. Harvested area is estimated up by 12 percent, to 7.2 million hectares. However, yield is estimated lower than last year due to drought in the North China Plain and unusually cool weather in the Northeast during the growing season. China is now estimated to harvest an average 1.35 metric tons per hectare, a decline of 2 percent from 1991/92.

In India, soybean production for 1992/93 is projected at a record 2.5 million tons, up 14 percent from 1991/92. Soybean area has increased steadily as a result of government policy aimed at domestic self-sufficiency. Harvested area reached a record 2.9 million hectares this season. Historically, yields have varied widely with the level and timing of rainfall during the monsoon season. This year's monsoon provided ample moisture for both rain-fed and irrigated soybeans.

Soybean production by the European Community for 1992/93 is projected at 1.3 million tons, down 12 percent from 1991/92. Italy is the Community's largest soybean producer, accounting for an estimated 1.2 million tons. Other producers include France with 0.1 million tons and Spain with 40,000 tons.

Italy's soybean area is concentrated in the northern Po Valley region. Both area and output fell during 1992/93, to an estimated 1.2 million tons and 360,000 hectares (down 13 and 12 percent, respectively). This is the smallest harvested area since 1988/89 and yield was below their 5-year average. French soybean area declined again in 1992/93 for the third year in a row. Now at an estimated 48,000 hectares, this is the lowest area since 1986/87. Spain, on the other hand, increased its soybean output significantly this year, to an estimated 40,000 tons, up 60 percent. Spanish producers are well compensated under the Community's Common Agricultural Policy for oilseed supports. This has encouraged an increase in soybean plantings. Soybeans are not expected to rival sunflowerseed production, however, as Spain's arid climate is not suitable for widespread soybean production.

In Mexico, soybean production for 1992/93 is projected to drop by an estimated 37 percent, to 0.4 million tons. This year, soybean area is estimated at 235,000 hectares, a decline of 29 percent from last season. Soybean area increased from 1980 to 1987 but has trended downward in recent years. Some soybean area has shifted to vegetable crops. Nearly all soybean area is irrigated and is regarded as a follow-up crop after wheat. The availability of irrigation water from year to year has been an important factor affecting planted area. More important however, is that soybean producers are not protected by government support policies. Instead, the Mexican Government has chosen to support dry bean production and other staples.

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WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

World 1992/93 centrifugal sugar production is estimated at 116.2 million tons (raw value), up 369,000 from the September forecast, but down slightly from the 1991/92 revised record of 116.3 million tons. In Asia, the world's largest producing region accounting for 32 percent of world production, sugar outturn is estimated to increase 1 percent over the September forecast, but is 2 percent less than last year. This region had recorded 9 consecutive years of growth before this year's forecast decline. In the European Community (EC), the 1992/93 estimate is down 75,000 tons from the September forecast, but up 7 percent from last year. The South American estimate is up slightly from September and 2 percent above last year.

The EC accounts for 15 percent of the world's total sugar production. Although EC output is expected to decline slightly from the September forecast due to lower-than-anticipated production in Denmark, France, Germany, and Spain, 1992/93 production still is expected to exceed the 1991/92 volume by 7 percent. In France, the largest producer in the EC, sugar outturn is forecast down 4 percent from September because early-season assessments of sugar content did not meet expectations. However, the projected 1992/93 outturn of 4.7 million tons is considered good in that it is potentially 6 percent greater than a year ago. Germany's 1992/93 sugar production is estimated at 4.5 million tons, up 6 percent from last year due to generally favorable growing conditions for sugarbeets.

In India, the world's largest sugar producer, outturn for the 1992/93 season is estimated at 14.6 million tons, down 200,000 from September and 6 percent less than the record crop of 1991/92. A slight decline in planted area in Andhra Pradesh and drought during most of the sugarcane planting season in Maharashtra are the principal reasons for the downturn in production. In addition to the milled centrifugal white sugar, India also produces 2 other types -- khandsari and gur -- which compete for sugarcane. Gur, a crystallized brown-type sugar, is produced and consumed in rural areas. Khandsari, a native semi-white centrifugal sugar, remains popular with Indian consumers because it is less expensive than milled sugar. Of these 2 types, only the estimate for Khandsari sugar is included in total centrifugal production.

Sugar production in Asia during 1992/93 is estimated at 37.4 million tons, up 1 percent from September, but down 2 percent from last year. Production will be higher than a year ago in only 2 of the 6 major producing countries. India's output, as discussed above, is expected to be down 6 percent from last year. In China, the world's third largest sugar producer, output is estimated at a record 8.6 million tons. Sugar produced from sugarcane is expected to be up 215,000 tons from last year, but the increase may be partially offset by a 165,000-ton decrease in sugar production from sugarbeets.

In Brazil, the world's second largest producer of sugar, output in 1992/93 is expected to be up marginally from the September forecast and 3 percent greater than in 1991/92. The upturn primarily is due to an increase in sugarcane area and favorable growing conditions in the northeast growing areas as well as Brazil's Central-South region which accounts for 70 percent of the country's sugar production.

Sugar production in the former Soviet Union during the 1992/93 season is estimated at 7.4 million tons, up 9 percent from a year ago. The increase largely reflects higher sucrose content in the beets, expanded area, and better sugarbeet yield in Russia.

The 1992/93 production estimate for Cuba is unchanged from the September forecast of 6.0 million tons, a 14-percent decline from last year and potentially the lowest outturn since 1980/81. Cuba's 1992/93 sugarcane harvest, which is expected to start in December, will be hampered by shortages of spare parts, fuel, and fertilizer -- inputs Cuba normally obtained from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Sugar mills also have been affected by the shortage of parts which has severely limited their ability to make much-needed repairs.

Thailand's 1992/93 sugar production is estimated at a record 5.5 million tons, up 10 percent from the September forecast and 9 percent above 1991/92. Sugarcane competes with cassava, corn, and soybeans in the North and Northeast where advance payments are being offered to new sugarcane producers who are willing to switch out of other crops and into sugarcane.

In the Philippines, sugar production for 1992/93 is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 6 percent from September and 7 percent less than last season. The decline stems from reduced production prospects in the Negros-Panay region where excessively dry conditions during the December 1991 through May 1992 period resulted in late planting, slower cane development, and delayed maturation. Nearly 20 percent of the newly planted cane crop had to be replanted because of the drought. In addition, precipitation during the May-November rainy season was below normal throughout most of Negros-Panay.

Pakistan's 1992/93 sugar estimate of 2.4 million tons is 1 percent above the September forecast, but 2 percent below the record 2.5 million-ton crop in 1991/92. The decrease anticipates a below-average sucrose recovery rate from the flood-damaged sugarcane crop in Sindh Province.

In Indonesia, the estimate of 2.2 million tons of sugar for the 1992/93 season is unchanged from September, but down 7 percent from the previous year due to the adverse effect weather had on the cane's sugar content.

Sugar production in Mexico during the 1992/93 season is estimated at 3.8 million tons, up 4 percent from the September forecast and 7 percent above last year. The increase reflects better-than-expected weather during the growing season and the use of some cane stocks carried over from last year.

Turkey's 1992/93 sugar output is expected to decline 8 percent from September and 10 percent from 1991/92, to 1.8 million tons. The decline is due to poor growing conditions for sugarbeets in Central Anatolia. The State Sugar Corporation strongly encourages sugar production for both domestic consumption and export. Farmers are well compensated for increasing plantings of sugarbeets via high support prices, premiums for high sugar content and early harvesting, and other incentives.

In South Africa, sugar production for 1992/93 is estimated at 1.6 million tons, unchanged from the September forecast, but 34 percent less than last season. South Africa's 1992/93 milling season will go down as one of the poorest on record due to the severe drought and a series of late-season fires.

In Australia, sugar output is estimated at 3.8 million tons, 27 percent above the 1991/92 volume. Favorable weather throughout the 1992/93 season is seen as the major reason for the increase which might have been higher were it not for excessively dry weather in the Mackay region of Queensland. The Australian sugar industry has been partially deregulated in recent years. This has resulted in the industry's first significant entry, since 1965, of new growers as well as the planting of new areas to sugarcane.

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TABLE 20

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 2/	1992/93 Sept 3/	1992/93 Nov 3/
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	121	138	160	140	140
Mexico	3,100	3,900	3,500	3,620	3,750
United States 4/	6,008	6,273	6,577	6,804	6,849
Total	9,229	10,311	10,237	10,564	10,739
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	944	1,300	1,570	1,500	1,350
Bolivia	180	225	230	230	230
Brazil	7,793	7,900	8,936	9,100	9,200
Chile	448	370	360	460	460
Colombia	1,611	1,595	1,760	1,690	1,800
Ecuador	331	355	349	360	360
Guyana	130	162	235	230	240
Paraguay	120	100	110	120	120
Peru	620	575	480	500	500
Surinam	1	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	75	70	80	80	80
Venezuela	495	510	540	545	545
Total	12,748	13,163	14,651	14,816	14,886
CENTRAL AMERICA					
Belize	102	104	102	100	100
Costa Rica	245	265	290	300	300
El Salvador	211	270	346	300	360
Guatemala	875	1,015	1,118	1,200	1,200
Honduras	199	191	188	200	195
Nicaragua	198	217	195	250	225
Panama	114	126	127	115	115
Total	1,944	2,188	2,366	2,465	2,495
CARIBBEAN					
Barbados	69	65	55	50	40
Cuba	8,000	7,620	7,000	6,000	6,000
Dominican Republic	636	580	570	610	610
Guadeloupe	60	60	50	40	60
Haiti	35	30	30	30	30
Jamaica	229	221	223	240	230
Martinique	2	2	4	3	5
Puerto Rico	62	67	61	61	61
St. Kitts & Nevis	25	15	20	20	20
Trinidad & Tobago	121	104	116	110	110
Total	9,239	8,764	8,129	7,164	7,166
EC-12					
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,039	1,116	964	1,000	1,000
Denmark	529	591	508	500	480
France 5/	4,204	4,736	4,423	4,900	4,700
Germany	4,087	4,675	4,245	4,550	4,500
Greece	421	315	310	370	370
Ireland	233	227	230	220	220
Italy	1,803	1,587	1,640	1,750	1,950
Netherlands	1,241	1,341	1,137	1,300	1,300
Portugal	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	1,037	1,036	1,047	1,040	1,025
United Kingdom	1,322	1,360	1,330	1,400	1,410
Total	15,918	16,986	15,836	17,032	16,957
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE					
Austria	457	451	466	500	470
Finland	168	176	162	165	165
Sweden	401	419	252	310	310
Switzerland	152	160	136	150	150
Total	1,178	1,206	1,016	1,125	1,095

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 20 (Continued)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 2/	1992/93 Sept 3/	1992/93 Nov 3/
EASTERN EUROPE					
Albania	16	14	15	10	10
Bulgaria	60	80	70	40	40
Czechoslovakia	878	700	780	800	800
Hungary	630	550	700	500	500
Poland	1,865	2,214	1,642	1,400	1,550
Romania	499	334	430	500	400
Yugoslavia	930	885	850	750	700
Total	4,878	4,777	4,487	4,000	4,000
FSU-12 6/	9,425	9,047	6,795	7,500	7,400
Baltics 7/	135	117	125	80	80
NORTH AFRICA					
Algeria	10	10	10	10	10
Egypt	957	982	950	1,010	1,000
Morocco	494	519	519	460	460
Sudan	420	480	500	500	500
Tunisia	35	37	27	40	40
Total	1,916	2,028	2,006	2,020	2,010
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA					
Angola	35	35	35	35	35
Benin	4	5	5	5	5
Burkina	20	20	20	20	20
Burundi	8	10	10	10	10
Cameroon	40	40	40	40	40
Chad	20	20	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	35	35	35	35
Cote d' Ivoire	164	149	165	180	170
Ethiopia	183	190	200	200	200
Gabon	20	20	20	20	20
Ghana	10	5	5	5	5
Guinea	25	25	25	25	25
Kenya	441	430	434	440	350
Madagascar	125	125	125	125	125
Malawi	175	200	200	200	200
Mali	20	20	20	20	20
Mauritius	602	661	648	700	700
Mozambique	30	35	40	30	30
Nigeria	53	59	45	75	50
Reunion	178	200	225	235	245
Rwanda	5	5	5	5	5
Senegal	60	60	60	60	60
Sierra Leone	6	6	7	6	6
Somalia	35	40	40	40	30
South Africa	2,289	2,152	2,429	1,600	1,600
Swaziland	504	527	490	490	480
Tanzania	95	112	115	115	115
Togo	4	5	5	5	5
Uganda	30	30	30	30	30
Zaire	60	60	60	60	60
Zambia	142	133	140	140	140
Zimbabwe	502	493	348	10	10
Total	5,920	5,907	6,046	4,981	4,846
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	600	700	750	800	850
Iraq	7	8	10	5	12
Lebanon	6	6	6	8	8
Syria	41	43	50	50	50
Turkey	1,380	1,944	2,052	2,000	1,840
Total	2,034	2,701	2,868	2,863	2,760

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 20 (Continued)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 2/	1992/93 Sept 3/	1992/93 Nov 3/
OTHER ASIA					
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	196	262	240	240	240
Burma	35	25	30	30	30
China	5,618	6,765	8,500	8,500	8,550
India 8/	12,575	13,748	15,470	14,750	14,550
Indonesia	2,080	2,120	2,250	2,100	2,100
Japan	988	922	987	915	900
Malaysia	105	95	104	100	105
Nepal	35	40	45	45	45
Pakistan	1,987	2,067	2,489	2,400	2,430
Philippines	1,750	1,718	2,010	2,000	1,875
Sri Lanka	35	35	35	35	35
Taiwan	511	409	500	520	520
Thailand	3,502	3,954	5,062	5,000	5,500
Vietnam	450	500	600	550	550
Total	29,877	32,670	38,332	37,195	37,440
OCEANIA					
Australia	3,797	3,637	2,993	3,500	3,800
Fiji	461	420	400	430	430
Papua New Guinea	35	45	50	50	50
Total	4,293	4,102	3,443	3,980	4,280
WORLD TOTAL	108,734	113,967	116,337	115,785	116,154

1/ One-half of the crop years are on a September/August basis. Crop years for Southern Hemisphere countries begin prior to September. Factors for converting from refined to raw sugar are 1.087 for for refined beet sugar and 1.07 for refined cane sugar.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Forecast.

4/ United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane sugar, but exclude Puerto Rico cane sugar which is listed separately.

5/ French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.

6/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.

7/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

8/ Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar. Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in million tons is as follows: 1989/90 - .818; 1990/91 - .859; 1991/92 - 1.035; 1992/93 - .828.

NOVEMBER 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION

World sugar production from sugarcane for 1992/93 is estimated at 76.8 million tons, 2 percent above the forecast made in May, but 2 percent below last season's record level of 78.3 million tons. The 1992/93 season marks the first time since the 1987/88 season where sugar from cane is expected to decline from the previous season. World sugarcane area is estimated at 12.5 million hectares, 3 percent above the May forecast, but marginally below the record 12.6 million hectares harvested in 1984/85. Raw material production is forecast to increase 1 percent from the May forecast, but is virtually unchanged from 1991/92.

India accounts for 19 percent of the world's total sugar produced from sugarcane and is the world's largest sugarcane producer. Indian sugarcane area for milled sugar and khandsari is estimated at 2.25 million hectares, up 2 percent from the previous season, and is expected to yield 145.0 million tons of raw material. However, cane sugar production is expected to be down 6 percent from last season's record, to 14.6 million tons. Late payments by sugar mills affected farmers' planting decisions, slowing the rate of area expansion in Andhra Pradesh and the northern region where state-mandated sugarcane prices are the highest. In addition, dry weather from the fall of 1991 through the spring of 1992 contributed to a reduction in planted area in Maharashtra. Sugarcane remains a lucrative crop for farmers in mill "command areas" because there is an assured outlet for their crop. In general, farmers are shifting to shorter maturing sugarcane varieties to allow for greater flexibility in crop rotation. In Maharasthra, a 15-month crop planted in October and a 12-month crop planted in January are becoming more popular than the high-yielding 18-month crop traditionally planted in July. In the North, the most popular variety is a 10 to 12-month maturing cane planted in February. If it is a ratoon crop, this quick-maturing variety can be harvested after 8 to 10 months due to the existing root structure. Some farmers in the north can plant late-season sugarcane following the wheat harvest in April, harvest the first crop the following March, and then a ratoon crop in October.

Brazil's 1992/93 sugarcane area harvested for sugar is estimated at 1.5 million hectares, up 23 percent from last year. Raw tonnage is forecast at 80.0 million tons, up 7 percent from 1991/92. In the past, the total area planted to sugarcane has been influenced by alcohol production and consumption policies. However, the government's authorization plans for sugar have varied from the actual cane sugar output. Brazil's current total area planted to sugarcane is about 4.2 million hectares which is expected to yield 272.0 million tons of sugarcane for sugar and alcohol.

Sugarcane area in Asia for 1992/93 is estimated at a record 6.0 million hectares, 3 percent more than last season with all of the major producing countries showing increases except Indonesia and Pakistan. In China, sugarcane area is expected to increase 3 percent in 1992/93. Cane sugar production is forecast at a record 6.9 million tons. The leading sugarcane producing Provinces in China are Guangdong and Guangxi. Guangdong sugarcane tonnage will decline about 5 percent in 1992/93 because of relatively poor grower returns. Large sugarcane harvests are forecast for Guangxi, Hainan, and Yunnan.

In Thailand, 1992/93 harvested area is estimated up 6 percent from a year ago -- high enough to yield a record 5.5 million tons of cane sugar. Sugarcane continues to compete in the North and Northeast with cassava, corn, and soybeans. Some rice and kenaf areas have been converted to sugarcane in the lower Northeast where 2 sugar mills have relocated. Advance payments are being offered to farmers who are willing to switch land into sugarcane production.

In an effort to improve sugarcane uniformity and quality, a commercial cane sugar system for payment will be applied to all sugar mills beginning with the 1992/93 season. To improve yields and extraction rates, sugar mills have brought in sugarcane specialists to familiarize the mills' field staffs with various high-yielding varieties. The field staffs from the mills in the new sugarcane areas in the Northeast play an important role in persuading farmers to switch from rice, kenaf, and cassava to sugarcane. There are 46 sugar mills in Thailand. Currently, the Thai Government prohibits construction of new sugar mills or any expansion of crushing capacity. However, most of the relocated mills expand their crushing capacity and simply pay the government-imposed fines.

In the Philippines, harvested sugarcane area for 1992/93 is estimated at 370,000 hectares. Cane yields are expected to be sharply lower this season due to inclement weather. The sugar industry increasingly is concerned about the high cost of sugar recovery due to old, inefficient machinery and equipment. This concern intensified when the Philippine's 1991/92 and 1992/93 U.S. sugar import quota was lowered and the industry realized that it may soon be forced to compete in the world market. In response, the Government agreed to include the sugar industry in the 1992 Investment Priorities Plan (IPP). Under the IPP, announced in March 1992, targeted industries are encouraged to make capital improvements by being exempted from duties and taxes on imported machinery and equipment and by receiving an income tax-holiday on "pioneering projects." The eligibility of sugar mills for the IPP was announced in November 1992.

In Indonesia, the 1992/93 estimate of harvested area is down 6 percent and cane sugar outturn is expected to decline 7 percent due to unfavorable weather. The National Logistics Agency (BULOG), in an effort to encourage the production of better quality sugar, offers a premium for high-quality product. The amount of the premium depends on whether the buyer is a member of the food processing industry or a licensed distributor. In either case, the premiums are paid by the buyer directly to the mill.

In Mexico, the sugarcane area estimate for 1992/93 is up 2 percent from last season and cane sugar production is expected to increase 7 percent from 1991/92. The Mexican sugar industry is still in the process of restructuring and faces several problems. Domestic sugar prices continue to be controlled by the Government and are currently adjusted monthly according to a formula which follows the peso exchange rate against the U.S. dollar.

In South Africa, sugarcane area for 1992/93 is estimated at approximately the same level as last season. However, raw material production is expected to decline by nearly one-third due to drought and a series of devastating fires. The millers and growers have been working together to harvest and mill the burnt cane, but, in many instances, the damage was too severe. The growing and harvesting cycle has been broken in many areas and considerable replanting will have to be done to return sugarcane area to the pre-drought/fire level.

In Australia, the sugarcane area estimate is nearly the same as a year ago, but cane sugar production is up 27 percent from last year's poor harvest. Favorable weather during the 1992/93 growing season is expected to result in a 30-percent increase in the total sugarcane crush. The Australian sugarcane industry has been partially deregulated in recent years which allows for the entry of new growers. Land assigned for sugar production in Queensland increased 5 percent in 1989, 8 percent in 1990, 3 percent in 1991, and 6 percent in 1992. The Sugar Industry Act of 1991 includes a provision for a 3-percent annual increase in assigned sugarcane area through the 1995/96 season.

In Zimbabwe, normally the fourth-largest producing country in Sub-Saharan Africa, a severe drought reduced production to only 10,000 tons of sugar in 1992/93, down dramatically from the 500,000-ton crops of 2 and 3 years ago.

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TABLE 21

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Argentina						
1990/91	265	47.2	12,520	1,300	10.4	4.91
1991/92	280	51.1	14,320	1,570	11.0	5.61
1992/93 NOV	260	50.4	13,100	1,350	10.3	5.19
Australia						
1990/91	339	74.2	25,140	3,637	14.5	10.73
1991/92	341	62.5	21,306	2,993	14.0	8.78
1992/93 NOV	342	81.1	27,750	3,800	13.7	11.11
Brazil						
1990/91	1,170	64.1	75,000	7,900	10.5	6.75
1991/92	1,220	61.5	75,000	8,936	11.9	7.32
1992/93 NOV	1,500	53.3	80,000	9,200	11.5	6.13
China 2/						
1990/91	1,009	57.1	57,620	5,243	9.1	5.20
1991/92	1,164	58.3	67,898	6,685	9.8	5.74
1992/93 NOV	1,200	57.1	68,500	6,900	10.1	5.75
Colombia						
1990/91	115	122.5	14,092	1,595	11.3	13.87
1991/92	118	121.8	14,375	1,760	12.2	14.92
1992/93 NOV	122	120.5	14,700	1,800	12.2	14.75
Cuba						
1990/91	1,350	50.0	67,500	7,620	11.3	5.64
1991/92	1,200	45.0	54,000	7,000	13.0	5.83
1992/93 NOV	1,200	45.0	54,000	6,000	11.1	5.00
Dominican Republic						
1990/91	210	32.6	6,845	580	8.5	2.76
1991/92	208	32.6	6,780	570	8.4	2.74
1992/93 NOV	212	32.5	6,900	610	8.8	2.88
Egypt 2/						
1990/91	90	97.8	8,800	891	10.1	9.90
1991/92	89	93.3	8,300	850	10.2	9.55
1992/93 NOV	87	97.7	8,500	900	10.6	10.34
Fiji						
1990/91	60	67.0	4,020	420	10.4	7.00
1991/92	60	56.3	3,380	400	11.8	6.67
1992/93 NOV	60	67.0	4,020	430	10.7	7.17
Guatemala						
1990/91	120	81.6	9,797	1,015	10.4	8.46
1991/92	125	82.1	10,258	1,118	10.9	8.94
1992/93 NOV	125	84.8	10,600	1,200	11.3	9.60

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
India 3/						
1990/91	2,117	64.3	136,119	13,748	10.1	6.49
1991/92	2,200	64.5	142,000	15,470	10.9	7.03
1992/93 NOV	2,250	64.4	145,000	14,550	10.0	6.47
Indonesia						
1990/91	365	76.9	28,074	2,120	7.6	5.81
1991/92	385	73.0	28,100	2,250	8.0	5.84
1992/93 NOV	360	72.2	26,000	2,100	8.1	5.83
Mauritius						
1990/91	80	75.0	6,000	661	11.0	8.26
1991/92	80	80.0	6,400	648	10.1	8.10
1992/93 NOV	80	81.3	6,500	700	10.8	8.75
Mexico						
1990/91	525	68.6	36,000	3,900	10.8	7.43
1991/92	519	68.0	35,300	3,500	9.9	6.74
1992/93 NOV	530	68.3	36,200	3,750	10.4	7.08
Pakistan 2/						
1990/91	555	40.7	22,604	2,042	9.0	3.68
1991/92	580	42.8	24,800	2,457	9.9	4.24
1992/93 NOV	570	43.9	25,000	2,400	9.6	4.21
Peru						
1990/91	46	134.8	6,200	575	9.3	12.50
1991/92	52	119.2	6,200	480	7.7	9.23
1992/93 NOV	44	90.9	4,000	500	12.5	11.36
Philippines						
1990/91	341	54.5	18,600	1,718	9.2	5.04
1991/92	370	61.6	22,800	2,010	8.8	5.43
1992/93 NOV	370	56.8	21,000	1,875	8.9	5.07
South Africa						
1990/91	265	68.2	18,083	2,152	11.9	8.12
1991/92	276	72.7	20,078	2,429	12.1	8.80
1992/93 NOV	277	49.5	13,700	1,600	11.7	5.78
Sudan						
1990/91	50	100.0	5,000	480	9.6	9.60
1991/92	50	100.0	5,000	500	10.0	10.00
1992/93 NOV	50	100.0	5,000	500	10.0	10.00
Swaziland						
1990/91	36	106.9	3,850	527	13.7	14.64
1991/92	37	106.5	3,941	490	12.4	13.24
1992/93 NOV	36	106.9	3,850	480	12.5	13.33

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
aiwan						
1990/91	55	76.7	4,219	409	9.7	7.44
1991/92	58	93.1	5,400	500	9.3	8.62
1992/93 NOV	59	88.1	5,200	520	10.0	8.81
hailand						
1990/91	895	45.3	40,563	3,954	9.7	4.42
1991/92	915	51.9	47,505	5,062	10.7	5.53
1992/93 NOV	970	48.5	47,000	5,500	11.7	5.67
.S. (Hawaii) 4/						
1990/91	29	204.5	5,931	657	11.1	22.66
1991/92	27	195.0	5,266	680	12.9	25.19
1992/93 NOV	24	204.1	4,899	612	12.5	25.50
.S. (Mainland) 2/						
1990/91	265	68.3	18,087	2,119	11.7	8.00
1991/92	318	68.9	21,899	2,450	11.2	7.70
1992/93 NOV	335	63.8	21,372	2,472	11.6	7.38
enezuela						
1990/91	105	62.1	6,519	510	7.8	4.86
1991/92	105	63.8	6,700	540	8.1	5.14
1992/93 NOV	105	65.7	6,900	545	7.9	5.19
mbabwe						
1990/91	35	106.6	3,732	493	13.2	14.09
1991/92	20	139.7	2,793	348	12.5	17.40
1992/93 NOV	2	45.0	90	10	11.1	5.00
ajor Cane Producers						
990/91	10,492	61.1	640,915	66,266	10.3	6.32
991/92	10,797	61.1	659,799	71,696	10.9	6.64
992/93 NOV	11,170	59.1	659,781	70,304	10.7	6.29
THERS						
990/91	1,220	56.3	68,746	6,249	9.1	5.12
991/92	1,245	57.0	70,948	6,583	9.3	5.29
992/93 NOV	1,304	54.9	71,600	6,532	9.1	5.01
ORLD						
990/91	11,712	60.6	709,661	72,515	10.2	6.19
991/92	12,042	60.7	730,747	78,279	10.7	6.50
992/93 NOV	12,474	58.6	731,381	76,836	10.5	6.16

Refined cane sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07.
Produces beet sugar as well as cane sugar.
Includes Khandsari (native type semi-white centrifugal sugar).
Hawaiian cane is harvested once every 24 months. Consequently, yields per hectare are much higher than in countries where cane is harvested every year.

OVEMBER 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION

World sugar production from sugarbeets for 1992/93 is estimated at 39.3 million tons, up 2 percent from the May forecast and 3 percent more than last season, but 5 percent less than the record 41.5 million produced in 1990/91. The increase in beet sugar production during the past year is a result of a 1-percent increase in harvested area, to 8.6 million hectares, and a 5-percent increase in sugarbeet yield. Partially offsetting this gain was a decline in the recovery rate from 13.8 to 13.5 percent.

The European Community (EC) accounts for 15 percent of the world's total sugar production and 43 percent of the sugar produced from sugarbeets. The EC 1992/93 beet area is estimated to increase 1 percent, to 2.0 million hectares. In France, the largest sugar producer in the EC, 1992/93 sugarbeet area is estimated up 2 percent from last year, but 4 percent below the 1990/91 record. Sugar production is expected to increase 6 percent over last year because of record sugarbeet yields. The most recent policy developments affecting the French sugar sector have been: the adoption of the CAP reform in May 1992; the granting by the French Government of a permanent tax exemption for the manufacture of fuels made from agricultural products, including ethanol made from sugarbeets, in July 1992; and, the exclusion of sugarbeets from the list of crops that can be grown for non-food uses and be eligible for EC subsidies on land set-aside under the new CAP regulations. Although CAP reform does not directly affect sugarbeet growers, they are concerned with the reduction in grain prices precipitated by the reform. Declining grain prices draw down the prices of beet pulp used for animal feed and reduce the profitability of crops rotated with beets. French sugarbeet growers are lobbying the Government and the EC to have the right to grow sugarbeets for ethanol production on land set aside under the CAP reform.

In Germany, the 1992/93 area estimate is down 3 percent from last year. However, beet sugar production is expected to increase 6 percent, to 4.5 million tons, as a result of a 16-percent increase in sugarbeet yields. Reportedly, the average sugarbeet size is about 13 percent larger than in 1991 and 5 percent more sugarbeets were planted per hectare than last year.

Italy's 1992/93 area estimate is up 13 percent or 36,000 hectares from last year. The increase stems from sugar production shortfalls with respect to Italy's quota in previous years. Sugar outturn for 1992/93 is expected to exceed the level of the country's A+B quota of 1.7 million tons allocated to Italy by the EC.

In the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union, the 1992/93 harvested area estimate is expected to be up 3 percent from 1991/92. Although sugarbeet yields in Russia are reportedly higher than last year, other States are experiencing lower yields. However, total sugar output in the former Soviet Union is up 9 percent from a year ago because of the improved Russian crop and an increase in sucrose content in Ukraine.

In Poland, the 1992/93 area estimate of 378,000 hectares is 5 percent more than last year, but beet sugar production will be down 6 percent due to drought. With domestic sugar prices trending downward, the Government recently moved to discourage imports by assessing a minimum import duty of US$200/ton of white sugar to buttress the existing 40 percent ad valorem tariff. This makes further imports unlikely and should boost prices paid to domestic sugarbeet farmers.

In China, the 1992/93 area estimate is 4 percent less than last year, but sugarbeet production is expected to be down less than 2 percent because of an increase in beet yield. Beet sugar production is estimated to decline 9 percent from a year ago because of poorer returns for beets vis-a-vis alternative crops in northeast China. Officials in the northeast region, particularly Heilongjiang, assert that the large 1991/92 sugarbeet crop so depressed prices that sugarbeet producers in the Northeast cannot compete with sugarcane growers in southern China.

In Turkey, the 1992/93 area estimate is down only slightly from last season, but sugarbeet yield and recovery rates are down 4 and 7 percent, respectively. The State Sugar Corporation of Turkey purchases the entire crop of beets at predetermined support prices. Farmers bring their beets to the purchasing centers in their region and, from there, the beets are hauled to factories for storage and processing.

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TABLE 22

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Austria						
1990/91	50	49.9	2,494	451	18.1	9.02
1991/92	51	49.5	2,522	466	18.5	9.14
1992/93 NOV	54	52.8	2,850	470	16.5	8.70
Belgium-Luxembourg						
1990/91	112	61.2	6,857	1,116	16.3	9.96
1991/92	106	57.0	6,043	964	16.0	9.09
1992/93 NOV	105	61.9	6,500	1,000	15.4	9.52
China 2/						
1990/91	670	21.7	14,526	1,522	10.5	2.27
1991/92	784	20.8	16,289	1,815	11.1	2.32
1992/93 NOV	750	21.3	16,000	1,650	10.3	2.20
Czechoslovakia						
1990/91	170	31.2	5,308	700	13.2	4.12
1991/92	168	34.9	5,857	780	13.3	4.64
1992/93 NOV	171	35.1	6,000	800	13.3	4.68
Denmark						
1990/91	66	55.8	3,685	591	16.0	8.95
1991/92	65	46.6	3,027	508	16.8	7.82
1992/93 NOV	65	50.8	3,300	480	14.5	7.38
France						
1990/91	478	53.4	25,520	4,736	18.6	9.91
1991/92	453	53.9	24,395	4,423	18.1	9.76
1992/93 NOV	460	60.5	27,850	4,700	16.9	10.22
Germany						
1990/91	620	49.0	30,366	4,675	15.4	7.54
1991/92	574	45.2	25,926	4,245	16.4	7.40
1992/93 NOV	554	52.3	29,000	4,500	15.5	8.12
Hungary						
1990/91	115	38.3	4,400	550	12.5	4.78
1991/92	115	43.5	5,000	700	14.0	6.09
1992/93 NOV	97	36.1	3,500	500	14.3	5.15
Italy						
1990/91	270	43.0	11,600	1,587	13.7	5.88
1991/92	274	41.6	11,400	1,640	14.4	5.99
1992/93 NOV	310	45.2	14,000	1,950	13.9	6.29
Japan 2/						
1990/91	72	55.5	3,994	700	17.5	9.72
1991/92	72	57.2	4,115	780	19.0	10.83
1992/93 NOV	71	53.5	3,800	690	18.2	9.72
Netherlands						
1990/91	125	69.7	8,707	1,341	15.4	10.73
1991/92	123	58.4	7,189	1,137	15.8	9.24
1992/93 NOV	123	70.0	8,610	1,300	15.1	10.57
Poland						
1990/91	440	38.0	16,721	2,214	13.2	5.03
1991/92	361	31.6	11,412	1,642	14.4	4.55
1992/93 NOV	378	25.9	9,800	1,550	15.8	4.10

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1992 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 22 (Continued)

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
World and Selected Countries 1/

OUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET YIELD	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
omania						
1990/91	163	19.1	3,114	334	10.7	2.05
1991/92	202	22.4	4,516	430	9.5	2.13
1992/93 NOV	140	28.6	4,000	400	10.0	2.86
pain 2/						
1990/91	160	46.0	7,358	1,020	13.9	6.38
1991/92	150	44.7	6,710	1,032	15.4	6.88
1992/93 NOV	150	48.7	7,300	1,010	13.8	6.73
urkey						
1990/91	378	37.0	13,986	1,944	13.9	5.14
1991/92	400	38.7	15,474	2,052	13.3	5.13
1992/93 NOV	398	37.2	14,800	1,840	12.4	4.62
SU-12 3/						
1990/91	3,239	24.8	80,379	9,047	11.3	2.79
1991/92	3,112	20.2	62,900	6,795	10.8	2.18
1992/93 NOV	3,210	22.1	71,000	7,400	10.4	2.31
altics 4/						
1990/91	47	28.7	1,351	117	8.7	2.49
1991/92	42	28.8	1,211	125	10.3	2.98
1992/93 NOV	45	17.8	800	80	10.0	1.78
nited Kingdom 2/						
1990/91	192	41.7	8,000	1,360	17.0	7.08
1991/92	170	46.2	7,850	1,330	16.9	7.82
1992/93 NOV	172	46.5	8,000	1,410	17.6	8.20
nited States						
1990/91	557	44.8	24,959	3,497	14.0	6.28
1991/92	562	45.3	25,485	3,447	13.5	6.13
1992/93 NOV	572	46.1	26,381	3,765	14.3	6.58
ugoslavia						
1990/91	158	37.4	5,915	885	15.0	5.60
1991/92	139	44.7	6,219	850	13.7	6.12
1992/93 NOV	158	36.1	5,700	700	12.3	4.43
AJOR BEET PRODUCERS						
1990/91	8,082	34.6	279,240	38,387	13.7	4.75
1991/92	7,923	32.0	253,540	35,161	13.9	4.44
1992/93 NOV	7,983	33.7	269,191	36,195	13.4	4.53
THERS						
1990/91	584	40.4	23,607	3,065	13.0	5.25
1991/92	568	39.4	22,396	2,897	12.9	5.10
1992/93 NOV	580	39.2	22,749	3,123	13.7	5.38
/ORLD						
1990/91	8,666	34.9	302,847	41,452	13.7	4.78
1991/92	8,491	32.5	275,936	38,058	13.8	4.48
1992/93 NOV	8,563	34.1	291,940	39,318	13.5	4.59

Refined beet sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.087.
Produces cane sugar as well as beet sugar.
FSU-12 covers the same area previously designated USSR, excluding the Baltic States.
Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

MALAYSIAN PALM OIL PRODUCTION

Total palm oil production in Malaysia during 1991/92 (October-September) is estimated at 6.2 million tons, up 3 percent from the previous year, but below the record crop of 6.4 million produced in 1989/90. Although first quarter output was lower than anticipated, production recovered over the remainder of the year. An expansion of mature area and recovery of yields boosted production above output in 1990/91.

Production of palm oil in Malaysia during 1990/91 began slowly but turned around in March and increased each month with the exception of June. Total production was down in the first and second quarters but were at record levels in the last two quarters. Total monthly production was at a record level each month during the last quarter. The 1990/91 marketing season ended with production estimated at 6.0 million tons, second only to the record level of 6.4 million produced in 1989/90. The decline in output for 1991/92 was mainly attributed to a shortage of rainfall during the preceding year.

The 1991/92 season had a better start than the preceding season. Total palm oil production in January set a new monthly record at 662,000 tons, but declined every month until April. Total production continued to increase throughout the year with the exception of June, which showed a slight decline. Production in the first two quarters was higher than the same period the preceding year, but lower than 1989/90. Production in the third quarter was higher than 1989/90, but marginally lower than in 1990/91; fourth quarter production set a new record at 1.9 million tons. With respect to future palm oil output, area planted is forecast to increase 60,000 hectares annually, reaching 2.3 million by 1995 and 2.6 million by the year 2000.

Malaysia produces nearly 55 percent of the world's palm oil. Palm oil production is centered in Peninsular and East Malaysia, and is harvested on a continuous basis throughout the year.

Over 85 percent of the country's total palm oil is produced in the West or peninsular region. Production in 1991/92 is estimated at 5.19 million tons, up slightly from 5.16 million last year. The first 5 months of production (October to February) were characterized by a downturn in output caused by the normal biological reduction, inadequate rains (during the previous 12 to 18 months), and tree stress caused by excessive fruiting in the previous months. However, production turned around in March and output increased in successive months, except for June. The decline in June was attributed to fruit bunches that were smaller than normal, reflecting the lagged effects of the previous year's dry weather. New areas brought into oil palm production has slowed, but area is continuing to grow at the expense of rubber -- due to better economic returns. In support of palm oil expansion, the Malaysian Ministry of Primary Industries has advised the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) to phase out rubber cultivation in the FELDA estates and to concentrate on oil palm in all replanting programs.

In East Malaysia, palm oil production accounts for about 15 percent of the country's total output. Production in this region during 1991/92 is estimated at 1.0 million tons, up 18 percent from last year. As in the peninsula of West Malaysia, output during the first 5 months trended lower. However, production rebounded in March and continued at a record pace through the remainder of the year, with the exception of August which equaled the previous monthly record set in 1990/91. As a result of a concerted effort by the Government to increase oil palm area in east Malaysia, and with the added boost of higher palm oil prices relative to other competing oils, production has increased annually with 1991/92 ending with a record output of 1.0 million tons.

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TABLE 23

MALAYSIAN PALM OIL PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

East Malaysia

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
October	39	47	57	70	75	105
November	37	39	51	72	68	82
December	36	34	42	71	64	73
January	32	27	39	65	55	64
February	27	22	35	56	49	60
March	27	28	36	58	60	75
April	29	39	42	53	68	88
May	34	47	57	69	82	91
June	46	56	47	67	74	92
July	47	49	48	63	82	101
August	42	50	56	73	93	93
September	49	52	66	75	99	101
Total	445	490	576	792	869	1025

West Malaysia

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
October	434	436	451	557	495	557
November	382	360	406	564	426	403
December	301	284	376	459	341	335
January	240	238	325	375	276	332
February	244	252	306	365	283	323
March	263	313	333	397	373	367
April	282	334	348	360	399	405
May	283	348	387	483	466	417
June	345	422	456	454	425	410
July	390	431	511	499	523	495
August	449	485	578	551	565	565
September	509	459	581	558	590	590
Total	4,122	4,362	5,058	5,622	5,162	5,199

Total Malaysia

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
October	473	483	508	627	570	662
November	419	399	457	636	494	485
December	337	318	418	530	405	408
January	272	265	364	440	331	396
February	271	274	341	421	332	383
March	290	341	369	455	433	442
April	311	373	390	413	467	493
May	317	395	444	552	548	508
June	391	478	503	521	499	502
July	437	480	559	562	605	596
August	491	535	634	624	658	658
September	558	511	647	633	689	691
Total	4,567	4,852	5,634	6,414	6,031	6,224

DAIRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Cow milk production in selected countries for 1992 is estimated at 415.0 million tons, down 3 percent from a year ago. This decline follows a 3-percent reduction in 1991 when a long-term upward trend in cow milk production was reversed. A further decline, to 408.2 million tons, is forecast for 1993. These downturns largely reflect the unfavorable conditions faced by milk producers in the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union. Besides the former Soviet Union, 1992 milk output also is expected to be down in South Africa, in the European Community (EC), particularly Germany, and in all the Eastern European countries. In contrast, India and China are expected to show significant increases in 1992 milk output.

For the major dairy products, 1992 output of butter and nonfat dry milk (NDM) in the selected countries is expected to show a decline, while output of cheese and casein is expected to increase. Output of butter in 1992 is estimated at 6.1 million tons, 4 percent below the 1991 level. A further decline, to 6.0 million tons, is forecast for 1993. Output of cheese in 1992 is estimated at 11.1 million tons, up 1 percent from 1991. Production of approximately 11.3 million tons is forecast for 1993. NDM output for 1992 is estimated at 2.9 million tons, down 10 percent from 1991. Most of the decline is expected to occur in the EC. NDM production in 1993 is projected at 2.8 million tons. Casein output is forecast at 227,000 tons in 1992, 12 percent above the 1991 level. A small decline, to 224,000 tons, is forecast for 1993.

Milk production in the United States for 1992 is estimated at 68.8 million tons, up 1.4 million from last year. The number of milk cows is slightly below the 1991 level, but unseasonably cool weather this summer in some of the major milk producing areas helped boost milk output per cow. U.S. milk output in 1993 is forecast to show a small increase, to 68.9 million tons. In Canada, a 3-percent cut in the quota for processing milk deliveries during the 1992/93 marketing year (August 1992-July 1993) is the main reason why 1992 cow numbers are down 2 percent, to 1.4 million head, and milk production is expected to decline 1 percent, to 7.8 million tons. Mexico's 1992 milk output is estimated at 10.7 million tons, up 5 percent from 1991 due to favorable rainfall in the northern and central regions of the country and increased production in the tropical southern area. Increased demand resulting from a strengthening of the domestic economy is expected to provide sufficient price incentives to generate higher output in 1993.

Cow milk production in Brazil is estimated to increase 4 percent in 1992, to 14.8 million tons, due to favorable weather for pasture growth following last year's prolonged dry season. Higher 1992 prices appear to be providing producers with enough incentive to induce another increase in 1993. Argentina's 1992 milk output, forecast at 6.7 million tons, is up 5 percent due to favorable prices for butterfat. In Chile, 1992 milk production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, up 7 percent from 1991, and an additional increase is forecast for 1993. Chile's dairy herd is expected to increase during the next 2 to 3 years as a result of increased demand for milk and milk products. Likewise, milk production per cow is expected to continue trending upward as the industry improves the genetic make-up of the dairy herd, which usually means more Holstein Fresian bloodlines. Technological advances, improved feeding practices, and upgraded pasture land also are expected to boost milk production per cow during the next several years.

Forecasts for EC milk production during 1992 and 1993 are down from recent years largely due to the EC's quota system and the restructuring of the German industry. Output in Germany for 1992 is forecast at 27.8 million tons, 4 percent below the 1991 level, mainly because the eastern region is still adjusting to western market conditions and the EC quota system. Dairy cow numbers in the eastern part of Germany were down 19 percent as of mid-1992 vis-a-vis the same point in 1991. This decline pulled the 1992 average dairy cow number for Germany down 10 percent. No further sharp regional declines in the milk cow herd are expected in 1993 which may allow for a small increase in German milk production as per cow milk yield increases.

French milk production in 1992 is forecast at 25.5 million tons, 1 percent below the year-earlier level. Many small producers are accepting the Government's "buy-out" offer and are leaving the industry.

Italian milk production for 1992 is forecast at 11.1 million tons, 3 percent below the 1991 level. Italian milk production is well above the EC quota, but the Italian Government and the EC are actively involved in negotiations that may increase Italy's quota.

Milk output in the Netherlands during 1992 is estimated down 3 percent, to 10.7 million tons, in response to a 4-percent cut in the dairy herd. Because there was no change in the United Kingdom's (UK) EC quota, UK milk production for 1992 is estimated at 14.5 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1991.

In Spain and Portugal, where the quota system is just becoming fully effective, 1992 production estimates move in opposite directions. In an effort to stay within the EC quota, Spain has cut back production 5 percent in 1992, to 5.8 million tons. In contrast, Portugal, whose milk production remains below quota, is expected to produce 1.6 million tons of milk in 1992 and nearly 1.7 million tons in 1993.

Milk production in Eastern Europe is expected to decline 10 percent in 1992, to 28.3 million tons, due to a severe drought in the northern half of the region and weak domestic demand for milk and milk products throughout the entire region. Barring a major turnaround in the region's economy, another decline is forecast for 1993 as poor profits and high costs drive inefficient producers out of business. In the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union, milk output for 1992 is forecast at 87.3 million tons, 14 percent below the 1991 estimate. Another decline is forecast for 1993. Throughout the region, short supplies of forage and grain-for-feed and the generally poor economic climate are severely limiting productivity in the dairy sector.

Although small, milk production in China continues to increase rapidly. Output for 1992 is estimated at 5.2 million tons, up 12 percent from the 1991 level. An additional 10-percent increase is projected for 1993. India's 1992 cow milk output is estimated at 29.4 million tons, 4 percent above the 1991 level. The favorable monsoon, particularly in the northern and western States apparently increased forage availability which resulted in higher milk yields. A similar rate of growth is forecast for 1993.

Milk production in Australia totaled 6.9 million tons in 1992 (July 1991-June 1992), up 5 percent from 1991. Victoria, the major dairy Province, experienced unusually favorable summer and fall pasture conditions. A decline of 4 percent is forecast for 1993 as the excellent pasture conditions of 1992 are unlikely to be repeated. New Zealand's 1992 (June 1991-May 1992) milk production increased 5 percent, to a record 8.5 million tons, due to extremely favorable pasture conditions throughout the year. A marginal decline, to 8.4 million tons, is forecast in 1993 because New Zealand's spring weather has been too cool and wet for optimal pasture growth.

Butter production in selected countries for 1992 is estimated at 6.1 million tons, 4 percent below last year. Production in 1993 is forecast to decline an additional 2 percent. Butter production in the United States during 1992 is forecast at 615,000 tons, slightly above the 1991 level, mainly due to an increase in milk production. A 10-percent decline is forecast for 1993 as surplus milk supplies decline and output of cheese continues to grow.

After 3 years of relatively stable production, the EC's output of butter declined 10 percent in 1991 and another 10-percent decline is expected in 1992. Most of the decrease can be attributed to a 17-percent reduction in German butter production. Demand for butter is declining as many consumers in the eastern part of the country are increasingly switching to margarine as it becomes available. The reduced availability of manufacturing milk supplies resulted in cuts in butter production in Spain and in the traditional exporting countries of Denmark, France, and the Netherlands.

In Eastern Europe, 1992 butter production is forecast to decline 15 percent, to 368,000 tons, due to smaller milk supplies and weak domestic demand. Butter production in the former Soviet Union is projected to decline 6 percent in 1992, to 1.4 million tons, due to reduced milk supplies and distribution problems. A further decline is likely in 1993. However, it should be noted that the pricing and subsidization mechanisms in Russia and most of the other newly independent States has made the production of butter relatively more profitable than the manufacture of other dairy products.

New Zealand's output of butter totaled 286,000 tons in 1992, up 6 percent from 1991. Higher producer prices and better export prospects were leading factors contributing to the increase.

Cheese production in selected countries for 1992 is forecast at 11.1 million tons, marginally above the 1991 level. Growth of about 1 percent is forecast for 1993. U.S. cheese production in 1992 is projected up 6 percent, to 2.9 million tons. Another 6-percent gain is anticipated in 1993. The increases forecast in both 1992 and 1993 largely reflect higher milk production, a significant portion of which will be diverted to the cheese sector.

Cheese output in the EC is projected to expand 2 percent in both 1992 and 1993. Record output is forecast in France and the Netherlands based on continued growth in domestic and export demand. German production is forecast to increase 4 percent in 1992, to 809,000 tons, as consumption rebounds from the sharp decline that followed reunification. A production surplus in Italy is expected to limit cheese production in 1992 and 1993 to 880,000 and 870,000 tons, respectively.

New Zealand's cheese production increased 11 percent in 1992, to 139,000 tons, largely in response to increased milk production. However, because export demand was weak, much of New Zealand's increased output ended up in stocks. A reduction in cheese production is expected in 1993 due to lower milk production and high carry-over stocks. With strong export demand for cheese and increased milk availability, Australian cheese production in 1992 totaled 197,000 tons, up 11 percent from 1991. Cheese production is expected to decline 9 percent in 1993 due to the projected reduction in milk production.

Output of nonfat dry milk (NDM) in selected countries in 1992 is estimated at 2.9 million tons, down 10 percent from 1991. A 5-percent decline is forecast for 1993. EC production is forecast to decline by one-fifth mainly due to smaller output in Germany, France, and Ireland. Reduced butter production cut the supply of liquid skim milk available for drying in all 3 countries. Production of NDM in New Zealand is estimated at 162,000 tons, down 6 percent from 1991, because export demand was greater for whole dried milk. A further decline in New Zealand's NDM output is forecast for 1993.

Casein production in selected countries for 1992 is estimated at 227,000 tons, up 12 percent from 1991. A 1-percent decrease is forecast for 1993. EC production is projected to increase 20 percent in 1992 with most of the increase occurring in Ireland mainly because of favorable export demand. Casein output in New Zealand increased 16 percent in 1992, to 74,000 tons, largely due to strong export demand.

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TABLE 24

MILK COW NUMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Canada	1,467	1,449	1,429	1,410	1,380	1,380
Mexico	6,200	6,300	6,410	6,440	6,470	6,480
United States	10,262	10,126	10,127	9,990	9,860	9,800
NORTH AMERICA	17,929	17,875	17,966	17,840	17,710	17,660
Argentina	2,360	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,050	2,100
Brazil	14,700	14,650	15,100	15,500	16,000	16,500
Chile	630	640	645	645	665	710
Peru	703	685	620	563	550	550
Venezuela	1,300	1,210	1,170	1,120	1,111	1,100
SOUTH AMERICA	19,693	19,335	19,535	19,828	20,376	20,960
Belgium-Luxembourg	954	930	926	890	849	850
Denmark	774	764	770	769	746	736
France	5,841	5,574	5,489	5,200	5,300	5,000
Germany	7,071	6,960	6,680	6,016	5,400	5,400
Greece	232	226	242	245	235	233
Ireland	1,444	1,387	1,400	1,387	1,364	1,355
Italy	3,020	2,973	2,925	2,881	2,535	2,460
Netherlands	1,946	1,888	1,855	1,775	1,702	1,675
Portugal	402	414	398	403	390	380
Spain	1,882	1,880	1,834	1,650	1,600	1,500
United Kingdom	3,166	3,142	3,220	3,206	3,149	3,121
EC-12	26,732	26,138	25,739	24,422	23,270	22,710
Austria	891	887	883	865	840	830
Finland	535	509	492	441	424	415
Norway	346	343	340	334	327	320
Sweden	565	560	555	505	490	490
Switzerland	786	795	785	781	780	779
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	3,123	3,094	3,055	2,926	2,861	2,834
Czechoslovakia	1,788	1,812	1,761	1,537	1,469	1,450
Hungary	578	580	570	545	505	460
Poland	4,806	4,990	4,964	4,577	4,257	4,030
Romania	2,075	2,030	1,990	1,600	1,500	1,500
Yugoslavia	2,585	2,516	2,480	2,425	2,300	2,200
EASTERN EUROPE	11,832	11,928	11,765	10,684	10,031	9,640
FSU-12	40,307	40,135	40,029	39,820	38,615	36,600
Baltics	1,708	1,694	1,677	1,623	1,565	1,410
Former USSR	42,015	41,829	41,706	41,443	40,180	38,010
South Africa	1,814	1,870	1,763	1,775	1,800	1,750
China	2,164	2,222	2,691	2,946	3,250	3,500
India 3/	28,500	29,000	32,100	30,700	31,000	31,800
Japan	1,046	1,066	1,081	1,081	1,080	1,083
ASIA	31,710	32,288	35,872	34,727	35,330	36,383
Australia 4/	1,697	1,663	1,631	1,618	1,555	1,555
New Zealand 5/	2,551	2,562	2,621	2,732	2,642	2,770
OCEANIA	4,248	4,225	4,252	4,350	4,197	4,325
TOTAL	159,096	158,582	161,653	157,995	155,755	154,272

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 25

COW MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Canada	8,229	7,980	7,975	7,863	7,800	7,750
Mexico	8,830	8,970	9,330	10,200	10,700	11,000
United States	65,840	65,424	67,276	67,370	68,800	68,900
NORTH AMERICA	82,899	82,374	84,581	85,433	87,300	87,650
Argentina	6,168	6,725	6,400	6,400	6,700	6,800
Brazil	13,200	13,400	14,500	14,200	14,800	15,100
Chile	1,154	1,270	1,420	1,490	1,590	1,600
Peru	668	652	565	645	610	650
Venezuela	1,796	1,688	1,662	1,505	1,485	1,470
SOUTH AMERICA	22,986	23,735	24,547	24,240	25,185	25,620
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,915	3,917	3,901	3,808	3,771	3,752
Denmark	4,739	4,747	4,742	4,640	4,615	4,580
France	26,000	26,150	26,400	25,700	25,500	25,500
Germany	32,000	32,400	31,200	28,916	27,800	28,000
Greece	652	675	735	695	680	680
Ireland	5,573	5,575	5,623	5,539	5,494	5,494
Italy	10,671	10,828	11,491	11,400	11,100	10,800
Netherlands	11,406	11,321	11,285	11,047	10,700	10,550
Portugal	1,346	1,420	1,519	1,542	1,620	1,680
Spain	5,950	6,000	6,200	6,100	5,800	5,500
United Kingdom	14,880	14,647	14,952	14,492	14,450	14,500
EC-12	117,132	117,680	118,048	113,879	111,530	111,036
Austria	3,320	3,318	3,315	3,296	3,280	3,270
Finland	2,721	2,729	2,752	2,555	2,416	2,377
Norway	1,908	1,903	1,900	1,863	1,846	1,820
Sweden	3,445	3,420	3,520	3,220	3,200	3,258
Switzerland	3,768	3,889	3,843	3,931	3,925	3,927
OTHER WEST EUROPE	15,162	15,259	15,330	14,865	14,667	14,652
Czechoslovakia	6,963	7,031	6,861	5,825	5,300	5,200
Hungary	2,788	2,840	2,743	2,625	2,250	2,100
Poland	15,450	16,371	15,801	14,504	12,800	12,250
Romania	4,300	4,150	4,775	4,100	3,800	3,700
Yugoslavia	4,629	4,599	4,500	4,450	4,100	4,000
EAST EUROPE	34,130	34,991	34,680	31,504	28,250	27,250
FSU-12	100,150	101,900	101,979	95,395	82,200	74,900
Baltics	6,472	6,488	6,258	5,842	5,100	4,900
Former USSR	106,622	108,388	108,237	101,237	87,300	79,800
South Africa	2,450	2,557	2,503	2,475	2,300	2,390
China	3,660	3,813	4,157	4,646	5,200	5,700
India 3/	22,000	24,000	27,500	28,200	29,400	30,500
Japan	7,607	8,059	8,190	8,259	8,465	8,550
ASIA	33,267	35,872	39,847	41,105	43,065	44,750
Australia 4/	6,297	6,465	6,435	6,578	6,918	6,629
New Zealand 5/	7,936	7,406	7,746	8,122	8,500	8,400
OCEANIA	14,233	13,871	14,181	14,700	15,418	15,029
TOTAL	428,881	434,727	441,954	429,438	415,015	408,177

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 26

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Canada	105	99	100	96	96	95
Mexico	32	33	34	31	32	32
United States	547	588	591	606	615	555
NORTH AMERICA	684	720	725	733	743	682
Argentina	35	45	40	38	42	44
Brazil	65	65	75	70	77	77
Venezuela	4	2	3	3	3	3
SOUTH AMERICA	104	112	118	111	122	124
Belgium-Luxembourg	81	89	87	82	81	81
Denmark	94	92	93	71	63	60
France	521	518	527	494	470	460
Germany	700	711	640	555	460	480
Greece	5	6	6	7	7	7
Ireland	139	156	159	151	137	139
Italy	71	74	80	80	80	75
Netherlands	214	213	209	196	185	188
Portugal	10	12	15	15	16	16
Spain	27	30	46	38	24	18
United Kingdom	140	130	138	112	96	100
EC-12	2,002	2,031	2,000	1,801	1,619	1,624
Austria	42	41	40	42	40	40
Finland	61	63	63	60	54	53
Norway	23	26	29	26	23	22
Sweden	61	70	76	63	62	65
Switzerland	35	39	38	40	39	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE	222	239	246	231	218	220
Czechoslovakia	148	156	159	136	118	115
Hungary	35	38	38	29	25	22
Poland	293	325	300	220	180	190
Romania	40	46	33	41	38	37
Yugoslavia	8	12	11	8	7	6
EAST EUROPE	524	577	541	434	368	370
FSU-12	1,567	1,578	1,593	1,371	1,300	1,240
Baltics	157	156	147	133	120	110
Former USSR	1,724	1,734	1,740	1,504	1,420	1,350
South Africa	15	16	21	17	15	16
India 3/	850	880	970	1,020	1,060	1,110
Japan	68	78	76	76	89	90
ASIA	918	958	1,046	1,096	1,149	1,200
Australia 3/	98	96	111	111	116	108
New Zealand 4/	276	246	276	269	286	265
OCEANIA	374	342	387	380	402	373
TOTAL	6,567	6,729	6,824	6,307	6,056	5,959

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
5/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 27

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Canada	252	247	255	262	265	268
Mexico	370	373	384	395	390	390
United States	2,527	2,546	2,749	2,763	2,920	3,090
NORTH AMERICA	3,149	3,166	3,388	3,420	3,575	3,748
Argentina	265	260	270	290	300	290
Brazil	200	220	200	210	190	200
Venezuela	96	94	96	84	80	77
SOUTH AMERICA	561	574	566	584	570	567
Belgium-Luxembourg	37	38	42	45	46	47
Denmark	258	275	293	285	288	292
France	1,378	1,485	1,471	1,500	1,520	1,530
Germany	849	885	749	777	809	880
Greece	203	210	200	210	213	215
Ireland	75	74	72	73	83	77
Italy	737	760	811	885	880	870
Netherlands	559	568	593	610	627	635
Portugal	44	55	49	57	57	56
Spain	120	123	133	152	154	145
United Kingdom	299	280	316	298	305	300
EC-12	4,559	4,753	4,729	4,892	4,982	5,047
Austria	84	88	87	83	84	83
Finland	75	78	81	72	73	72
Norway	74	76	76	81	79	78
Sweden	115	109	108	107	105	108
Switzerland	134	137	138	142	143	142
OTHER WEST EUROPE	482	488	490	485	484	483
Czechoslovakia	146	152	150	120	125	125
Hungary	54	54	64	58	52	50
Poland	133	130	126	113	94	90
Romania	84	82	91	97	95	90
Yugoslavia	54	56	52	45	40	40
EAST EUROPE	471	474	483	433	406	395
FSU-12	829	834	821	717	650	600
Baltics	66	66	65	63	50	50
Former USSR	895	900	886	780	700	650
South Africa	43	48	48	45	44	45
Japan	26	27	28	27	30	31
Australia 3/	176	190	175	178	197	180
New Zealand 4/	128	128	122	125	139	130
OCEANIA	304	318	297	303	336	310
TOTAL	10,490	10,748	10,915	10,969	11,127	11,276

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992 — Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 28

NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Canada	110	93	93	77	85	80
Mexico	5	6	9	9	12	14
United States	444	397	399	398	390	280
NORTH AMERICA	559	496	501	484	487	374
Argentina	22	45	34	26	26	28
Brazil	40	50	60	55	80	80
Chile	4	4	5	5	5	5
Venezuela	4	2	2	2	3	3
SOUTH AMERICA	70	101	101	88	114	116
Belgium-Luxembourg	83	98	94	75	80	81
Denmark	7	13	41	17	15	13
France	490	492	580	453	410	400
Germany	446	500	509	539	390	380
Ireland	100	140	200	188	128	137
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	87	83	70	52	52	50
Portugal	9	10	15	12	11	11
Spain	29	31	46	30	22	18
United Kingdom	136	133	166	133	100	100
EC-12	1,388	1,500	1,721	1,499	1,208	1,190
Austria	23	21	24	28	24	24
Finland	28	26	22	20	16	17
Sweden	36	48	51	31	25	35
Switzerland	36	33	32	30	29	29
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	123	128	129	109	94	105
Poland	159	174	175	145	138	135
Yugoslavia	10	11	10	8	7	6
EASTERN EUROPE	169	185	185	153	145	141
FSU-12 3/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Baltics 3/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Former USSR	350	300	300	280	250	240
South Africa	19	20	26	19	15	18
India 4/	80	90	72	65	65	75
Japan	159	178	179	181	198	199
ASIA	239	268	251	246	263	274
Australia 5/	120	127	144	156	160	151
New Zealand 6/	198	181	208	172	162	155
OCEANIA	318	308	352	328	322	306
TOTAL	3,235	3,306	3,566	3,206	2,898	2,764

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ NA = not available.
4/ Year beginning April 1 of the year shown
5/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
6/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 29

CASEIN PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 2/
Denmark	21	19	13	16	16	16
France	61	47	26	33	37	40
Germany	25	22	16	16	20	18
Ireland	44	32	28	27	39	37
Netherlands	20	20	30	22	25	25
United Kingdom	0	1	2	1	1	1
EC-12	171	141	115	115	138	137
Poland	24	33	38	21	11	12
Australia 3/	9	7	5	3	4	3
New Zealand 4/	66	56	64	64	74	72
OCEANIA	75	63	69	67	78	75
TOTAL	270	237	222	203	227	224

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ Year ending June 30 of the year shown.
4/ Year ending May 31 of the year shown.

November 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

The 1992/93 raisin/sultana pack in the major commercial producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere is forecast at 503,098 tons (packed weight basis), 4 percent greater than the 1991/92 level, but 4 percent below the previous 5-year average.

Despite a projected 22-percent increase in the production of raisin variety grapes, U.S. raisin output is forecast to decline 1 percent in 1992/93, to 293,098 tons. Much of the increase in raisin grape production is expected to be diverted to the wine industry.

Turkish sultana production in 1992/93 is forecast at a record 158,000 tons, 13 percent greater than 1991/92 and 5 percent higher than the previous record set in 1988/89. Expanded trellising and better maintenance of vineyards boosted production more than enough to offset the effects of drought on non-irrigated areas and a 2-percent decline in harvested area. Dry weather throughout the growing season discouraged the development of large berries. Consequently, a relatively large portion of the crop is of medium and fine grades.

Total sultana area in Turkey, which expanded 17 percent between 1981/82 and 1991/92, is estimated at 62,000 hectares in 1992/93. This accounts for about 7 percent of total vineyard area in Turkey. Peach and cherry plantations are replacing sultana vines in some areas. However, new vines in other areas, expected to come into production over the next 3 years, will help offset declines elsewhere.

The Turkish Government has increased the support price for sultanas by over 72 percent in 1992/93, and TARIS, the cooperative, again has been instructed to purchase sultanas on the government's account. Although TARIS is authorized to support the market on behalf of the Government and can physically handle the entire crop if necessary, current indications are that it will purchase only about about one-fifth of the crop. The support price for No. 9 sultanas was TL6,200 (US$0.84) per kilogram through September, but will increase by TL200 (US$0.03) per kilogram each month through December. In addition to support prices, TARIS pays additional premiums for sultanas produced on trellised vines and for sultanas dried on concrete. These premiums are intended to improve the cleanliness and quality of the product. However, with these additional payments, Turkish sultanas are becoming less competitive on the world market.

Greek production of sultanas in 1992/93 is projected at 39,000 tons, 3 percent greater than the 1991/92 pack. Normal weather during the summer months resulted in good fruit size and quality. Although 1992/93 will be the third straight year of increase, if the projected output is realized, it will be only about one-half the pack size attained prior to the Phyloxera outbreak.

Local cooperatives in Crete and the Greek Ministry of Agriculture had expected the crop to make a strong recovery from the Phyloxera problem. However, the recovery has been disappointing. Dried fruit producing area, which was declining even before the Phyloxera problem, now is estimated at 20,000 hectares, 34 percent lower than in 1989/90. Rootstock replacement is under way, but not with the speed originally expected. Under the current replacement program, dried fruit producing area probably will reach 24,000 to 25,000 hectares in the near future. Output is expected to increase gradually through 1997, at which time all of the newly planted area will be in production. However, if current trends continue, farmers may choose to channel the increased production into the fresh market and to wineries, as is now occurring.

The starting minimum grower price for unprocessed No. 4 sultanas was set at Dr200 (US$1.10) per kilogram for the 1992/93 crop, 16 percent lower than in 1991/92. Farmers and farmer organizations reported that traders are buying very selectively, based on quality. A shortage of financing has prevented the cooperatives from purchasing all available production. As a consequence, farmers are protesting and seeking additional government protection from lower-priced, third-country sultanas currently entering the European Community.

Mexican raisin production in 1992/93, a high-year in the alternate bearing cycle, is projected to be 13,000 tons. This is an increase of 44 percent over 1991/92's low-year output and 4 percent greater than 1990/91's high-year output. The increase is attributable to favorable weather throughout the raisin producing areas of Mexico (primarily the states of Baja California and Sonora) and the diversion of some grapes from the table grape market to raisin production. The quality of the 1992/93 crop is considered good. However, a small percentage of the crop was slightly damaged by rains during the July/August drying season and is considered "second grade."

Despite the profitability of raisin production in Mexico, high financing costs have discouraged the expansion of planted area, which has remained stable for several years at 5,000 hectares. However, in any year, the amount of grapes actually destined for raisin production is influenced by the price relationships between table grapes, wine grapes, juice grapes, and raisins. In 1992/93, some table-type grapes were diverted to raisin production due to abnormally low prices in the table grape market and better prices, relative to 1991/92, for raisins in the international market.

In the Southern Hemisphere, South Africa's 1991/92 raisin production (harvested in early-1992) is estimated at 40,005 tons, down 4 percent from the May 1992 estimate, but still a record level. With adequate supplies of irrigation water, the drought experienced by South Africa during 1991/92, which brought very hot, dry weather during the growing and drying seasons, created ideal conditions for raisin production. Crop quality also was very good with 78 percent of the Golden sultanas, 65 percent of the unbleached sultanas, and 70 percent of the Thompson seedless crop reaching the top grade, compared to 12 percent, 12 percent, and 33 percent, respectively, in 1990/91.

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION
(Metric Tons - Packed Weight Basis)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Greece	83,580	37,000	38,000	39,000
Mexico	7,000	12,500	9,000	13,000
Turkey	138,000	144,000	140,000	158,000
United States	366,666	335,115	297,222	293,098
Total	595,246	528,615	484,222	503,098
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina 2/	8,000	7,500	7,400	NA
Australia	59,154	85,478	96,396	NA
Chile 2/	30,500	33,400	17,000	NA
South Africa	34,104	30,614	40,005	NA
Total	131,758	156,992	160,801	NA
TOTAL	727,004	685,607	645,023	NA

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate as of May 1992.

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DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Northern Hemisphere production of dried prunes during the 1992/93 season is forecast at 234,512 tons (packed weight basis), up 14 percent from a year ago and 11 percent above the previous 5-year average.

Despite potentially damaging rains in June, the 1992/93 dried prune pack in the United States is projected at 190,512 tons, 7 percent greater than the 1991/92 pack and 6 percent greater than the previous 5-year average. Fruit is expected to be large and of good quality.

French dried prune production in 1992/93 is projected at a record 44,000 tons, 58 percent greater than the frost-reduced pack in 1991/92 and 6 percent higher than the previous record set in 1988/89. The quality of the 1992/93 pack is expected to be good, with a significant share of large to very large-sized fruits. However, about 10 percent of production consists of damaged fruits destined for processing. This compares to a normal level of 6 to 7 percent damaged fruit.

The sharp rise in French prune production in 1992/93 is attributed to the increase in production potential following 1991/92's frost-reduced output and favorable weather throughout the 1992/93 growing season. Also contributing to the record output is an increase in bearing area. Since 1980/81, planted area has increased 48 percent, to 13,100 hectares, and harvested area has expanded by 39 percent, to 10,900 hectares. This growth in area is projected to slow during the 1990's as French prune producers attempt to keep prune supplies in line with demand.

DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION
(Metric Tons - Packed Weight Basis)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	19,949	36,745	27,800	44,000
United States	215,275	140,025	178,128	190,512
Total	235,224	176,770	205,928	234,512
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina 2/	8,000	7,500	7,000	NA
Australia 2/	2,556	2,368	1,400	NA
Chile 2/	13,800	10,300	13,500	NA
South Africa	3,512	2,124	2,361	NA
Total	27,868	22,292	24,261	NA
TOTAL	263,092	199,062	230,189	NA

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate as of May 1992.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, DIARY, AND SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

With the breakup of the Soviet Union, data on state-level agricultural production has become the focus of increased attention. The following tables present state-level data on livestock numbers and meat production by type, milk cow numbers and milk production, output of butter and cheese, and centrifugal sugar production. Data for 1987 through 1991 are primarily based on official Soviet data, 1992 data are estimates derived from USDA analyst's research, and 1993 data are USDA analyst's forecasts. State-level tables for grains, oilseeds, cotton, total poultry meat, and eggs were published in the August edition of the World Agricultural Production circular (WAP 8-92).

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TABLE 30

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR 1/
(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 2/	1993 2/
Armenia	108	114	105	93	96	83	79
Azerbaijan	184	185	189	176	162	141	134
Belarus	1,117	1,180	1,195	1,181	1,125	980	931
Georgia	174	172	179	170	133	115	109
Kazakhstan	1,400	1,492	1,567	1,557	1,541	1,343	1,269
Kyrgyzstan	204	223	242	254	238	206	196
Moldova	327	337	346	363	340	293	278
Russia	9,432	9,813	10,082	10,112	9,259	8,043	7,637
Tajikistan	112	113	112	108	87	76	72
Turkmenistan	99	98	103	106	103	89	85
Ukraine	4,242	4,395	4,430	4,358	4,052	3,526	3,347
Uzbekistan	404	439	478	484	470	412	391
Total FSU-12	17,803	18,561	19,028	18,962	17,606	15,307	14,528
Estonia	223	228	229	221	203	175	167
Latvia	338	344	331	309	288	249	237
Lithuania	531	545	534	530	496	431	409
Total Baltics	1,092	1,117	1,094	1,060	987	855	813

1/ Includes beef, pork, lamb, mutton, goat, poultry meat and a small quantity of other meats.

2/ Forecast.

Source: 1987–90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991–1993: USDA estimates.

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TABLE 31

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons-carcass weight equivalent)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	43	45	41	35	33	29	28
Azerbaijan	80	78	83	74	66	59	56
Belarus	538	573	582	586	560	500	474
Georgia	56	58	63	57	43	38	36
Kazakhstan	632	689	727	717	709	633	601
Kyrgyzstan	66	72	85	91	89	79	75
Moldova	103	106	109	114	103	92	87
Russia	3,991	4,150	4256	4,329	3944	3520	3342
Tajikistan	57	58	58	55	46	41	39
Turkmenistan	45	44	45	47	47	42	40
Ukraine	1,982	2,019	2011	1,986	1878	1676	1591
Uzbekistan	246	272	292	295	288	257	244
Total FSU-12	7,839	8,164	8,352	8,386	7,806	6,966	6,613
Estonia	78	75	75	80	73	65	62
Latvia	133	136	129	125	116	103	98
Lithuania	229	241	224	231	216	193	183
Total Baltics	440	452	428	436	405	361	343

1/ Forecast

Source: USDA estimates based on GOSKOMSTAT data.

TABLE 32

CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	860	834	742	690	640	599	549
Azerbaijan	2,025	2,012	1,979	1,915	1,832	1,716	1,570
Belarus	7,513	7,365	7,271	7,166	6,979	6,534	5,979
Georgia	1,635	1,585	1,548	1,427	1,338	1,216	1,113
Kazakhstan	9,528	9,672	9,752	9,818	9,796	9,084	8,313
Kyrgyzstan	1,161	1,190	1,215	1,205	1,169	1,095	1,002
Moldova	1,214	1,162	1,131	1,112	1,061	994	909
Russia	60,500	59,800	59,300	58,800	57,000	54,700	50,056
Tajikistan	1,367	1,358	1,363	1,349	1,352	1,266	1,159
Turkmenistan	776	774	799	820	829	777	711
Ukraine	26,725	25,969	25,621	25,195	24,623	23,728	21,713
Uzbekistan	4,074	4,103	4,130	4,180	4,581	4,291	3,927
Total FSU-12	117,378	115,824	114,851	113,677	111,200	106,000	97,001
Estonia	828	821	819	806	758	723	661
Latvia	1,481	1,460	1,472	1,439	1,401	1,335	1,222
Lithuania	2,488	2,494	2,435	2,422	2,326	2,217	2,029
Total Baltics	4,797	4,775	4,726	4,667	4,485	4,275	3,912

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987-90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991-1993: USDA estimates.

TABLE 33

PORK PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	23	23	20	15	18	15	15
Azerbaijan	12	11	12	13	11	9	9
Belarus	433	458	455	438	413	351	334
Georgia	68	68	68	64	55	47	44
Kazakhstan	245	255	273	273	279	237	225
Kyrgyzstan	32	36	38	41	38	32	31
Moldova	156	160	162	172	177	151	143
Russia	3,264	3,399	3,499	3,480	3,163	2,691	2,556
Tajikistan	14	14	14	12	8	7	6
Turkmenistan	10	10	11	11	10	9	8
Ukraine	1,469	1,576	1,595	1,576	1,421	1,209	1,148
Uzbekistan	44	49	51	51	49	42	40
Total FSU-12	5,770	6,059	6,198	6,146	5,642	4,800	4,559
Estonia	120	127	125	115	104	88	84
Latvia	157	160	153	138	126	107	102
Lithuania	248	246	250	241	222	189	179
Total Baltics	525	533	528	494	452	384	365

1/ Forecast

Source: USDA estimates based on GOSKOMSTAT data.

TABLE 34

HOG INVENTORIES IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Head–January 1)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	340	344	319	329	311	276	243
Azerbaijan	236	230	212	202	157	140	123
Belarus	5,093	5,103	5,134	5,204	5,051	4,389	3,862
Georgia	1,150	1,118	1,099	1,028	880	782	688
Kazakhstan	3,221	3,237	3,188	3,264	3,224	2,794	2,459
Kyrgyzstan	388	416	445	393	337	299	264
Moldova	1,892	1,703	1,871	2,045	1,850	1,644	1,447
Russia	40,200	39,200	39,800	40,000	38,300	35,400	31,153
Tajikistan	243	235	217	210	183	163	143
Turkmenistan	229	243	265	269	267	237	209
Ukraine	20,138	19,313	19,471	19,947	19,427	17,839	15,699
Uzbekistan	763	743	729	743	716	636	560
Total FSU-12	73,893	71,885	72,750	73,634	70,703	64,599	56,850
Estonia	1,100	1,083	1,099	1,080	960	877	772
Latvia	1,718	1,620	1,555	1,401	1,351	1,234	1,086
Lithuania	2,772	2,706	2,705	2,730	2,436	2,226	1,959
Total Baltics	5,590	5,409	5,359	5,211	4,747	4,337	3,817

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987–90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991–1993: USDA estimates.

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TABLE 35

LAMB, MUTTON AND GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	13	13	12	9	11	9	9
Azerbaijan	33	37	36	35	33	27	27
Belarus	9	9	9	8	8	6	6
Georgia	9	9	10	10	8	6	6
Kazakhstan	258	279	289	292	281	228	228
Kyrgyzstan	67	72	75	77	67	54	54
Moldova	5	5	5	7	3	2	2
Russia	346	371	385	395	350	284	284
Tajikistan	25	26	24	25	24	19	19
Turkmenistan	32	32	34	35	34	28	28
Ukraine	42	44	44	46	43	35	35
Uzbekistan	56	56	61	67	64	52	52
Total FSU-12	895	953	984	1,006	926	750	750
Estonia	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Latvia	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Lithuania	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Total Baltics	10	10	10	9	9	7	7

1/ Forecast

Source: USDA estimates based on GOSKOMSTAT data.

TABLE 36

SHEEP AND GOAT INVENTORIES IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Head–January 1)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	1,819	1,730	1,450	1,427	1,374	1,250	1,125
Azerbaijan	5,641	5,705	5,700	5,607	5,401	4,915	4,424
Belarus	634	614	600	500	482	438	394
Georgia	1,939	1,921	1,900	1,869	1,800	1,638	1,475
Kazakhstan	36,408	36,388	36,498	36,223	35,586	32,385	29,147
Kyrgyzstan	10,390	10,405	10,483	10,500	10,113	9,204	8,283
Moldova	2,483	2,458	2,456	2,416	2,327	2,118	1,906
Russia	64,100	63,000	62,700	61,300	58,200	55,300	49,770
Tajikistan	3,230	3,258	3,340	3,359	3,235	2,944	2,650
Turkmenistan	4,816	4,865	5,269	5,399	5,200	4,732	4,259
Ukraine	9,375	9,307	9,243	9,003	8,419	7,662	6,896
Uzbekistan	8,832	8,540	8,722	8,786	8,462	7,701	6,931
Total FSU-12	149,667	148,191	148,361	146,389	140,599	130,287	117,260
Estonia	136	136	100	100	96	82	78
Latvia	180	170	200	197	190	162	154
Lithuania	93	90	100	98	95	81	77
Total Baltics	409	396	400	395	381	325	309

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987–90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991–1993: USDA estimates.

TABLE 37

COW MILK PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	576	566	491	433	403	300	200
Azerbaijan	1,062	1,067	1,054	970	950	800	700
Belarus	7,254	7,460	7,419	7,457	6,863	6,100	6,000
Georgia	742	731	712	660	602	500	400
Kazakhstan	5,185	5,322	5,563	5,642	5,530	5,000	4,500
Kyrgyzstan	998	1,063	1,202	1,185	1,130	900	800
Moldova	1,421	1,490	1,548	1,512	1,304	1,200	1,100
Russia	52,880	54,534	55,742	55,715	52,077	44,500	39,500
Tajikistan	567	574	580	575	560	500	500
Turkmenistan	402	411	423	436	443	400	400
Ukraine	23,496	24,095	24,237	24,360	22,258	19,000	18,000
Uzbekistan	2,650	2,837	2,929	3,034	3,275	3,000	2,800
Total FSU-12	97,233	100,150	101,900	101,979	95,395	82,200	74,900
Estonia	1290	1289	1276	1208	1092	900	900
Latvia	1988	1974	1977	1893	1800	1600	1500
Lithuania	3120	3209	3235	3157	2950	2600	2500
Total Baltics	6,398	6,472	6,488	6,258	5,842	5,100	4,900

1/ Forecast

Source: USDA estimates based on GOSKOMSTAT data.

TABLE 38

MILK COW NUMBERS IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Head)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	317	312	272	260	251	215	200
Azerbaijan	749	743	743	716	711	700	700
Belarus	2,593	2,528	2,481	2,439	2,362	2,300	2,200
Georgia	646	626	620	588	552	600	600
Kazakhstan	3,161	3,207	3,273	3,327	3,367	3,300	3,000
Kyrgyzstan	460	487	507	506	503	500	500
Moldova	431	415	412	402	395	400	400
Russia	21,300	21,000	20,825	20,760	20,557	19,700	18,700
Tajikistan	507	515	530	539	557	600	600
Turkmenistan	289	297	308	319	331	300	300
Ukraine	8,712	8,605	8,567	8,528	8,378	8,100	7,700
Uzbekistan	1,555	1,572	1,597	1,645	1,856	1,900	1,700
Total FSU-12	40,720	40,307	40,135	40,029	39,820	38,615	36,600
Estonia	1,290	1,289	1,276	1,208	1,092	900	900
Latvia	1,988	1,974	1,977	1,893	1,800	1,600	1,500
Lithuania	3,120	3,209	3,235	3,157	2,950	2,600	2,500
Total Baltics	6,398	6,472	6,488	6,258	5,842	5,100	4,900

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987-90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991-1993: USDA estimates.

November 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division FAS, USDA

TABLE 39

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	27	28	25	21	20	14	10
Azerbaijan	21	23	21	20	18	16	15
Belarus	54	58	62	65	60	50	50
Georgia	24	24	23	20	18	15	10
Kazakhstan	30	33	35	30	25	25	25
Kyrgyzstan	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Moldova	13	13	12	12	10	10	10
Russia	438	455	460	458	394	350	320
Tajikistan	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Turkmenistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	178	183	184	184	162	160	150
Uzbekistan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total FSU-12	797	829	834	821	717	650	600
Estonia	17	16	16	15	14	11	11
Latvia	24	26	25	24	24	19	19
Lithuania	23	24	25	26	25	20	20
Total Baltics	64	66	66	65	63	50	50

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987-90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991-93: USDA estimates.

TABLE 40

BUTTER PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/	1993 1/
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	5	6	5	4	3	2	2
Belarus	158	162	158	159	137	130	125
Georgia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kazakhstan	76	80	83	85	76	70	65
Kyrgyzstan	13	13	14	12	10	9	8
Moldova	27	29	29	27	21	20	18
Russia	786	809	820	833	722	700	675
Tajikistan	6	6	6	6	5	4	4
Turkmenistan	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
Ukraine	421	440	441	444	376	345	325
Uzbekistan	15	16	16	16	15	14	12
Total FSU-12	1,514	1,567	1,578	1,593	1,371	1,300	1,240
Estonia	34	32	31	29	28	25	24
Latvia	47	47	47	44	38	35	33
Lithuania	77	78	78	74	67	60	53
Total Baltics	158	157	156	147	133	120	110

1/ Forecast

Source: 1987-90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991-93: USDA estimates.

November 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division FAS, USDA

TABLE 41

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 1/	1992/93 2/
Armenia	15	18	0	0	0
Belarus	171	176	175	130	147
Georgia	5	2	4	3	3
Kazakhstan	145	105	96	70	70
Kyrgyzstan 3/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	243	285	309	222	250
Russia	3,186	3,212	3,094	2,390	2,930
Ukraine	4,989	5,627	5,369	3,980	4,000
Total FSU-12	8,754	9,425	9,047	6,795	7,400
Latvia	35	42	34	35	30
Lithuania	124	93	83	90	50
Total Baltics	159	135	117	125	80

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ NA = not available.
Source: GOSKOMSTAT data, attache reports, and analyst research.

November 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division FAS, USDA

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World wheat production during 1992/93 is estimated at 553.1 million tons, up 5.0 million or 1 percent from last month and 2 percent above last year. This is second only to the record 588.1 million tons produced in 1990/91. World area declined for the second consecutive year, to 221.0 million hectares. The world yield is estimated at 2.50 tons per hectare, slightly below the record 2.54 tons per hectare achieved in 1990/91. (See Table 3 of this circular for area, yield, and production for individual countries and regions.) In the Northern Hemisphere, the wheat harvest has been completed and fall planting for the next season has begun. In the Southern Hemisphere, wheat is advancing through the grain fill stage to harvest.

In the United States, wheat production for 1992/93 is estimated at 66.9 million tons, up 24 percent from last year. The yield estimate of 2.65 tons per hectare equals the second highest on record. The Soft Red Winter Wheat producing areas in many Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States established record high yields. For spring wheat, cool weather delayed crop maturity in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana. However, record yields were achieved across the United States. As of November 8, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported that next season's winter wheat seedings reached 92 percent of completion in the 19 major producing states, compared with 93 percent in 1992/93, and the average of 94 percent. NASS also reported that 79 percent of the winter wheat emerged, compared with 78 percent during the same period last year and an 85-percent average.

In Australia, wheat production for 1992/93 is estimated at 13.5 million tons, up 26 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. This year, early season dryness cut planting intentions in parts of Queensland and New South Wales. However, plantings were expanded in other states, leading to an estimated 21-percent increase in total area from last year. Above-normal rainfall during the growing season in these states will help offset crop losses in Queensland and New South Wales. However, excessive rainfall in Victoria, South Australia, and West Australia has increased the possibility of disease, but overall national yields are estimated near last year's level. Harvesting is proceeding in Queensland and northern West Australia, while in southern Australia the crop is either in the grain fill or maturing stage.

In Canada, wheat production during 1992/93 is estimated at 28.7 million tons, down 10 percent from last year. Cool, wet weather during the growing season slowed plant development to 2 to 4 weeks behind average. In September, as the crop approached maturity, the Prairie Provinces experienced an untimely freeze. Several more extensive freeze, snow, and rain events occurred at harvest. Harvest reports to-date indicate that crop quality and yield have been negatively affected. The extent of the adverse weather impact will not be fully known until all the crop is harvested.

In the EC-12, after 4 years of consecutive record production, wheat output for 1992/93 is estimated at 84.0 million tons, down 7 percent from last year. Drought occuring from Spain across northern France and into Denmark and Germany lowered both area and yield estimates. Also, Greece experienced unfavorable dry weather during the reproductive stage, reducing yield. In Italy, excessive rainfall during the growing season caused yield to be lower than last year's record, but still the second highest. In the United Kingdom, excessive rainfall at harvest is estimated to have reduced yield and caused quality deterioration.

In Argentina, 1992/93 wheat production is estimated at 8.5 million tons, down 13 percent from last year. Sowings are at a 20-year low as unfavorable weather caused planting disruptions. Yield prospects are reduced as late plantings caused farmers to switch to lower yielding short-cycle wheat varieties. The weather across the wheat-producing areas varied substantially. Above-normal rainfall in the Province of Buenos Aires prevented farmers from getting heavy equipment into their fields, while a drought in Cordoba Province caused producers to delay planting or not sow at all. On November 4, frost in southern Buenos Aires and La Pampa Provinces may have negatively affected wheat at the flowering stage in low-lying areas. Harvest operations are beginning in the northern provinces.

In China, wheat production during 1992/93 is estimated at a record 101.0 million tons, up 5 percent from last year. Winter wheat, which accounts for about 90 percent of total production, achieved record yields despite the dry weather that threatened development throughout the growing season. The August-harvested spring wheat crop is estimated to be larger than last year due to generally favorable weather. In addition, significant area increases in Liaoning and Jilin Provinces and a large increase in yield in Heilongjiang Province supported a higher spring wheat output.

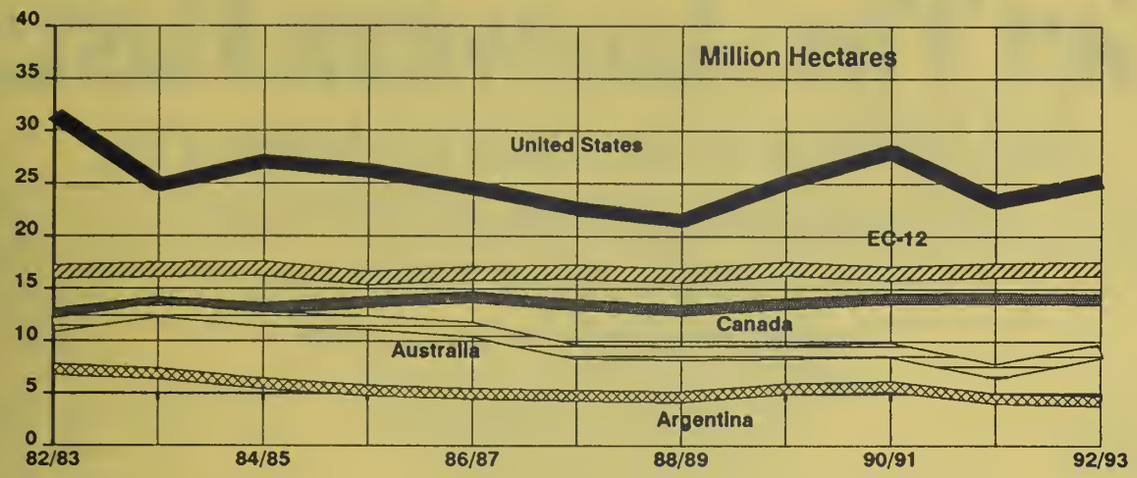
Wheat production during 1992/93 in India is estimated at a record 54.7 million tons, up slightly from last year. The crop, harvested in April 1992, is estimated to have a record yield of 2.35 tons per hectare due to an extended, cool growing season. Rainfed wheat yields improved owing to timely winter storms which brought needed moisture to the key producing states of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. In the irrigated regions, which account for approximately 80 percent of the total wheat area, production was virtually unchanged from last year. Total harvested area is estimated lower than last season as prices favored wheat's competitor -- rapeseed.

In the Former Soviet Union (FSU-12), wheat production during 1992/93 is estimated at 89.0 million tons, up 23 percent from last year. Winter wheat benefited from expanded plantings and below-average winterkill throughout most of the region. A cool spring delayed spring wheat plantings in parts of Russia and Kazakhstan. Excellent crop conditions throughout the remainder of the growing season in the New Lands boosted spring wheat yields; however, rains in western Siberia hindered harvest operations. Harvest progress reports indicate that estimated yields in Kazakhstan are at a record level.

Timothy Rocke, (202) 720-1572

CHART 1

U.S. and Competitor Wheat Harvested Area



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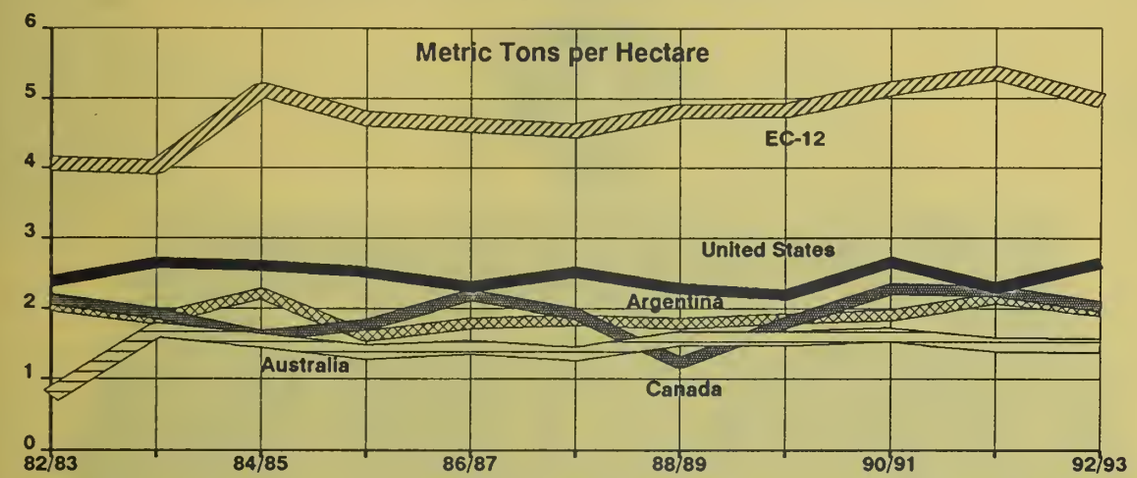
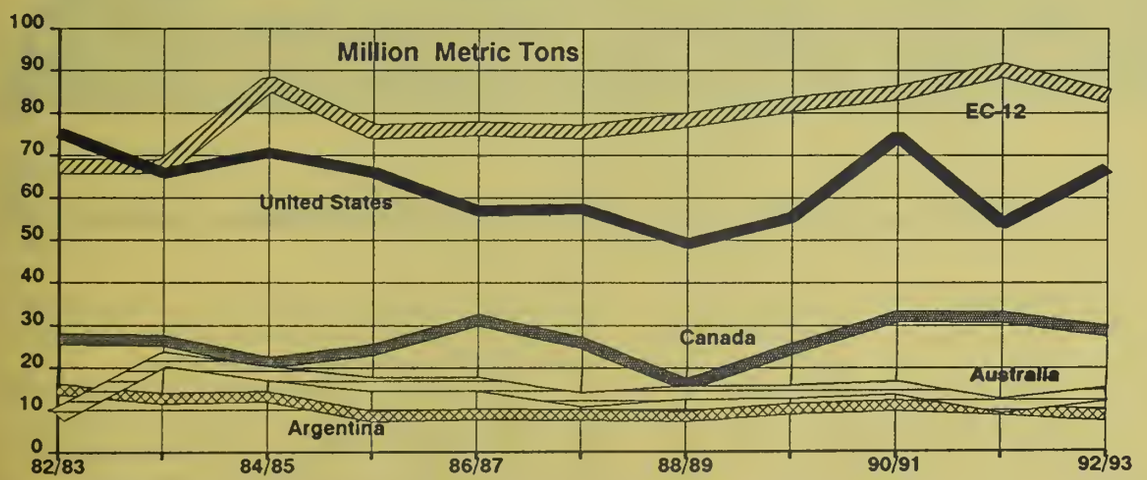


U.S. and Competitor Wheat Production



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December 1992

World Agricultural Production

World Corn Production

1992/93 Estimate

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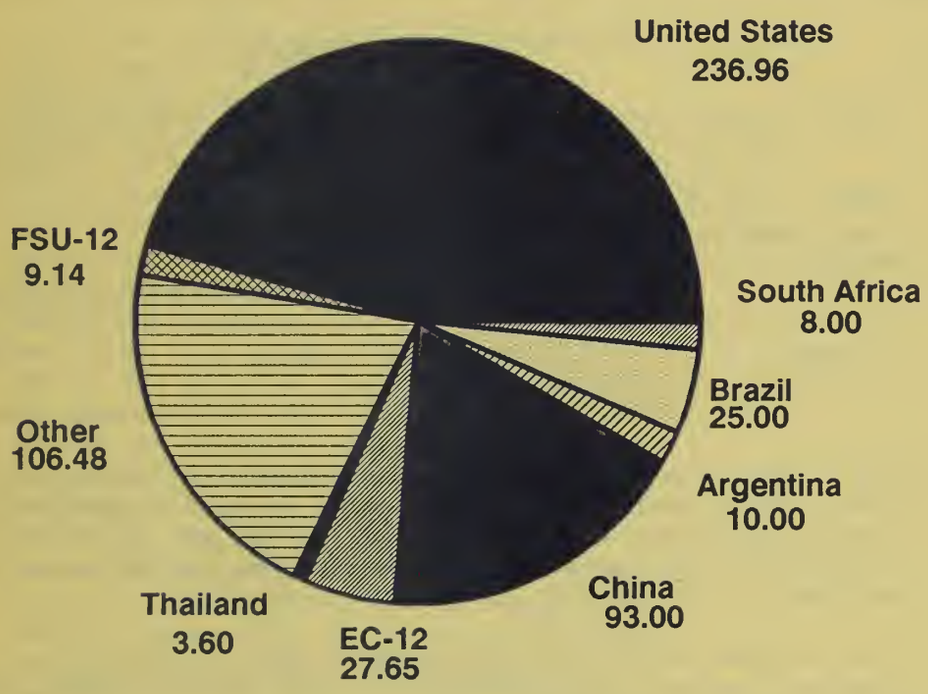

Production Articles This Month...

- World Corn
- World Coffee
- World Cotton
- World Tobacco
- 1992 Kazakh Grain
- Citrus in Selected Countries

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-273), December 10, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* Eastern time on January 13, 1993. *
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels		Metric tons to 480-lb. bales	
		Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Wheat & soybeans	= MT*36.7437		
Corn, sorghum, rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric tons to hundredweight	
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

African Franc Zone countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

December 1992

SUBJECT PAGE

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

Wheat..... 6
Coarse Grains..... 7
Rice..... 8
Oilseeds..... 8
Cotton..... 11

TABLES

Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production..... 12
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary..... 13
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 14
Table 4. Total Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 15
Table 5. Corn Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 16
Table 6. Barley Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 17
Table 7. Oats Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 18
Table 8. Rye Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 19
Table 9. Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 20
Table 10. Rice Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 21
Table 11. Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 22
Table 12. Soybean Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 23
Table 13. Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 24
Table 14. Peanut Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 25
Table 15. Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 26
Table 16. Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 27
Table 17. Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 28
Table 18. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production:
World and Selected Countries and Regions..... 29
Table 19. Reliability of December Production Projections..... 30

SUBJECT PAGE

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights..... 31

WEATHER BRIEFS

Northwest Africa: Dry Weather Slows Winter Grain Planting..... 32
Europe: Rains Continue..... 32
Argentina: Heavy Rainfall Changes Crop Conditions..... 32

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Belgium: Beef Industry Threatened by Hormone Scandal..... 33
Brazil: Coffee Output Forecast Higher in 1993/94..... 33
Brazil: Correction to Honey Production Estimates..... 34
Canada: Corn Harvest Prospects..... 34

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World 1992/93 Corn Production..... 35
World Coffee Production..... 38
World 1992/93 Cotton Production..... 43
World Unmanufactured Tobacco Production..... 47
World Unmanufactured Tobacco Production by Type..... 52
Tobacco Production Prospects for 1993 in Selected Countries..... 63
Kazakhstan 1992 Grain Production..... 65
Citrus Production in Selected Countries..... 68
Index of Feature Articles for 1992..... 77

FEATURE TABLES

Table 20. World Green Coffee Production..... 42
Table 21. Major Cotton Producers..... 46
Table 22. Total Unmanufactured Tobacco..... 49
Table 23. Total Unmanufactured Tobacco Area in the States of the Former USSR..... 51
Table 24. Total Unmanufactured Tobacco Production in the States of the Former USSR..... 51
Table 25. Flue-Cured Tobacco Area and Production..... 54
Table 26. Burley Tobacco Area and Production..... 56
Table 27. Dark Air/Sun-Cured Tobacco Area and Production..... 58
Table 28. Dark Air-Cured Tobacco, Cigar..... 59
Table 29. Light Air-Cured Tobacco Area and Production..... 60
Table 30. Dark Fire-Cured Tobacco Area and Production..... 61
Table 31. Oriental Tobacco Area and Production..... 62
Table 32. Citrus Production..... 74

SUBJECT PAGE

FEATURE CHARTS

Chart 1. Kazakhstan Grain Area and Production..... 67

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

December 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 555.2 million tons, up 2.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from the previous year. Total foreign production is estimated at 488.3 million tons, up 2.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but virtually unchanged from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 66.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 24 percent from 1991/92.

- **Canada** — Production is estimated at 29.9 million tons, up 1.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from last year. Recently released survey results from Statistics Canada indicated higher-than-anticipated yield, but lower area.

- **Australia** — Production is estimated at 14.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month and up 31 percent from last year. Favorable weather in New South Wales during grain fill spurred prospective yield.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 84.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from last year. Official statistics from Germany, France, and Portugal accounted for the rise in estimated output.

- **East Europe** — Production is estimated at 27.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 29 percent from last year. Harvested area was revised upward for Poland.

- **Brazil** — Production is estimated at 2.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 7 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. Poor growing conditions late in the season reduced yield prospects.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 838.4 million tons, up 1.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 5 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is estimated at 564.6 million tons, up 1.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** Production is estimated at 273.8 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 25 percent from 1991/92.

- **EC-12** Production is estimated at 81.4 million tons, up 0.9 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 9 percent from last year. Higher prospective corn and barley output in Spain and a larger corn crop in France more than offset a decline in the United Kingdom's barley estimate.

- **Australia** Production is estimated at 8.7 million tons, up 0.6 million or 7 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. A prolonged cool, wet growing season has lifted barley prospects.

- **Argentina** Production is estimated at 13.4 million tons, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from last year. Good subsoil moisture is expected to boost estimated corn yield above the 5-year average.

- **Canada** Production is estimated at 20.1 million tons, down 0.7 million or 4 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. Estimated corn output is lower due to late crop development and too-wet harvest conditions. However, barley, oats, and rye are estimated higher.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 351.1 million tons, up 1.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 345.7 million tons, up 1.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 8 percent from 1991/92.
- **Indonesia** Production is estimated at 30.8 million tons, up 1.0 million or 3 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. Harvested area and production are estimated at record levels due to favorable weather that encouraged farmers to grow additional rice.

- **Vietnam** — Production is estimated at 13.9 million tons, up 0.7 million or 5 percent from last month, but down 4 percent from 1991/92. A revised increase in 1991/92 output and good harvest prospects for the 1992/93 10th month crop account for the rise in estimated output.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 224.2 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 1 percent from 1991/92. Foreign production for 1992/93 is forecast at 156.1 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 68.1 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 6 percent from 1991/92.

* **Soybeans**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 112.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at a record 53.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** — Production is estimated at 59.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 9 percent from last year. Average yield is expected to be a record. Several important producing states have reported excellent yields.

  - **Brazil** — Production is projected at 20.0 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from November and up 5 percent from 1991/92. Recent USDA field travel supports an above-average yield. Planting, now over 80-percent sown, lasts from October through early January. Growing conditions remain ideal, reflecting good pre-planting soil moisture and favorable rainfall. Increased use of fertilizer, lime, and other inputs is expected to boost yields. A large portion of the crop will be in the crucial flowering stage in January.

  - **India** — Production is projected at a record 2.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 8 percent from last month and up 23 percent from 1991/92. A record area is estimated, particularly in Madhya Pradesh, plus above-average area in the states of Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Yield is estimated up over 1991/92, but below the record set in 1990/91.

- o Canada — Production is projected at 1.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 12 percent from November and down 11 percent from 1991/92. Reports indicate that the soybean harvest in Ontario, already late into the season, was halted due to poor weather. Producers are skeptical that the remaining weather-damaged crop can be completely harvested under the continuing wet and cold conditions.

* Cottonseed: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 32.9 million tons, down 0.7 million or 2 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 27.2 million tons, down 0.7 million or 2 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o United States — Production is projected at 5.7 million tons, up slightly from last month, but down 10 percent from 1991/92.

  - o FSU-12 — Production is projected at 3.7 million tons, down 0.2 million or 5 percent from November and down 17 percent from 1991/92. Poor weather reduced yield expectations. Estimated area also was reduced, primarily in Tajikistan where civil unrest has prevented field work.

  - o Pakistan — Production is projected at 3.9 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from November and down 10 percent from 1991/92. Estimated output was reduced due to flooding and a decline in harvested area.

  - o Brazil — Production is estimated at 1.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 13 percent from last month and down 24 percent from last year. The output drop is the result of a reduction in estimated area in the main cotton producing region of the Center-South as many farmers switched to soybeans. Cotton farmers entered the 1992/93 planting season under-capitalized because of poor prices received for last year's crop.

* Peanuts: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down slightly from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - o United States — Production is estimated at 2.0 million tons, unchanged from November, but down 11 percent from 1991/92. This season's yield is estimated to be 3 percent above last year, but area is down 13 percent.

* **Sunflowerseed**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.2 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 5 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.8 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** Production is projected at 1.3 million tons, unchanged from November, but down 19 percent from last year. Projected yield is up 5 percent from 1991/92, but area is down 23 percent.

* **Rapeseed**: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 26.4 million tons, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 7 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 26.3 million tons, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  - **United States** Production is estimated at 84,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Harvested area is up slightly from 1991/92.

  - **India** Production is estimated at 6.5 million tons, up 0.3 million or 4 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. Record harvested area and output are estimated. A large summer crop is projected to be followed by a good winter harvest. The winter crop was planted with favorable soil moisture, and rains in November helped replenish irrigation supplies.

  - **Canada** Production is estimated at 3.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 6 percent from last month, but down 13 percent from last year. The revision is based on Statistics Canada estimates which increased output and yield, but lowered harvested area. This season's rapeseed quality is much below last year's.

* **Copra**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 7 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Oil**: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 7 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

COTTON: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 85.9 million bales, down 1.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 10 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 69.7 million bales, down 1.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 11 percent from the record crop of last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 16.3 million bales, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 8 percent from last year. Cotton harvest is 88 percent complete nationally, 4 percent ahead of last year and equal to the 5-year average.

- **FSU-12** — Production is estimated at 9.4 million bales, down 0.5 million or 5 percent from last month and down 16 percent from 1991. This year's crop was negatively impacted by lower-than-normal temperatures during the early stages of development, slowing maturity and lowering yield. Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan were most affected by the low temperatures. Civil unrest in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan has interfered with cotton production and harvest operations.

- **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at 9.0 million bales, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year's record crop. The reduction is due to heavy September-October rains and floods in the Sindh and Punjab, causing a decline in area. These events have created higher-than-normal humidity, causing plants to develop a leaf curl virus which also has adversely affected the crop.

- **Brazil** — Production is estimated at 3.0 million bales, down 0.4 million or 12 percent from last month and down 13 percent from last year. The output drop is the result of a reduction in estimated area and yield in the main cotton producing area of the Center-South as many farmers switch to soybeans. Cotton farmers entered the 1992/93 planting season under-capitalized because of poor prices received for last year's crop.

- **Australia** — Production is estimated at 1.6 million bales, down 0.2 million or 9 percent from last month and down 30 percent from last year's record. Yield is estimated lower based on a lack of reliable irrigation supplies. In New South Wales, cool weather is slowing crop development.

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TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/9	1991/9	Nov.	Dec.	1990/91	1991/92	Nov.	Dec.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	77.2	69.9	72.3	69.3	57.7	62.4	39.5	34.3	39.4	39.4	2,736	1,981	2,459	2,459
Winter	56.9	51.1	51.1	49.9	39.4	41.9	40.7	34.8	38.3	38.3	2,031	1,373	1,607	1,607
Other	20.3	18.9	21.2	19.4	18.3	20.5	36.4	33.3	41.5	41.5	706	608	852	852
Rye	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	27.1	24.6	29.4	29.4	10	10	12	12
Soybeans	57.8	59.2	59.1	56.5	58.0	58.1	34.1	34.2	37.3	37.3	1,926	1,987	2,167	2,167
Corn	74.2	76.0	79.3	67.0	68.8	72.2	118.5	108.6	129.3	129.3	7,934	7,474	9,329	9,329
Sorghum	10.5	11.0	13.5	9.1	9.8	12.3	63.1	59.0	71.2	71.2	573	579	878	878
Barley	8.2	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.3	56.1	55.2	62.4	62.4	422	464	456	456
Oats	10.4	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.8	4.5	60.1	50.7	65.6	65.6	358	243	295	295
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	5,529	5,617	5,666	5,666	156.1	154.5	168.2	168.2
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	12.4	14.1	13.4	11.7	13.0	11.2	634	652	694	696	15.5	17.6	16.2	16.3

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million metric tons—																			
Wheat																				
1990/91	588.1	513.6	74.5	32.1	3.9	84.7	5.2	41.3	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	36.9
1991/92 prel.	542.2	488.3	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.0	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.8	3.0	10.7	2.1	16.5	40.7
1992/93 proj.																				
November	553.1	486.2	66.9	28.7	3.0	84.0	3.5	26.8	89.0	101.0	54.7	0.0	15.6	0.0	8.5	3.0	13.5	1.3	16.0	37.6
December	555.2	488.3	66.9	29.9	3.0	84.4	3.5	27.0	89.0	101.0	54.7	0.0	15.6	0.0	8.5	2.8	14.0	1.3	16.0	37.5
Coarse Grains																				
1990/91	819.9	589.1	230.7	24.8	18.4	84.0	13.5	51.4	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	1.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.8	8.9	9.3	82.0
1991/92 prel.	801.0	582.5	218.5	21.8	17.6	89.9	12.5	64.5	73.1	112.3	28.6	5.3	1.6	3.8	14.3	29.3	7.5	3.6	9.6	87.2
1992/93 proj.																				
November	836.8	563.0	273.8	20.8	16.8	80.5	8.7	46.0	88.9	106.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.6	12.9	25.8	8.1	8.5	9.1	85.6
December	838.4	564.6	273.8	20.1	16.8	81.4	8.8	46.5	88.9	106.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.8	13.4	25.8	8.7	8.5	9.1	85.1
Rice (Milled)																				
1990/91	351.2	346.1	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	83.9
1991/92 prel.	348.2	343.3	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.5	29.0	3.2	13.3	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	84.4
1992/93 proj.																				
November	349.5	344.2	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	84.3
December	351.1	345.7	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	30.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	84.9
Total Grains 1/																				
1990/91	1,759.2	1,448.9	310.3	56.9	22.5	170.3	18.7	92.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	19.4	15.4	22.0	34.3	22.3	10.6	25.5	202.9
1991/92 prel.	1,691.3	1,414.0	277.3	53.7	21.5	181.4	16.7	102.8	146.7	337.0	156.6	34.3	19.3	17.1	24.5	39.2	18.9	5.8	26.2	212.3
1992/93 proj.																				
November	1,739.4	1,393.4	346.0	49.5	20.0	166.0	12.2	72.8	179.3	337.4	161.5	35.1	20.0	16.9	21.7	35.9	22.3	9.8	25.3	207.6
December	1,744.7	1,398.6	346.0	50.0	20.0	167.3	12.3	73.6	179,3	337.4	161.5	36.1	20.0	17.1	22.2	35.7	23.4	9.8	25.3	207.6
Oilseeds 2/																				
1990/91	215.9	155.4	60.6	4.6	1.1	12.9	0.7	4.2	12.8	33.3	20.4	4.2	3.6	0.9	16.8	17.1	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.5
1991/92 prel.	223.1	158.7	64.3	5.8	1.2	13.3	0.7	4.2	11.5	34.2	21.2	4.3	4.7	0.8	15.3	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.6
1992/93 proj.																				
November	224.2	156.2	68.0	5.1	0.7	12.1	0.6	3.7	11.3	31.0	23.1	4.5	4.5	0.7	15.1	21.2	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.6
December	224.2	156.2	68.1	5.1	0.7	12.1	0.6	3.7	11.1	31.0	23.6	4.5	4.3	0.7	15.1	21.3	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.6
	—Million 480-pound bales—																			
Cotton																				
1990/91	86.9	71.4	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
1991/92 prel.	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	9.6
1992/93 proj.																				
November	87.3	71.1	16.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	9.9	21.0	10.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.8	0.2	2.8	9.6
December	85.9	69.7	16.3	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	9.4	21.0	10.0	0.0	9.0	0.2	0.9	3.0	1.6	0.2	2.8	9.8

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	231.44	221.07	220.97	220.97	2.54	2.45	2.50	2.51	588.10	542.20	553.08	555.18	2.10	0.38	12.98	2.39
United States	28.04	23.35	25.26	25.26	2.66	2.31	2.65	2.65	74.47	53.92	66.92	66.92	0.00	0.00	13.00	24.11
Total Foreign	203.40	197.72	195.71	195.72	2.53	2.47	2.48	2.49	513.63	488.28	486.17	488.26	2.10	0.43	-0.02	-0.00
Major Exporters	45.51	42.70	44.35	44.19	3.14	3.34	3.04	3.10	142.75	142.48	134.74	136.82	2.08	1.54	-5.67	-3.98
EC-12	16.49	16.80	16.91	16.96	5.14	5.36	4.97	4.98	84.68	90.05	84.04	84.44	0.41	0.48	-5.61	-6.22
France	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	6.46	6.65	6.31	6.31	33.60	34.60	32.80	32.80	0.00	0.00	-1.80	-5.20
United Kingdom	2.05	1.98	2.00	2.00	6.83	7.27	6.85	6.85	14.00	14.40	13.70	13.70	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-4.86
Germany	2.43	2.45	2.61	2.61	6.27	6.77	5.91	5.96	15.24	16.61	15.46	15.58	0.12	0.78	-1.03	-6.20
Canada	14.10	14.16	14.04	13.83	2.28	2.26	2.04	2.16	32.10	31.95	28.70	29.87	1.17	4.08	-2.08	-6.50
Australia	9.22	7.18	9.10	9.10	1.63	1.49	1.48	1.54	15.07	10.69	13.50	14.00	0.50	3.70	3.31	30.99
Argentina	5.70	4.55	4.30	4.30	1.91	2.15	1.98	1.98	10.90	9.80	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-1.30	-13.27
Major Importers	98.46	95.43	92.69	92.79	2.59	2.35	2.49	2.49	255.37	224.60	230.76	230.83	0.08	0.03	6.24	2.78
China	30.75	30.95	30.65	30.65	3.19	3.10	3.30	3.30	98.23	96.00	101.00	101.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.21
FSU-12	47.68	45.59	45.29	45.29	2.10	1.59	1.96	1.96	100.27	72.29	88.95	88.95	0.00	0.00	16.66	23.04
Baltic States	0.52	0.37	0.45	0.45	3.12	3.14	1.75	1.75	1.61	1.16	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.00	-0.38	-32.76
Eastern Europe	9.76	9.87	8.05	8.16	4.23	3.88	3.32	3.31	41.26	38.26	26.75	27.03	0.28	1.04	-11.23	-29.35
Poland	2.28	2.44	2.30	2.41	3.96	3.80	3.04	3.03	9.03	9.27	7.00	7.28	0.28	3.99	-1.99	-21.48
Romania	2.25	2.18	1.45	1.45	3.24	2.52	2.28	2.28	7.30	5.49	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	-2.19	-39.89
Hungary	1.12	1.15	0.82	0.82	5.50	5.18	4.15	4.15	6.16	5.95	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-2.55	-42.90
Other N. Africa	5.45	5.56	5.06	5.06	1.04	1.55	0.97	0.97	5.67	8.65	4.92	4.92	0.00	0.00	-3.73	-43.13
Morocco	2.72	2.64	2.23	2.23	1.33	1.87	0.70	0.70	3.61	4.94	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	-3.38	-68.37
Egypt	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.78	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.29	4.48	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.63
Brazil	3.30	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.94	1.43	1.36	1.27	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.80	-0.20	-6.67	-0.20	-6.67
Other Foreign	59.17	59.35	58.46	58.53	1.94	2.03	2.05	2.05	114.56	120.44	119.91	119.85	-0.06	-0.05	-0.59	-0.49
India	23.50	23.98	23.30	23.30	2.12	2.27	2.35	2.35	49.85	54.52	54.70	54.70	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.33
Turkey	8.75	8.80	8.80	8.80	1.83	1.87	1.82	1.82	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.03
Pakistan	7.85	7.91	7.79	7.85	1.84	1.84	2.00	1.99	14.43	14.57	15.60	15.60	0.00	0.00	1.04	7.11
Other W. Europe	0.94	0.79	0.74	0.74	5.56	5.24	4.76	4.77	5.20	4.14	3.51	3.52	0.01	0.28	-0.61	-14.85
Iran	6.50	6.65	7.20	7.20	1.26	1.34	1.39	1.39	8.20	8.90	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	12.36
Mexico	0.95	0.88	0.73	0.73	4.11	4.20	4.14	4.14	3.90	3.70	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-18.92
Saudi Arabia	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.74	5.07	5.22	5.54	5.54	3.60	3.86	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.24	6.19
Rep. of South Africa	1.55	1.43	0.74	0.74	1.10	1.49	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.13	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.83	-39.02
Others	8.43	8.17	8.43	8.43	1.39	1.48	1.39	1.38	11.68	12.12	11.70	11.63	-0.07	-0.60	-0.49	-4.05

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	313.78	319.18	319.94	319.59	2.61	2.51	2.62	2.62	819.88	800.95	836.81	838.41	1.60	0.19	37.45	4.68
United States	36.38	37.34	39.11	39.11	6.34	5.85	7.00	7.00	230.74	218.47	273.77	273.77	0.00	0.00	55.30	25.31
Total Foreign	277.41	281.84	280.82	280.48	2.12	2.07	2.00	2.01	589.15	582.48	563.04	564.64	1.60	0.28	-17.84	-3.06
Major Exporters	19.92	20.36	20.92	20.72	2.77	2.50	2.58	2.63	55.25	50.95	54.01	54.56	0.56	1.03	3.61	7.08
Canada	7.33	6.59	6.52	6.22	3.38	3.30	3.20	3.24	24.78	21.78	20.85	20.11	-0.73	-3.52	-1.67	-7.67
Argentina	3.24	3.80	4.13	4.13	3.33	3.76	3.11	3.23	10.77	14.29	12.86	13.36	0.50	3.89	-0.93	-6.48
Australia	4.12	4.51	4.86	4.92	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.77	6.78	7.47	8.12	8.71	0.59	7.26	1.24	16.67
Rep. of South Africa	3.69	3.94	4.02	4.03	2.40	0.92	2.13	2.12	8.85	3.62	8.55	8.55	0.00	0.00	4.93	136.13
Thailand	1.54	1.52	1.40	1.43	2.64	2.50	2.59	2.68	4.07	3.80	3.63	3.83	0.20	5.51	0.03	0.79
Major Importers	99.91	101.60	100.06	100.15	2.72	2.59	2.44	2.46	272.14	263.26	244.57	246.09	1.52	0.62	-17.18	-6.52
FSU-12	51.56	52.13	52.20	52.20	1.93	1.40	1.70	1.70	99.40	73.15	88.89	88.89	0.00	0.00	15.74	21.52
Baltic States	1.53	1.74	1.66	1.66	2.57	2.47	1.42	1.42	3.92	4.29	2.36	2.36	0.00	0.00	-1.93	-45.01
EC-12	19.24	19.10	18.57	18.33	4.37	4.71	4.34	4.44	84.02	89.87	80.51	81.42	0.91	1.13	-8.45	-9.40
Germany	4.39	4.11	3.96	3.96	4.95	5.52	4.85	4.86	21.73	22.66	19.22	19.26	0.04	0.21	-3.40	-14.99
France	3.86	4.00	4.08	4.08	5.60	6.45	6.29	6.40	21.61	25.82	25.66	26.10	0.44	1.72	0.28	1.08
Eastern Europe	15.90	16.58	15.69	16.02	3.23	3.89	2.93	2.90	51.36	64.45	46.01	46.48	0.47	1.01	-17.98	-27.89
Poland	6.25	6.28	5.59	5.92	3.04	2.95	2.18	2.14	18.99	18.54	12.20	12.67	0.46	3.81	-5.88	-31.69
Romania	3.40	3.85	3.75	3.75	2.87	3.58	2.73	2.73	9.79	13.78	10.22	10.22	0.00	0.00	-3.55	-25.79
Czechoslovakia	1.14	1.17	1.25	1.25	4.98	4.67	3.75	3.75	5.70	5.49	4.67	4.67	0.00	0.00	-0.82	-14.86
Mexico	8.25	8.84	8.99	8.99	2.23	1.99	1.86	1.86	18.36	17.63	16.75	16.75	0.00	0.00	-0.88	-4.99
Other W. Europe	3.04	2.85	2.60	2.60	4.45	4.39	3.33	3.38	13.53	12.52	8.66	8.81	0.15	1.73	-3.71	-29.62
Sweden	0.93	0.89	0.84	0.84	4.50	4.15	2.81	2.81	4.17	3.69	2.37	2.37	0.00	0.00	-1.33	-35.93
Other Foreign	157.16	159.52	159.48	159.25	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.65	260.20	266.90	263.08	262.59	-0.48	-0.18	-4.31	-1.61
China	27.01	26.98	26.44	26.44	4.13	4.16	4.04	4.04	111.69	112.28	106.94	106.94	0.00	0.00	-5.34	-4.76
India	36.56	35.13	36.50	36.50	0.90	0.81	0.93	0.93	32.90	28.59	33.80	33.80	0.00	0.00	5.21	18.21
Brazil	13.40	14.10	13.01	13.01	1.82	2.08	1.98	1.98	24.36	29.29	25.78	25.78	0.00	0.00	-3.52	-12.00
Turkey	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	2.10	2.17	2.05	2.05	9.34	9.65	9.15	9.15	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-5.18
Nigeria	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.55	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.84	6.32	8.05	8.20	8.05	-0.15	-1.83	0.00	0.00
Indonesia	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.65	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.33	5.10	4.49	5.15	4.85	-0.30	-5.83	0.36	8.02
Others	59.53	62.98	62.78	62.75	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	65.30	69.25	68.76	68.73	-0.03	-0.04	-0.52	-0.75

December 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	127.27	130.92	132.46	131.67	3.75	3.71	3.93	3.95	477.28	485.24	520.59	519.83	-0.76	-0.15	34.60	7.13
United States	27.10	27.86	29.19	29.19	7.44	6.82	8.12	8.12	201.53	189.86	236.96	236.96	0.00	0.00	47.10	24.81
Total Foreign	100.17	103.06	103.28	102.48	2.75	2.87	2.75	2.76	275.75	295.37	283.62	282.87	-0.76	-0.27	-12.51	-4.23
Major Exporters	6.33	7.00	7.29	7.32	3.11	2.50	2.87	2.95	19.70	17.50	20.90	21.60	0.70	3.35	4.10	23.43
Argentina	1.95	2.40	2.70	2.70	3.90	4.42	3.52	3.70	7.60	10.60	9.50	10.00	0.50	5.26	-0.60	-5.66
Rep. of South Africa	3.03	3.25	3.35	3.35	2.74	1.02	2.39	2.39	8.30	3.30	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	142.42
Thailand	1.35	1.35	1.24	1.27	2.81	2.67	2.74	2.83	3.80	3.60	3.40	3.60	0.20	5.88	0.00	0.00
Major Importers	19.71	21.49	22.02	22.02	3.47	4.01	3.47	3.49	68.34	86.27	76.49	76.95	0.46	0.60	-9.32	-10.80
Eastern Europe	6.44	6.75	7.02	7.01	3.13	5.00	3.46	3.46	20.14	33.74	24.28	24.28	0.00	0.00	-9.46	-28.03
Romania	2.47	2.58	3.00	3.00	2.75	4.07	2.83	2.83	6.80	10.50	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-2.00	-19.05
Yugoslavia	2.23	2.17	2.00	2.00	3.02	5.34	3.55	3.55	6.72	11.56	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-4.46	-38.57
EC-12	3.49	3.90	3.79	3.80	6.27	6.85	7.18	7.28	21.87	26.72	27.20	27.65	0.46	1.68	0.94	3.50
France	1.60	1.78	1.82	1.80	5.94	7.25	7.20	7.39	9.50	12.90	13.10	13.30	0.20	1.53	0.40	3.10
Italy	0.77	0.86	0.89	0.89	7.64	7.23	8.54	8.54	5.86	6.21	7.60	7.60	0.00	0.00	1.39	22.46
Mexico	6.60	7.70	7.90	7.90	2.14	1.88	1.77	1.77	14.10	14.50	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.45
FSU-12	2.85	2.83	3.01	3.01	3.46	3.19	3.04	3.04	9.86	9.03	9.14	9.14	0.00	0.00	0.11	1.24
Other W. Europe	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.20	8.18	8.41	6.89	6.89	1.87	1.81	1.37	1.37	0.00	0.00	-0.44	-24.16
Others 1/	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.24
Other Foreign	74.14	74.57	73.97	73.14	2.53	2.57	2.52	2.52	187.71	191.61	186.24	184.32	-1.92	-1.03	-7.29	-3.80
China	21.40	21.57	21.00	21.00	4.52	4.58	4.43	4.43	96.82	98.77	93.00	93.00	0.00	0.00	-5.77	-5.84
Brazil	12.90	13.60	12.50	12.50	1.84	2.10	2.00	2.00	23.70	28.50	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	-3.50	-12.28
India	5.95	5.75	5.95	5.95	1.52	1.50	1.58	1.58	9.07	8.65	9.40	9.40	0.00	0.00	0.75	8.67
Canada	1.06	1.11	1.06	0.85	6.92	6.71	6.48	6.47	7.35	7.41	6.87	5.50	-1.37	-19.88	-1.91	-25.81
Indonesia	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.65	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.33	5.10	4.49	5.15	4.85	-0.30	-5.83	0.36	8.02
Egypt	0.84	0.71	0.87	0.87	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.60	4.40	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	13.64
Tanzania	1.63	1.85	1.90	1.90	1.49	1.24	1.16	1.16	2.43	2.30	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.35
Zimbabwe	1.10	0.88	1.20	1.20	1.44	0.41	1.50	1.50	1.59	0.36	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.44	397.24
Others	22.54	22.72	22.69	22.32	1.41	1.38	1.43	1.45	31.85	31.42	32.52	32.27	-0.25	-0.77	0.85	2.70

1/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	72.00	75.94	72.00	72.00	2.47	2.21	2.21	2.23	177.61	167.55	159.02	160.52	1.50	0.95	-7.02	-4.19
United States	3.05	3.41	2.96	2.96	3.02	2.97	3.36	3.36	9.19	10.11	9.94	9.94	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-1.72
Total Foreign	68.95	72.53	69.04	69.04	2.44	2.17	2.16	2.18	168.42	157.44	149.08	150.59	1.50	1.01	-6.85	-4.35
EC-12	12.33	12.07	11.77	11.55	4.12	4.28	3.71	3.79	50.83	51.65	43.64	43.80	0.16	0.37	-7.85	-15.20
Denmark	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.93	5.48	5.34	3.76	3.76	4.99	5.04	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	-1.54	-30.57
France	1.77	1.75	1.78	1.78	5.73	6.17	5.90	5.90	10.15	10.80	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-2.78
Germany	2.61	2.54	2.45	2.45	5.35	5.72	5.04	5.05	13.99	14.49	12.32	12.34	0.02	0.19	-2.15	-14.86
Italy	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.45	3.64	3.80	3.78	3.78	1.70	1.77	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-4.17
Spain	4.36	4.37	4.20	4.02	2.16	2.09	1.36	1.49	9.41	9.14	5.70	5.99	0.29	5.16	-3.15	-34.43
United Kingdom	1.53	1.39	1.35	1.31	5.17	5.54	5.56	5.61	7.90	7.70	7.50	7.35	-0.15	-2.00	-0.35	-4.55
FSU-12	25.22	27.47	25.49	25.49	1.98	1.33	1.83	1.83	50.04	36.47	46.77	46.77	0.00	0.00	10.31	28.26
Baltic States	0.97	1.25	1.11	1.11	2.57	2.41	1.54	1.54	2.49	3.02	1.71	1.71	0.00	0.00	-1.31	-43.43
Eastern Europe	3.58	4.01	3.38	3.58	4.02	3.70	3.21	3.13	14.41	14.83	10.83	11.17	0.34	3.14	-3.65	-24.64
Poland	1.17	1.24	1.00	1.20	3.59	3.44	2.50	2.37	4.22	4.26	2.50	2.84	0.34	13.60	-1.42	-33.29
Czechoslovakia	0.75	0.79	0.89	0.89	5.46	4.79	3.99	3.99	4.07	3.79	3.54	3.54	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-6.67
Romania	0.75	1.02	0.49	0.49	3.57	2.89	2.86	2.86	2.68	2.95	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	-1.55	-52.54
Canada	4.53	4.22	3.82	3.79	2.97	2.75	2.75	2.88	13.44	11.62	10.50	10.92	0.42	3.99	-0.70	-6.01
Other W. Europe	1.47	1.54	1.35	1.35	4.38	4.19	3.22	3.28	6.44	6.43	4.33	4.41	0.08	1.89	-2.01	-31.32
Finland	0.49	0.54	0.47	0.47	3.54	3.73	2.40	2.57	1.72	2.02	1.13	1.22	0.08	7.24	-0.80	-39.73
Sweden	0.46	0.46	0.42	0.42	4.60	4.21	3.00	3.00	2.12	1.94	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	-0.69	-35.40
Turkey	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	1.94	2.00	1.82	1.82	6.60	6.80	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-8.82
Australia	2.56	2.70	2.90	2.96	1.61	1.66	1.66	1.79	4.11	4.47	4.80	5.30	0.50	10.42	0.83	18.54
China	1.21	1.20	1.25	1.25	3.25	3.27	3.20	3.20	3.93	3.93	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.83
Iran	2.65	2.65	2.70	2.70	1.26	1.36	1.44	1.44	3.35	3.60	3.90	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.30	8.33
Morocco	2.42	2.36	2.23	2.23	0.89	1.38	0.48	0.48	2.14	3.25	1.08	1.08	0.00	0.00	-2.17	-66.77
India	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.95	1.50	1.68	1.58	1.58	1.49	1.64	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-8.65
Others	7.62	8.70	8.70	8.70	1.20	1.12	1.13	1.13	9.16	9.73	9.82	9.82	-0.00	-0.00	0.08	0.87

December 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.92	20.25	20.08	19.97	1.87	1.61	1.60	1.61	39.04	32.54	32.05	32.23	0.17	0.54	-0.31	-0.95
United States	2.41	1.95	1.82	1.82	2.16	1.82	2.35	2.35	5.19	3.53	4.28	4.28	0.00	0.00	0.74	21.00
Total Foreign	18.52	18.30	18.27	18.15	1.83	1.58	1.52	1.54	33.85	29.00	27.78	27.95	0.17	0.63	-1.05	-3.62
FSU-12	10.36	10.53	10.18	10.18	1.46	1.15	1.27	1.27	15.08	12.14	12.91	12.91	0.00	0.00	0.77	6.34
Baltic States	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.20	2.42	2.02	1.00	1.00	0.47	0.44	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-54.85
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.88	2.68	3.19	3.13	2.17	1.98	1.77	1.88	6.24	5.29	5.65	5.90	0.25	4.48	0.61	11.51
Canada	1.15	0.84	1.30	1.24	2.33	2.13	2.02	2.28	2.69	1.79	2.62	2.82	0.20	7.75	1.03	57.36
Sweden	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	4.42	4.13	2.41	2.41	1.58	1.43	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-42.15
Australia	1.04	1.14	1.20	1.20	1.47	1.47	1.46	1.50	1.53	1.67	1.75	1.80	0.05	2.86	0.13	7.85
Argentina	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.05	12.50
Other Foreign	5.08	4.88	4.69	4.63	2.37	2.28	1.92	1.93	12.07	11.13	9.02	8.94	-0.08	-0.88	-2.19	-19.64
China	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.69	0.69	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-6.71
EC-12	1.50	1.38	1.33	1.28	3.13	3.19	2.71	2.83	4.71	4.39	3.61	3.62	0.01	0.28	-0.77	-17.60
France	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.17	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.83	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-5.41
Germany	0.47	0.38	0.36	0.36	4.45	4.91	3.65	3.69	2.11	1.87	1.31	1.32	0.02	1.15	-0.55	-29.30
Italy	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.90	2.45	2.42	2.42	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.35
United Kingdom	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	5.19	5.24	5.19	5.19	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Eastern Europe	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.17	2.70	2.43	1.94	1.81	3.29	2.92	2.29	2.13	-0.16	-7.00	-0.79	-27.18
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	4.53	3.89	3.00	3.00	0.42	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-26.30
Poland	0.75	0.69	0.67	0.67	2.84	2.73	2.08	1.86	2.12	1.87	1.40	1.24	-0.16	-11.43	-0.63	-33.80
Yugoslavia	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.11	2.01	1.92	1.82	1.82	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-20.00
Finland	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.33	3.23	3.37	2.54	2.75	1.46	1.16	0.84	0.91	0.07	8.45	-0.24	-21.13
Norway	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	4.38	4.60	2.67	2.67	0.57	0.54	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-45.35
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.80	1.87	1.87	1.87	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.85	0.91	0.85	0.85	1.04	1.03	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.94	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-9.15

Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	15.92	13.13	14.91	14.95	2.32	1.97	1.76	1.76	36.86	25.83	26.27	26.29	0.02	0.08	0.46	1.78
United States	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.70	1.55	1.85	1.85	0.26	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.06	22.58
Total Foreign	15.77	12.97	14.75	14.78	2.32	1.97	1.76	1.76	36.60	25.59	25.97	25.99	0.02	0.08	0.40	1.58
FSU-12	10.21	8.26	10.51	10.51	2.08	1.49	1.58	1.58	21.19	12.31	16.56	16.56	0.00	0.00	4.25	34.54
Baltic States	0.37	0.27	0.35	0.35	2.66	3.11	1.29	1.29	0.97	0.83	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.38	-45.52
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.34	0.18	0.13	0.14	1.76	1.87	1.92	1.92	0.60	0.34	0.25	0.27	0.02	6.00	-0.07	-21.83
Other Foreign	4.86	4.26	3.76	3.78	2.85	2.84	2.32	2.30	13.84	12.11	8.70	8.71	0.01	0.08	-3.40	-28.07
Eastern Europe	2.69	2.62	2.26	2.29	2.67	2.59	2.02	1.97	7.20	6.79	4.56	4.53	-0.03	-0.66	-2.27	-33.38
Hungary	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	2.46	2.38	2.00	2.00	0.23	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-36.65
Poland	2.31	2.29	2.00	2.03	2.61	2.58	2.00	1.95	6.04	5.90	4.00	3.97	-0.03	-0.75	-1.93	-32.70
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.09	4.30	3.81	2.90	2.90	0.74	0.48	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-47.31
EC-12	1.57	1.20	1.09	1.09	3.34	3.68	3.10	3.14	5.25	4.42	3.38	3.42	0.04	1.07	-1.01	-22.74
Denmark	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.95	4.94	3.88	3.88	0.55	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-16.46
France	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	3.69	3.69	3.65	3.65	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.17
Germany	1.06	0.71	0.62	0.62	3.78	4.68	3.93	3.92	3.99	3.32	2.42	2.42	-0.00	-0.17	-0.90	-27.20
Spain	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	1.32	1.23	1.00	1.08	0.27	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.01	5.26	-0.04	-17.36
Other W. Europe	0.25	0.14	0.12	0.12	4.05	4.00	3.81	3.82	1.01	0.57	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.22	-0.12	-21.85
Austria	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	4.26	4.12	3.91	3.91	0.40	0.35	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-22.86
Sweden	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	4.72	3.93	4.13	4.13	0.34	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-22.42
Turkey	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.33	1.41	1.41	1.41	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.81	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-2.38

December 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	38.69	39.27	40.84	41.28	1.36	1.34	1.52	1.51	52.51	52.43	62.04	62.43	0.39	0.63	10.00	19.08
United States	3.68	3.97	4.99	4.99	3.96	3.70	4.47	4.47	14.56	14.72	22.29	22.29	0.00	0.00	7.57	51.43
Total Foreign	35.02	35.30	35.85	36.29	1.08	1.07	1.11	1.11	37.94	37.71	39.75	40.14	0.39	0.98	2.43	6.46
India	14.50	13.70	14.50	14.50	0.82	0.70	0.85	0.85	11.88	9.60	12.30	12.30	0.00	0.00	2.70	28.13
China	1.55	1.40	1.45	1.45	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.68	4.90	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.08
Mexico	1.30	0.82	0.75	0.75	2.85	3.17	2.93	2.93	3.70	2.60	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-15.38
Nigeria	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.80	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.79	2.80	3.50	3.70	3.80	0.10	2.70	0.30	8.57
Sudan	3.00	4.40	4.20	4.20	0.50	0.80	0.70	0.70	1.50	3.52	2.94	2.94	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-16.48
Argentina	0.68	0.72	0.75	0.75	3.33	3.61	3.07	3.07	2.25	2.60	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-11.54
Australia	0.40	0.53	0.63	0.64	2.22	1.98	2.06	2.06	0.89	1.06	1.30	1.32	0.02	1.54	0.27	25.12
Ethiopia	0.87	0.95	0.90	0.90	1.13	1.05	1.11	1.11	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.25	2.88	2.87	3.00	3.00	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.32
Venezuala	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.28	2.10	2.23	2.18	2.18	0.44	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-2.40
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.70	4.69	4.69	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.45
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.52	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.77	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.40	0.53	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.07	14.29
Niger	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.30	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.42	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-18.18
Rep. of South Africa	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.09	0.74	2.00	1.92	0.24	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.15	150.00
Thailand	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	1.42	1.18	1.44	1.44	0.27	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.03	15.00
Others	20.33	21.43	21.19	21.63	1.27	1.30	1.28	1.28	25.79	27.90	27.22	27.61	0.39	1.44	-0.30	-1.06

December 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	147.06	145.49	146.51	147.07	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39	351.18	348.19	349.51	351.07	1.57	0.45	2.88	0.83
United States	1.14	1.11	1.20	1.20	4.46	4.44	4.45	4.45	5.10	4.94	5.34	5.34	0.00	0.00	0.40	8.10
Total Foreign	145.92	144.37	145.31	145.87	2.37	2.38	2.37	2.37	346.09	343.25	344.17	345.73	1.57	0.46	2.48	0.72
Major Exporters	15.71	16.20	16.29	16.29	1.45	1.49	1.47	1.47	22.83	24.20	23.90	23.90	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-1.26
Thailand	8.80	9.67	9.75	9.75	1.29	1.38	1.36	1.36	11.35	13.33	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.24
Burma	4.80	4.52	4.70	4.70	1.71	1.70	1.66	1.66	8.22	7.68	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.56
Pakistan	2.11	2.01	1.84	1.84	1.54	1.59	1.53	1.53	3.27	3.19	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	-0.39	-12.28
Major Importers	14.08	13.71	13.89	14.35	2.79	2.79	2.80	2.78	39.24	38.29	38.91	39.91	0.99	2.56	1.62	4.23
Indonesia	10.50	10.28	10.45	10.90	2.80	2.82	2.85	2.83	29.37	29.04	29.80	30.80	1.00	3.36	1.76	6.05
Rep. of Korea	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.20	4.51	4.45	4.42	4.42	5.61	5.39	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-1.58
EC-12	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.36	4.31	4.03	4.13	4.02	1.61	1.48	1.44	1.44	-0.01	-0.35	-0.04	-2.84
Iran	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.59	2.48	2.37	2.27	2.27	1.50	1.39	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-4.04
Nigeria	0.65	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.83	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.50
Other Foreign	115.41	113.79	114.48	114.58	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.46	283.39	280.25	280.86	281.43	0.57	0.20	1.18	0.42
China	33.06	32.59	32.50	32.50	4.01	3.95	3.98	3.98	132.53	128.67	129.50	129.50	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.65
India	42.60	41.50	42.00	42.00	1.75	1.77	1.74	1.74	74.59	73.50	73.00	73.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-0.68
Bangladesh	10.44	10.21	10.30	10.30	1.71	1.81	1.81	1.81	17.85	18.45	18.60	18.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.81
Vietnam	6.27	6.27	6.20	6.30	1.98	2.31	2.13	2.20	12.43	14.45	13.20	13.86	0.66	5.00	-0.59	-4.11
Japan	2.07	2.05	2.11	2.11	4.61	4.27	4.57	4.57	9.55	8.74	9.65	9.65	0.00	0.00	0.91	10.41
Brazil	4.55	5.00	5.10	5.10	1.49	1.37	1.40	1.40	6.80	6.87	7.14	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.27	3.96
Philippines	3.43	3.29	3.30	3.30	1.87	1.81	1.79	1.79	6.43	5.93	5.91	5.91	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.39
Taiwan	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.43	3.66	3.90	3.84	3.84	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.37
FSU-12	0.61	0.59	0.63	0.63	2.30	2.20	2.37	2.37	1.41	1.30	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.18	13.89
Colombia	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.45	2.60	2.62	2.67	2.67	1.13	1.10	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	9.09
Others	11.49	11.44	11.46	11.46	1.65	1.71	1.70	1.70	19.01	19.56	19.52	19.43	-0.09	-0.46	-0.13	-0.66

December 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

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TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	215.92	223.05	224.23	224.24	0.01	0.00	1.19	0.53
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.32	3.39	3.62	3.62	0.00	0.00	0.23	6.72
World Major Oilseeds 1/	141.01	146.94	146.36	145.61	1.47	1.46	1.48	1.48	207.77	215.09	216.14	216.14	0.01	0.00	1.05	0.49
United States	29.13	30.68	29.63	29.64	2.08	2.10	2.30	2.30	60.55	64.31	68.04	68.06	0.02	0.03	3.76	5.84
Total Foreign	111.88	116.26	116.73	115.97	1.32	1.30	1.27	1.28	147.22	150.79	148.10	148.08	-0.01	-0.01	-2.70	-1.79
China	22.27	23.32	23.68	23.68	1.50	1.47	1.31	1.31	33.33	34.21	30.95	30.95	0.00	0.00	-3.26	-9.52
Brazil	11.67	12.57	12.77	12.52	1.46	1.65	1.66	1.70	17.08	20.69	21.22	21.25	0.04	0.16	0.57	2.73
India	25.43	27.23	27.28	27.58	0.79	0.76	0.83	0.84	19.98	20.73	22.66	23.11	0.45	1.99	2.38	11.46
Argentina	7.90	8.34	7.95	7.88	2.12	1.83	1.90	1.91	16.76	15.29	15.13	15.08	-0.05	-0.33	-0.21	-1.37
FSU-12	9.10	8.81	8.80	8.65	1.41	1.31	1.29	1.29	12.81	11.53	11.33	11.13	-0.20	-1.77	-0.40	-3.48
Canada	3.08	3.82	3.91	3.52	1.51	1.52	1.30	1.44	4.64	5.82	5.07	5.05	-0.01	-0.28	-0.76	-13.15
EC-12	5.76	5.58	5.75	5.75	2.25	2.38	2.10	2.10	12.93	13.28	12.08	12.07	-0.01	-0.06	-1.21	-9.12
France	1.95	1.81	1.74	1.74	2.36	2.72	2.48	2.48	4.60	4.92	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	-0.62	-12.57
Italy	0.71	0.57	0.46	0.46	3.09	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.20	1.71	1.38	1.38	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-19.24
Germany	0.75	1.00	1.07	1.07	2.90	3.11	2.61	2.61	2.17	3.09	2.79	2.79	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-9.83
Spain	1.33	1.16	1.49	1.49	1.14	0.91	0.97	0.97	1.51	1.07	1.44	1.44	-0.01	-0.49	0.37	34.74
United Kingdom	0.39	0.44	0.42	0.42	3.08	2.96	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Indonesia	1.90	1.97	2.04	2.04	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	2.27	2.37	2.46	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.09	3.80
Pakistan	3.10	3.35	3.06	2.93	1.18	1.42	1.47	1.48	3.65	4.74	4.48	4.33	-0.15	-3.35	-0.41	-8.55
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.27	2.34	2.34	1.81	1.83	1.59	1.59	4.24	4.17	3.73	3.73	0.00	0.00	-0.44	-10.54
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Romania	0.60	0.54	0.72	0.72	1.18	1.19	1.14	1.14	0.71	0.65	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.17	26.82
Hungary	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.41	1.88	1.99	1.95	1.95	0.81	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.53
Turkey	1.43	1.23	1.41	1.41	1.45	1.37	1.47	1.47	2.08	1.69	2.07	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.39	22.97
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.70	0.75	0.72	0.72	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
Paraguay	1.48	1.42	1.47	1.47	1.19	1.05	1.37	1.37	1.77	1.50	2.02	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.52	35.02
Mexico	0.56	0.67	0.38	0.38	1.83	1.64	1.60	1.60	1.02	1.10	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-45.18
Others	15.81	15.61	15.84	15.77	0.92	0.87	0.90	0.90	14.61	13.63	14.25	14.17	-0.08	-0.54	0.54	3.95

1/ Individual countries and regions includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.07	54.86	56.09	56.07	1.92	1.93	2.00	2.00	103.97	106.11	112.18	112.40	0.22	0.19	6.29	5.92
United States	22.87	23.48	23.50	23.50	2.29	2.30	2.51	2.51	52.42	54.07	58.99	58.99	0.00	0.00	4.92	9.10
Total Foreign	31.20	31.38	32.58	32.56	1.65	1.66	1.63	1.64	51.56	52.05	53.19	53.41	0.22	0.41	1.37	2.62
Major Exporters	15.29	16.00	16.68	16.68	2.96	1.94	1.93	1.94	28.55	31.10	32.20	32.40	0.20	0.62	1.30	4.18
Brazil	9.65	10.30	10.80	10.80	1.63	1.85	1.83	1.85	15.75	19.10	19.80	20.00	0.20	1.01	0.90	4.71
Argentina	4.75	4.80	4.90	4.90	2.42	2.25	2.20	2.20	11.50	10.80	10.80	10.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paraguay	0.89	0.90	0.98	0.98	1.46	1.33	1.63	1.63	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.40	33.33
Other Foreign	15.91	15.38	15.90	15.88	1.45	1.36	1.32	1.32	23.01	20.95	20.99	21.01	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.32
China	7.56	7.05	7.20	7.20	1.46	1.38	1.35	1.35	11.00	9.71	9.70	9.70	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.10
Canada	0.48	0.60	0.64	0.56	2.61	2.44	2.32	2.32	1.26	1.46	1.48	1.30	-0.18	-12.34	-0.16	-10.96
Eastern Europe	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.06	1.34	1.24	1.24	0.36	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-9.12
EC-12	0.66	0.48	0.43	0.43	3.11	3.13	3.05	3.06	2.07	1.51	1.32	1.32	-0.01	-0.53	-0.19	-12.86
India	2.37	2.60	2.90	3.00	1.02	0.85	0.86	0.90	2.42	2.20	2.50	2.70	0.20	8.00	0.50	22.73
Indonesia	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.38	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.40	1.48	1.53	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.39
FSU-12	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.83	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.17
Mexico	0.28	0.33	0.24	0.24	2.05	1.91	1.70	1.70	0.57	0.63	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-36.51
Thailand	0.41	0.33	0.38	0.34	1.30	1.27	1.05	1.18	0.53	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-5.21
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-9.09
Japan	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	1.51	1.40	1.68	1.68	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.04	19.29
Bolivia	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.26
Rep. of Korea	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.14	1.53	1.54	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.03	14.75
Colombia	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.82	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.19	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.11
Others	16.08	16.75	17.47	17.47	1.84	1.92	1.90	1.92	29.64	32.09	33.27	33.48	0.21	0.63	1.39	4.33

December 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	32.99	34.95	33.36	32.73	1.02	1.06	1.01	1.01	33.50	37.01	33.58	32.93	-0.65	-1.94	-4.09	-11.04
United States	4.75	5.25	4.54	4.54	1.14	1.20	1.25	1.25	5.42	6.28	5.66	5.68	0.02	0.39	-0.60	-9.57
Total Foreign	28.24	29.71	28.83	28.19	0.99	1.03	0.97	0.97	28.08	30.73	27.92	27.25	-0.68	-2.42	-3.49	-11.34
China	5.59	6.54	6.75	6.75	1.37	1.48	1.16	1.16	7.67	9.66	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	-1.86	-19.25
FSU-12	3.17	3.01	2.89	2.74	1.54	1.47	1.35	1.35	4.88	4.44	3.90	3.70	-0.20	-5.13	-0.73	-16.57
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.60	2.46	1.23	1.51	1.57	1.59	3.28	4.36	4.09	3.92	-0.17	-4.23	-0.44	-9.99
India	7.40	7.68	7.48	7.48	0.53	0.53	0.58	0.58	3.90	4.08	4.36	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.28	6.74
Brazil	1.92	2.17	1.88	1.63	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.67	1.17	1.42	1.25	1.09	-0.17	-13.20	-0.33	-23.59
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1.61	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.03	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.63
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.21	1.20	1.20	0.76	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.89	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.03	3.25
Australia	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	2.47	2.66	2.28	2.07	0.69	0.75	0.57	0.52	-0.05	-9.11	-0.23	-30.71
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.38	0.35	1.37	1.42	1.36	1.36	0.57	0.51	0.52	0.48	-0.04	-6.80	-0.03	-5.88
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.43	0.78	0.84	0.80	0.81	0.49	0.49	0.40	0.35	-0.05	-12.50	-0.14	-27.84
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.78	0.53	0.84	0.84	0.43	0.26	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.13	49.02
Greece	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.30	1.18	1.34	1.16	1.16	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.37
Syria	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.86	2.08	2.08	2.08	0.29	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.69
Mexico	0.19	0.25	0.05	0.05	1.83	1.40	1.70	1.70	0.34	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-75.71
Colombia	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-6.47
Sudan	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.07	0.96	1.00	1.00	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.26
Others	2.77	2.81	2.86	2.86	0.60	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.67	1.52	1.54	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.05

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.38	19.88	19.58	19.58	1.15	1.13	1.14	1.14	22.31	22.37	22.26	22.26	-0.00	-0.00	-0.11	-0.50
United States	0.73	0.82	0.70	0.70	2.23	2.74	2.84	2.84	1.63	2.24	1.99	1.99	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-11.14
Total Foreign	18.65	19.07	18.88	18.88	1.11	1.06	1.07	1.07	20.68	20.14	20.28	20.28	-0.00	-0.00	0.14	0.69
India	8.30	8.75	8.50	8.50	0.92	0.83	0.98	0.98	7.62	7.30	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	1.00	13.70
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.95	2.19	2.19	1.80	1.80	6.37	6.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-15.87
Indonesia	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.64	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.45	0.86	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.49
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
Burma	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.86	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.47	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.95
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.15	0.15	2.61	2.50	2.24	2.24	0.57	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-18.75
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.50
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.64
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.30	0.57	1.30	1.30	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.07
Brazil	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.65	1.68	1.78	1.78	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Burkina Faso	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
Gambia	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.94	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.96	1.93	1.96	1.96	0.84	0.80	0.83	0.83	1.64	1.54	1.64	1.63	-0.00	-0.06	0.10	6.45

December 1992

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TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	16.37	16.83	17.05	17.04	1.40	1.25	1.30	1.30	22.86	21.09	22.18	22.16	-0.02	-0.07	1.07	5.09
United States	0.75	1.08	0.83	0.83	1.38	1.51	1.59	1.59	1.03	1.64	1.32	1.32	0.00	0.00	-0.31	-19.22
Total Foreign	15.62	15.75	16.22	16.21	1.40	1.23	1.29	1.29	21.83	19.45	20.85	20.84	-0.02	-0.08	1.39	7.14
FSU-12	4.67	4.50	4.60	4.60	1.41	1.25	1.33	1.33	6.56	5.64	6.10	6.10	0.00	0.00	0.46	8.16
Argentina	2.30	2.80	2.40	2.40	1.83	1.29	1.50	1.50	4.20	3.60	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EC-12	2.61	2.35	2.63	2.63	1.64	1.69	1.56	1.56	4.26	3.97	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.12	3.07
France	1.14	1.03	1.01	1.01	2.12	2.47	2.31	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.33	2.33	0.00	0.00	-0.21	-8.27
Spain	1.20	1.07	1.40	1.40	1.08	0.84	0.93	0.93	1.30	0.90	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.40	44.44
Italy	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.09	2.33	2.38	2.22	2.22	0.40	0.35	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-42.53
Eastern Europe	1.23	1.27	1.42	1.42	1.71	1.73	1.51	1.51	2.10	2.19	2.15	2.15	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-1.69
Hungary	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Romania	0.40	0.40	0.57	0.57	1.41	1.34	1.19	1.19	0.56	0.54	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.15	27.10
Yugoslavia	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	1.97	2.00	1.81	1.81	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-14.47
Bulgaria	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	1.57	1.64	1.22	1.22	0.37	0.44	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-25.34
Czechoslovakia	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.32	2.30	2.30	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-11.54
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.73	1.88	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.34	1.10	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.55
Turkey	0.70	0.55	0.70	0.70	1.23	1.18	1.40	1.40	0.86	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.33	50.77
India	1.64	1.90	2.00	2.00	0.54	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.89	1.15	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.15	13.04
Rep. of South Africa	0.58	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.02	0.38	1.05	1.05	0.59	0.17	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.35	203.47
Australia	0.17	0.09	0.15	0.15	0.90	1.03	0.97	0.97	0.15	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.05	53.85
Burma	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.64	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-5.66
Others	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.89	0.85	0.88	0.87	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.80	-0.02	-1.97	0.02	2.44

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	18.20	20.41	20.28	20.19	1.38	1.40	1.28	1.31	25.13	28.50	25.93	26.40	0.46	1.78	-2.11	-7.40
United States	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.74	1.43	1.42	1.42	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
Total Foreign	18.17	20.35	20.23	20.13	1.38	1.40	1.28	1.31	25.08	28.42	25.85	26.31	0.46	1.78	-2.11	-7.42
India	5.72	6.30	6.40	6.60	0.90	0.95	0.97	0.98	5.15	6.00	6.20	6.45	0.25	4.03	0.45	7.50
China	5.50	6.10	6.05	6.05	1.26	1.22	1.17	1.17	6.96	7.44	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-0.34	-4.52
Canada	2.53	3.14	3.20	2.90	1.29	1.34	1.09	1.27	3.27	4.22	3.49	3.69	0.20	5.85	-0.54	-12.67
EC-12	2.13	2.43	2.32	2.32	2.88	3.02	2.68	2.68	6.15	7.34	6.22	6.22	0.00	0.00	-1.12	-15.25
France	0.69	0.72	0.68	0.68	2.80	3.11	2.75	2.75	1.94	2.23	1.86	1.86	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-16.41
Germany	0.72	0.95	1.00	1.00	2.90	3.13	2.59	2.59	2.09	2.97	2.59	2.59	0.00	0.00	-0.38	-12.88
United Kingdom	0.39	0.44	0.42	0.42	3.08	2.96	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Denmark	0.27	0.28	0.18	0.18	2.94	2.59	2.22	2.22	0.79	0.73	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-44.90
Eastern Europe	0.74	0.71	0.63	0.63	2.39	2.28	1.99	1.99	1.76	1.63	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	-0.37	-22.83
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Czechoslovakia	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	2.77	2.70	2.52	2.52	0.38	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-15.73
FSU-12	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.48	1.12	1.10	0.81	0.81	0.49	0.53	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-26.97
Sweden	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	2.25	1.74	1.43	1.43	0.37	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-28.57
Pakistan	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.75	0.69	0.75	0.76	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	1.25	0.02	10.96
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.91	1.72	1.80	1.80	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	13.33
Others	0.23	0.31	0.28	0.28	1.53	1.47	1.51	1.52	0.36	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.93	-0.02	-4.42

December 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
Philippines	2.08	1.82	1.73	1.73	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-5.26
Indonesia	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.38
India	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.68
Sri Lanka	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.15
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-5.56
Others	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.41
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.32	3.39	3.62	3.62	0.00	0.00	0.23	6.72
Malaysia	1.77	1.81	1.97	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.16	8.96
Indonesia	0.66	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.82
Nigeria	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.70
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57
Colombia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Thailand	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
PALM OIL								
World	11.09	11.45	12.29	12.29	0.00	0.00	0.84	7.35
Malaysia	6.03	6.22	6.65	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.43	6.88
Indonesia	2.65	2.75	3.15	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.40	14.55
Nigeria	0.60	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.76
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42
Colombia	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53
Thailand	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.73
Zaire	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54
Others	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.01

December 1992 *Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.			Prel.	1992/93 Proj.					
	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	1990/91	1991/92	Nov	Dec	From Last Month		From Last Year	
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	33.04	34.78	33.38	32.83	573	601	569	570	86.95	95.98	87.27	85.93	-1.35	-1.54	-10.05	-10.47
United States	4.75	5.25	4.54	4.54	711	731	778	780	15.51	17.61	16.21	16.26	0.05	0.33	-1.36	-7.69
Total Foreign	28.29	29.54	28.84	28.29	550	578	536	536	71.44	78.36	71.07	69.67	-1.40	-1.97	-8.70	-11.10
Major Exporters	17.28	18.09	17.76	17.20	695	743	667	671	55.13	61.73	54.40	53.00	-1.40	-2.57	-8.73	-14.14
China	5.59	6.54	6.75	6.75	807	869	677	677	20.70	26.10	21.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	-5.10	-19.54
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.60	2.46	615	756	787	797	7.52	10.00	9.40	9.00	-0.40	-4.26	-1.00	-10.00
Sudan	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	422	494	463	463	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-4.76
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1021	939	961	961	3.01	2.58	2.78	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.20	7.84
FSU-12	3.17	3.01	2.89	2.74	818	814	746	747	11.91	11.25	9.90	9.40	-0.50	-5.05	-1.85	-16.44
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.35	719	814	809	925	1.38	1.34	1.30	1.50	0.20	15.38	0.16	12.11
African Franc Zone	1.17	1.20	1.20	1.20	457	444	458	458	2.46	2.46	2.52	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.56
Southern Hemisphere	3.44	3.31	3.15	2.88	493	499	491	484	7.78	7.59	7.10	6.40	-0.70	-9.86	-1.18	-15.62
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.43	468	431	457	456	1.36	1.15	1.05	0.90	-0.15	-14.29	-0.25	-21.60
Australia	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	1552	1770	1524	1388	1.99	2.29	1.75	1.60	-0.15	-8.57	-0.69	-30.19
Brazil	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.75	354	381	380	373	3.22	3.45	3.40	3.00	-0.40	-11.76	-0.44	-12.92
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	482	318	435	435	1.22	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.20	28.57
Major Importers	0.49	0.45	0.52	0.52	709	805	783	783	1.59	1.67	1.86	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.19	11.24
Other Foreign	10.52	11.00	10.57	10.57	305	296	305	305	14.72	14.96	14.81	14.81	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-1.04
India	7.40	7.68	7.48	7.48	269	265	291	291	9.14	9.37	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	6.72
Others	3.12	3.32	3.09	3.09	390	367	339	339	5.59	5.59	4.81	4.81	0.00	0.00	-0.79	-14.06

December 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the December projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the December projection and the final estimate have averaged 4.5 million tons (0.9 percent) and ranged from -10.2 to 6.1 million tons. The December projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.9	4.5	-10.2	6.1	6	5
U.S.	0.4	0.3	-1.2	0.2	7	4
Foreign	1.0	4.5	-10.3	6.3	6	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.9	7.2	-19.8	6.9	5	6
U.S.	1.2	2.5	-7.5	2.1	8	3
Foreign	1.1	6.1	-15.4	7.6	4	7
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.0	6.2	-16.2	1.1	9	2
U.S.	2.6	0.1	-0.2	0.2	6	3
Foreign	2.0	6.3	-16.2	1.2	9	2
SOYBEANS						
World	2.1	1.9	-4.4	3.8	5	6
U.S.	2.5	1.3	-2.7	2.1	4	7
Foreign	3.6	1.5	-2.1	2.7	4	7
		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	2.3	1.9	-6.3	2.2	4	6
U.S.	1.7	0.2	-0.5	0.4	5	5
Foreign	2.7	1.9	-6.7	1.8	4	6
UNITED STATES		-------Million bushels-------				
CORN	1.3	86	-250	94	7	4
SORGHUM	2.2	17	-53	14	7	4
BARLEY	1.6	8	-12	24	6	4
OATS	1.2	5	-18	16	6	2

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.
2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

December 1992 *Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

DECEMBER 10, 1992

1 - UNITED STATES

Rain, snow, wet soils and high crop moisture combined to slow harvest progress across the Corn Belt and southeastern States. Early-December precipitation improved soil moisture and snowpack in the western States but seasonal totals remained mostly below normal.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Widespread rains relieve dryness across western wheat areas in Argentina, but recent heavy rain causes possible wheat lodging. Rain benefits soil moisture and summer crops but delays planting. Adequate to abundant soil moisture exists for corn and soybeans across southern Brazil.

3 - EUROPE

Widespread rain in the northwest slowed sugarbeet harvesting but maintained abundant moisture for winter grains. Early December rain in Spain improved topsoils for winter grain emergence, following November dryness. Soil moisture is low in eastern Europe due to summer dryness and variable autumn rainfall.

4 - FSU: WEST

Above normal precipitation in November covers dormant winter grains. A brief episode of bitter cold in late November stresses winter grains. Recent warming improves overwintering conditions.

5 - SOUTH AFRICA

November showers replenish topsoil moisture for corn establishment but subsoil moisture is still short.

6 - SOUTH ASIA

Mid-November cyclones flood rice in Sri Lanka and south-coastal India, but provide beneficial rain to crops in India's southern interior. Summer crop harvests and winter grain and oilseed plantings progress.

7 - EASTERN ASIA

During November, scattered rain favors germinating winter wheat. Poor to fair soil moisture conditions exist across the North China Plain. Dryness continued across southern China where moisture is needed to boost irrigation supplies.

8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Seasonal rains, with some flooding, continue over Malaysia and Indonesia, as well as the eastern Philippines, improving crop prospects.

9 - AUSTRALIA

Above normal November rain aids germinating eastern summer crops, but causes some harvesting delays across northern winter wheat areas. Across the south, abundant moisture favors filling wheat but increases potential for disease.

10 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Persistent dryness in Morocco and Algeria limits moisture for winter grain planting. Adequate moisture favors planting in eastern Algeria and Tunisia.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

NORTHWEST AFRICA: DRY WEATHER SLOWS WINTER GRAIN PLANTING

Rainfall across the winter grain growing areas of Morocco and western Algeria from October 1 - December 10, 1992 generally was below normal and insufficient to allow for uniform winter grain planting and emergence. The bulk of the wheat and barley is usually planted from mid-November to mid-December. Last crop year, September and October precipitation was well above normal and allowed for early planting. Precipitation in eastern Algeria and Tunisia from November 1 - December 10, 1992, while being below normal, has been sufficiently frequent to promote winter grain emergence. Increased rainfall is needed across Northwest Africa to ensure a favorable start of the 1993 growing season.

EUROPE: RAINS CONTINUE

Rainfall continued to be widespread and above normal across the United Kingdom and most of western Europe during the period November 11 through December 10, 1992. Spain, Portugal, and Italy were exceptions, receiving less than 50 percent of normal precipitation during November. However, widespread, heavy precipitation (greater than 100 millimeters) fell across Portugal, northern Spain, and all but southern Italy during early December, easing dryness and improving winter grain conditions. As of December 10, dry conditions continued across southern Spain, extreme southern Italy, Bulgaria, and Romania. Temperatures were normal to above normal during most of this period. However, minimum temperatures were cool enough to promote winter grain hardening or even dormancy in the north and east.

ARGENTINA: HEAVY RAINFALL CHANGES CROP CONDITIONS

During October 1992, dry conditions were beginning to negatively affect winter wheat in La Pampa and northwestern Buenos Aires Provinces. Rainfall became frequent and sometimes heavy from November 11 through December 10, 1992. In November, this rainfall greatly benefited winter wheat which was in the reproductive and grain filling stages. However, by December 5, cumulative precipitation was so great and crop development sufficiently advanced that flooding and lodging became likely. To the north, in Cordoba, Chaco, and Formosa Provinces, rainfall was extremely frequent and heavy during November and early December, following a wet October. Flooding of cotton occurred and chances for successful replanting diminished.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BELGIUM: BEEF INDUSTRY THREATENED BY HORMONE SCANDAL

Only days after the start of a large public relations campaign designed to increase beef consumption, a new hormone scandal hit the beef industry, according to a report from the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brussels. A government veterinary team, in a series of raids on cattle fattening farms in East and West Flanders, found that 18 of 20 farms inspected were illegally using hormones. Under EC rules, all hormone use in cattle feed is illegal. In retaliation and in an attempt to intimidate the inspectors, shots were fired at the home of one of the inspectors.

Subsequent newspaper coverage of the inspection and shooting incidents indicated a wide divergence of opinion regarding the degree of hormone use. On the high side, a Belgian consumer organization claims that 90 percent of Belgium beef is treated with hormones, while the Ministry of Agriculture states that only 11 percent of the beef has been tainted by hormones. Some experts say that current enforcement polices are a failure, but that if, as in the United States, use of natural hormones were legal, the problem would disappear. Both sides agree that the adverse publicity will cut beef demand making it even more difficult for Belgium producers to compete.

BRAZIL: COFFEE OUTPUT FORECAST HIGHER IN 1993/94

Coffee production in Brazil for the 1993/94 season is forecast at 27.0 million (60-kilogram) bags, up 13 percent or 3.0 million from the 1992/93 volume, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. The preliminary forecast for 1993/94 was based on field travel to Brazil's major coffee-producing areas in the States of Parana, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais (central, west, and southwest) from October 20 through November 6, 1992. Production by State for the 1993/94 crop is forecast as follows in millions of 60-kilogram bags: Parana 3.5; Sao Paulo 6.5; Minas Gerais 10.5; Espirito Santo 4.0; and, other States 2.5.

Although 1992/93 is an "on-year" in the alternate bearing cycle for most of Brazil's coffee trees, trees in all 3 States currently are in poor condition which may significantly reduce their production potential. This reflects poor plantation management, as favorable weather, including a frost-less winter and well-distributed rainfall, occurred during early crop development. Poor crop management is an outgrowth of low grower incomes, high prices for inputs, and minimal production and marketing support from the Government.

Production potential deteriorated further because large numbers of trees were removed in all the major States during 1992. In Parana and Sao Paulo, the land cleared of coffee trees is now planted with sugarcane, soybeans, or citrus trees. However, in Minas Gerais, the land cleared was replanted with new coffee seedlings. Parana and Sao Paulo coffee trees had a weak first bloom during the second half of October. In the State of Minas Gerais (central, west, and southwest) coffee trees began blooming early in November.

In the State of Espirito Santo, coffee areas reportedly had an adequate amount of rainfall during the pre-flowering season. The production potential for this state also is expected to be down due to the poor vegetative condition of the trees.

Late this year, the Brazilian Government extended coffee grower debt payment deadlines by up to 5 years and provided new finanacing to cover coffee production and marketing costs. These measures will allow growers to withhold coffee from the market for marketing later under more favorable price conditions.

BRAZIL: CORRECTION TO HONEY PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

The Brazilian honey production estimates published in the October 1992 World Agricultural Production circular were incorrect. The correct estimates, in tons, are as follows:

Year	Production
1988	30,000
1989	32,000
1990	30,000
1991	32,300
1992 1/	28,000

1/ Preliminary.

CANADA: CORN HARVEST PROSPECTS

Canada's 1992/93 corn production is estimated at 5.5 million tons, 26 percent below last year's level. The crop, which is primarily grown in Ontario and Quebec, appears to be in trouble, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Ottawa. Recent reports indicate that, as of November 30, the harvest was 5 to 10 percent complete whereas, in a normal season, harvesting would be nearly finished. Kernel moisture is said to be high (30 to 40 percent) as rain and snow storms continue to impede harvesting. Reportedly, most fields are too wet to support harvest machinery.

Many corn producers have applied for relief under the federal insurance plan, calling their corn crop a complete disaster. Some fields, especially those planted late in the season, have been written off completely. Some officials with the Provincial Growers' Association estimate that 30 to 40 percent of this year's crop may never be harvested. Farmers will continue to "pick at the crop" during the winter months and many remain optimistic that they will get their individual crops harvested.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD 1992/93 CORN PRODUCTION

World corn production for the 1992/93 season is estimated at a record 519.8 million tons, up 34.6 million or 7 percent from last year. Record production in the United States and a bumper crop in the EC-12 boosted global output. World area is estimated at a record 131.7 million hectares, up 0.8 million from 1991/92 due to an increase in area from last season in the United States, Eastern Europe, and FSU-12. The global average yield is estimated at 3.95 tons per hectare, up 0.2 tons or 6 percent from last year. Record estimated yield of 8.12 tons per hectare in the United States is the principal reason for the rise. (See Table 5 of this circular for area, yield, and production for individual countries and regions.) In the Northern Hemisphere, harvest activity should be nearly complete. Wet weather is causing significant delays in the United States and Canada. In the Southern Hemisphere, farmers are actively planting with some crops already beginning to emerge.

United States: Corn production is estimated at a record 237.0 million tons, up 47.1 million or 25 percent from last year. Although early spring dryness initially caused concern, the weather during most of the growing season was ideal. In the Corn Belt, yields are record high, in part, because of high ear counts in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio. A wet fall has hampered harvest progress. The National Agricultural Statistical Service reported that, as of December 8, 83 percent of the crop had been harvested in the 17 major producing States compared to harvest completion at the same time last year.

Argentina: Corn production is estimated at 10.0 million tons, down 0.6 million or 6 percent from last year. Area harvested is expected to increase 0.3 million hectares from last year, to 2.7 million. Favorable dry weather in September and early-October allowed planting to start on schedule; however, an abundance of rain from October into November caused planting delays. Sowings will most likely be extended into early-1993. Farmers are expected to expand corn area over last year since soybean profit margins have narrowed. Corn yield is estimated slightly above the 5-year average.

South Africa: Corn production is estimated at 8.0 million tons, up 4.7 million, or 142 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. Area harvested is projected to rebound, to 3.4 million hectares, as farmers try to maximize output. Soil moisture levels were very low at the start of the October planting season. However, favorable rainfall covered most of the primary corn producing regions from October into early-December and improved sowing conditions. Planting can continue through mid-January without seriously affecting crop yield. The current yield estimate is near the 5-year average. Critical factors that will determine final production are temperature and rainfall later in the growing season.

Thailand: Corn production is estimated at 3.6 million tons, virtually unchanged from 1991/92. Area harvested is estimated lower than last year at 1.3 million hectares. Dry weather prompted farmers to delay plantings by up to 3 weeks and shift some portion of their land to tapioca, beans, and sorghum. An increasing use of high-yielding varieties has kept yields from falling significantly.

Brazil: Corn production is estimated at 25.0 million tons, down 3.5 million or 12 percent from last year. Area harvested is projected to decrease 1.1 million hectares as the Brazilian Government attempts to discourage plantings by reducing the minimum corn price. In Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, corn was planted during a period of favorable weather and is now virtually complete. In the Northeast, lack of rain negatively affected crop prospects, but this region accounts for only 10 percent of Brazil's total agricultural production.

EC-12: Corn production is estimated at 27.7 million tons, up 0.9 million or 4 percent from last year. Weather was generally favorable in the major corn producing areas of France, Germany, and Italy. In France, yields are estimated at a record level and many farmers switched from producing silage to grain, especially in Brittany. In Italy, average corn yield is estimated at 8.54 tons per hectare, up 8 percent from the previous record in 1989/90. Most of the corn in Italy is grown in the Po Valley. In Germany, early-summer dryness did not affect the corn crop as much as previously anticipated. Although yields are estimated below the 5-year average, a record area boosted production to an all-time high.

FSU-12: Corn production is estimated at 9.1 million tons, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Area harvested is estimated to rise slightly from a year ago, to 3.0 million hectares, due to an increase in Ukraine. Average yield is tempered because of dryness in Ukraine and Volga Valley. Russia and Ukraine produce about 70 percent of the FSU-12's total corn output. This season's slight rise in production is primarily due to an increase in Ukraine that more than offsets a decline in Russia's prospective output. Additionally, Moldova's output is estimated lower due to a severe summer drought.

Eastern Europe: Corn production is estimated at 24.3 million tons, down 9.5 million or 28 percent from last year. Both economic and weather factors adversely affected the crop this season. Reduced fertilizer supplies, civil unrest (particularly in Yugoslavia), and land reform adjustments disrupted the economic system. The weather through most of the growing season was poor. Below-normal rainfall lowered yields from Poland south to Yugoslavia.

Canada: Corn production is estimated at 5.5 million tons, down 1.9 million or 26 percent from last year. Cold, wet weather during most of the growing season delayed normal crop development in Ontario (where over 70 percent of the corn crop is produced). The weather continued to be unseasonable throughout the fall resulting in a late-maturing crop. Statistics Canada reported, that as of early-December, only 10 percent of the corn had been harvested compared to a normal year when virtually all of the crop would have been picked. A significant portion of the corn is still not harvested and reports indicate that some producers are not expected to harvest their crop. In addition, the wet weather and delayed corn and soybean harvests in Ontario have impeded seeding of winter wheat and fall rye.

China: Corn production is estimated at 93.0 million tons, down 5.8 million or 6 percent from last year. Early-season drought in the North China Plain reduced water availability for irrigation and stressed the crop, thereby reducing yield prospects. Cool weather in the Northeast during June delayed planting, but favorable growing conditions throughout the remainder of the season allowed the crop to develop normally.

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WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION

World 1992/93 green coffee production is estimated at 95.9 million 60-kilogram bags, down 7 percent from the 102.9 million bags harvested in 1991/92, but 1 percent greater than the preliminary forecast released in June 1992 (WAP 6-92). South American production is estimated at 46.0 million bags, down 10 percent from last year, but up 2 percent from the June forecast of 45.1 million bags. Production in Brazil and Colombia is estimated at 24.0 and 17.0 million bags, respectively. Coffee output in Africa is estimated at 18.6 million bags, 2 percent below last season and the June forecast. Cote d'Ivoire's 1992/93 crop is estimated at 4.0 million bags, only marginally above the 1991/92 level. Asian coffee production for 1992/93 is estimated at 13.5 million bags, down 2 percent from last season, but up slightly from the June forecast. The 1992/93 estimate for the North and Central America regions, including the Caribbean, is 17.0 million bags, down 6 percent from 1991/92, but 3 percent above the June forecast.

BRAZIL: The world's largest coffee producer harvested a crop of 24.0 million bags in 1992/93, unchanged from the June forecast, but 16 percent less than last year's 28.5 million bag crop. Brazil's 1992/93 planted area of approximately 2.5 million hectares is believed to have decreased by 30 percent from a year ago. This contraction in area reportedly reduced the total number of trees 18 percent, to an estimated 3.5 million trees. Production by State for the 1992/93 season is estimated as follows in millions of 60-kilogram bags: Parana, 1.8; Sao Paulo, 5.2; Minas Gerais, 9.5; Espirito Santo, 5.0; and, other States, 2.5.

COLOMBIA: Coffee production for 1992/93 is estimated at 17.0 million bags, 5 percent less than last year's record crop of 18.0 million bags, but 3 percent greater than the June forecast. The downturn projected in 1992/93 output is due to an expected decline in harvested area. The increase since the June estimate is based on projected higher plant yields. The expansion in coffee area, which occurred steadily throughout the 1980's and early-1990's, has stopped. The 1992/93 area planted, estimated at 1.1 million hectares, is down 1 percent from a year ago.

In mid-July 1992, a special meeting of the Coffee Growers Congress was held in Bogota to consider a series of measures proposed by the Government of Colombia (GOC) and the Coffee Growers Federation (FEDECAFE) to slow the loss of funds from the National Coffee Fund (NCF) which lost US$604.0 million between July 1989 and July 1992. The actions taken as a result of the Congress included:

1) An 11-percent reduction in the green coffee support price from US$124.40 to US$111.31 per carga (125 kilograms). This move was aimed at saving the NCF US$98.2 million between July and December 1992.

2) Implementing a plan to remove 30,000 hectares from coffee production beginning in 1992 and an additional 100,000 hectares during the 3-year period 1993-1995. The Government's intention is to reduce annual coffee production from the current level of 18.0 million bags to approximately 15.5 to 16.0 million. Coffee farmers will be paid US$1,310.00 per hectare to remove the land from production. The land must have been planted to high-yielding varieties, be less than 10 years old, and have a minimum productive capability of 1,250 kilograms of green coffee per hectare.

3) The suspension of FEDECAFE's subsidy program to encourage the planting of high-yielding varieties or the pruning of coffee trees in order to enhance yields. FEDECAFE's budget was reduced substantially by cutting both programs and personnel. The most severe cuts will be in research and infrastructure development programs.

4) A US$200.0 million GOC loan to the NCF to finance purchases of the September-December 1992 coffee crop.

Colombia's coffee industry is still troubled by 2 serious problems, coffee rust and broca. Coffee rust has been a dilemma to growers since late-1983, but the industry's concern has intensified since FEDECAFE stopped subsidizing coffee rust control measures in June 1989. Previously, FEDECAFE covered the labor costs involved in controlling the disease and supplied fungicides at subsidized prices. Currently, FEDECAFE pays a slightly higher price for coffee and expects growers to use the additional profit to pay for rust control measures. However, the decline in sales of copper oxychloride, used to control coffee rust, indicates that many growers are neglecting rust control.

Another annoying problem for the industry is "broca." Broca is the common name for a small worm that destroys coffee berries. It first appeared in Colombia during 1988 in a minor producing area near the border with Ecuador. It then spread to other coffee areas of secondary importance, such as Huila and Cauca. The prevalent belief throughout the industry was that broca would not spread to the important coffee growing areas because growers in these areas would be more careful. However, in November 1990, broca was discovered in Risaralda, the heart of Colombia's most important coffee producing region. Now that broca outbreaks have been detected on approximately 70,000 hectares, the coffee industry recognizes the seriousness of the problem. FEDECAFE and the Colombian Agricultural Institute already have begun instructing growers on the various methods of preventing and eradicating broca. However, it is too early to speculate about the long-term effect on Colombian coffee production.

INDONESIA: Coffee production for 1992/93 is estimated at 7.4 million bags, up 4 percent from last year, but down 2 percent from the June forecast. The upturn projected for 1992/93 is based on improved weather and a 5-percent increase in harvested area. The Government's coffee production policy remains focused on rehabilitation and intensification of existing areas rather than expansion into new areas. Robusta coffee remains the dominant variety, accounting for 95 percent of Indonesia's annual output. One of the Government's goals is to increase Arabica plantings in order to achieve a 30:70 ratio. Although the Indonesian Coffee Exporters Association will provide growers with the financial support required to convert land from Robusta to Arabica, it is expected to be a slow process.

MEXICO: Coffee production for 1992/93 is estimated at 4.2 million bags, 9 percent less than last year, but unchanged from the June forecast. The downturn projected for 1992/93 is due to reduced cultural practices and lower input utilization during the past several years. About one-third of Mexico's coffee output is produced on small farms whose average size is 2 to 4 hectares. Because of declining prices, most of these farmers have severe financial problems which have forced them to reduce inputs and limit necessary cultural practices. The reduction in cultural practices by small producers has resulted in a sharp increase in coffee rust and broca. Broca outbreaks have been verified on 115,000 hectares, mostly in the state of Chiapas, but also in Oaxaca, Veracruz, Puebla, and Guerrero. Medium and large-scale growers also have experienced reduced returns, but have been able to maintain production levels due to their economies of scale and access to commercial bank financing.

Coffee production in the State of Veracruz is expected to decline in 1992/93 because of the off-year cycle. In the States of Chiapas and Puebla, output is expected to remain stable. Out of Mexico's 12 coffee producing states, Chiapas, Veracruz, and Puebla rank first, second, and fourth in coffee production. Other less important coffee producing states such as Guerrero, Nayarit, and Colima are expected to increase production in 1992/93 due to favorable weather.

In November 1992, the Government of Mexico implemented The Emergency Program to Support Small Coffee Producers. The program, which will run through the 1992/93 season, includes 2 subsidized lines of credit and the restructuring of small growers' bank debts from prior years. Only growers farming in areas averaging less than 10 hectares will be eligible for these credits. Small growers will receive interest-free production loans to pay the costs for picking and transporting cherry coffee to processing facilities. Financing aid will be limited to 4 hectares or less. The second credit loan program will finance cherry coffee purchases, storage, and processing costs for small coffee grower associations. The Government plans to eliminate the government-run Mexican Coffee Institute (INMECAFE) by December 1993. In place of INMECAFE, the Government plans to create a National Coffee Commission and regional commissions in all 12 coffee producing States.

COTE D'IVOIRE: Coffee production during the 1992/93 season is estimated at 4.0 million bags, up 1 percent from the revised 1991/92 estimate, but unchanged from the June forecast. The increase projected for 1992/93 is due to favorable rainfall during the growing season, an increase in the number of trees entering production, and the growers' renewed interest in the Government's more liberal de-hulling policy. One of the most important actions undertaken by the Government to liberalize coffee marketing entailed removing restrictions that prohibited farmers from de-hulling coffee cherries. The removal of these restrictions eased the farmers' discontent with de-hulling factories that stemmed from a widespread belief that the factories were using quality control to unfairly lower purchase prices.

GUATEMALA: Coffee production for 1992/93 is estimated at 3.2 million bags, down 9 percent from last season, but 5 percent above the June forecast. The production decline is due to a cutback in cultural practices necessitated by low producer prices. In an effort to assist the coffee industry, the National Coffee Association (ANACAFE) approved a proposal for the sale of bonds in September 1992. To become law, the proposal must be approved by the Guatemalan Congress.

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TABLE 20

WORLD GREEN COFFEE PRODUCTION

(1,000 60-Kg Bags) 1/

Region and Country	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 June	1992/93 Dec 2/
NORTH AMERICA					
Costa Rica	2,453	2,565	2,530	2,500	2,375
Cuba	475	480	450	450	450
Dominican Republic	756	672	702	720	720
El Salvador	2,787	2,603	2,357	2,400	2,500
Guatemala	3,472	3,282	3,444	3,000	3,150
Haiti	527	580	550	500	500
Honduras	1,928	1,685	2,200	1,600	2,000
Jamaica	19	26	38	25	40
Mexico	5,100	4,550	4,620	4,200	4,200
Nicaragua	743	460	780	660	600
Panama	182	200	200	200	200
Trinidad and Tobago	15	15	15	15	15
United States 3/	239	232	235	235	240
TOTAL	18,696	17,350	18,121	16,505	16,990
SOUTH AMERICA					
Bolivia	258	342	350	350	350
Brazil	26,000	31,000	28,500	24,000	24,000
Colombia	13,300	14,500	17,980	16,500	17,000
Ecuador	2,150	1,830	1,800	1,780	1,900
Guyana	5	5	5	5	5
Paraguay	430	340	400	400	400
Peru	1,400	1,150	1,050	900	1,100
Venezuela	1,075	843	1,112	1,200	1,200
TOTAL	44,618	50,010	51,197	45,135	45,955
AFRICA					
Angola	170	170	170	170	170
Benin	35	35	35	35	35
Burundi	616	517	562	500	550
Cameroon	1,440	1,450	1,485	1,350	1,470
Central African Rep.	300	350	350	350	350
Congo	25	25	25	25	25
Cote d'Ivoire	4,734	3,300	3,967	4,000	4,000
Equatorial Guinea	15	15	15	15	15
Ethiopia	3,400	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,000
Gabon	30	37	35	30	35
Ghana	17	35	35	35	35
Guinea	125	125	125	125	125
Kenya	1,740	1,455	1,572	1,600	1,550
Liberia	40	30	30	30	30
Madagascar	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,100	1,000
Malawi	95	90	90	70	70
Nigeria	95	90	90	90	90
Rwanda	561	550	550	650	500
Sierra Leone	100	100	100	100	100
Tanzania	888	763	770	800	800
Togo	215	161	200	300	200
Uganda	2,500	2,700	3,000	3,000	3,000
Zaire	2,000	1,695	1,500	1,300	1,300
Zambia	15	15	15	15	15
Zimbabwe	225	208	100	200	100
TOTAL	20,481	18,516	18,971	18,890	18,565
ASIA					
India	2,150	2,970	3,200	2,500	2,500
Indonesia	7,100	7,480	7,100	7,500	7,350
Malaysia	75	75	75	75	75
Philippines	1,149	970	950	900	900
Sri Lanka	70	75	75	75	75
Thailand	800	785	1,000	900	1,150
Vietnam	985	1,200	1,350	1,400	1,400
Yemen	65	65	65	65	65
TOTAL	12,394	13,620	13,815	13,415	13,515
OCEANIA					
New Caledonia	5	5	5	5	5
Papua New Guinea	1,092	964	784	900	850
TOTAL	1,097	969	789	905	855
WORLD TOTAL	97,286	100,465	102,893	94,850	95,880

1/ One bag = 132.276 pounds.
2/ Coffee marketing year begins October in some countries and April or July in others.
3/ Includes Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD 1992/93 COTTON PRODUCTION

World cotton production for 1992/93 is projected at 85.9 million 480-pound bales, down 10 percent from 1991/92's record of 96.0 million. Yields are expected to decline 5 percent this season since the major producing regions experienced pests, droughts, and/or floods. China accounted for 51 percent of the drop in global production, followed by the Former Soviet Union (FSU-12) at 18 percent and the United States at 13 percent. This article will highlight the top seven producing nations: China, United States, India, FSU-12, Pakistan, Brazil, and Turkey. Countries are ranked based on estimated production for 1992/93. Each country produces in excess of 2.5 million bales annually. Together, they will produce an estimated 71.4 million bales, or 83 percent of the world's cotton.

China: China, the world's largest cotton producer, is expected to supply nearly one-fourth of the global output this year. Production for 1992/93 is estimated at 21.0 million bales, well below the 26.1 million of last year. Cotton area is estimated at 6.8 million hectares, an increase of 3 percent over 1991/92. Yields are estimated at 677 kilograms per hectare, well above the world average, but sharply below China's 5-year average of 808 kilograms per hectare. About 60 percent of China's cotton is grown in the North China Plain, especially in Shandong, Henan, and Hebei Provinces. These 3 Provinces account for most of the 5-million-bale drop from last year. The decline in these Provinces is attributed to drought during May and June and an extensive boll worm infestation later in the season. The remainder of the crop is grown in the Northwest and the Yangtze River Valley. These areas experienced favorable growing conditions and output in these Provinces partially offset some of the losses that occurred in the North China Plain.

United States: The United States is currently the world's second largest cotton producer. Production for 1992/93 is estimated at 16.3 million bales, 7 percent below the near-record level of 17.6 million produced in 1991/92 and the third largest on record. While the United States was the world's leader in cotton output prior to 1983/84, since then it has consistently been surpassed by China. The United States has distanced itself from the FSU-12 for the number 2 position. Over the past 5 years, the United States' annual production has averaged 15.1 million bales. The 1992/93 season commenced with cotton development in many States advanced compared to 1991/92. However, extensive areas in New Mexico and Texas were in very poor condition shortly after planting, due to cool temperatures, rain, and hail damage. Some of these areas were abandoned. However, this year's crops in New Mexico and Texas matured at a faster rate throughout the growing season than the crops of 1991/92. Mostly clear weather has favored quality development and harvesting across the Texas Plains, the southwestern and the southeastern States. As of early-December, the crop was just over 88 percent harvested nationally, 4 percent ahead of the 1991/92 season.

India: India is currently the third largest producer of cotton in the world, displacing the FSU-12 from that position for the first time in recent history. Output in 1992/93 is estimated at 10.0 million bales, up 7 percent from last year's disappointing harvest. While cotton production in the rainfed areas of Central India was down last year because of poor monsoonal rains, production in this area returned to a more normal pattern during 1992/93. India has the largest area planted to cotton, amounting to roughly 23 percent of the world total. However, yields are among the world's lowest, estimated at only 291 kilograms per hectare. Because of this, India will contribute 12 percent of world lint output this year. The summer monsoon plays a key role in cotton productivity and crop size in most growing areas, since only 20 percent of the total area is under irrigation. The 1992/93 monsoonal season was generally favorable for the current cotton crop. In the important rainfed cotton areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra, rainfall has been adequate compared to last year's deficiencies which led to the disappointing production of 9.4 million bales.

FSU-12: The FSU-12 ranks a distant fourth behind China, the United States, and India in cotton production. Cotton output for 1992/93 is estimated at 9.4 million bales, down 16 percent from last year. Cotton is grown only under irrigation in the FSU-12 Republics of Central Asia -- Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan -- and in Azerbaijan of the Transcaucasian region. Historically, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan are the largest producers accounting for the majority of the former Soviet Union's output and 88 percent of its area. The total area planted to cotton is around 2.7 million hectares, down 9 percent from last year. Cool, wet weather early in the planting season over much of Central Asia delayed sowing and, in some cases, reduced the area that could have been planted. Below-normal temperatures during the growing season delayed maturation of the crop, thereby forcing the harvest later into the season where cooler fall temperatures also reduced yields. Civil unrest in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan interfered with cotton production and harvesting, reducing the output in those States.

Pakistan: Pakistan is currently the fifth largest cotton producer and is estimated to produce 10 percent of total world cotton output. Production is estimated at 9.0 million bales for 1992/93, well below the record level of 10.0 million produced last year, as floods in the Sindh and Punjab cut area by 61 and 4 percent, respectively. The Pakistani cotton crop is well-insulated from rainfall deficiencies, with nearly all cotton acreage in the vast Indus River Plain under irrigation. Its irrigation resources and the development of high-yielding varieties have enabled the country to achieve more than double the average cotton yield of neighboring India. This year's yields are forecast at 797 kilograms per hectare, despite flood damage and some pest and disease problems caused by the floods. There were 2 significant floods this past summer. The first occurred in early-August and primarily affected the southern Province of Sindh, which accounts for about 10 percent of Pakistani cotton production. The second flood occurred in early-September when heavy rains in the northern mountain range swelled 2 major rivers, the Jhelum and the Chenab, in Punjab Province. The Punjab accounts for approximately 90 percent of Pakistani cotton output.

Brazil: Brazil is currently the sixth largest cotton producer in the world and the largest producer in South America. Cotton production in 1992/93 is forecast at 3.0 million bales, 13 percent below last year. Area is currently forecast at 1.8 million hectares, 11 percent below last year. The area devoted to cotton is almost entirely determined by the relative price of competing crops and the amount of credit made available by the Brazilian Government. The unfavorable market prices in 1991/92 have reduced planned cotton area in the states of Parana and Sao Paulo in favor of soybeans. Cold, wet weather in September slowed planting in the Center-South and reduced planned cotton area in that region.

Turkey: Turkey is the seventh largest cotton producer in the world, producing 3 percent of the total. The cotton growing areas of Turkey are: (1) Cukurova and Southeast Anatolia; (2) the Aegean region in western Anatolia; and, (3) Antalya, located in southern Anatolia. Cotton production for 1992/93 is estimated at 2.8 million bales, 8 percent above last year's crop, but below the record production of 3.0 million in 1990/91. Area is estimated to have increased 5 percent while the yield is expected to increase 2 percent. Generally, the entire growing season was favorable for the rapid development of the cotton crop. There were some concerns about the Cukurova area since it experienced some below-normal temperatures early in the season but those low temperatures did not persist. As of late November, picking was nearing completion under generally satisfactory conditions in all major areas.

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TABLE 21

MAJOR COTTON PRODUCERS

	480-lb BALES (1000)	PERCENT OF PRODUCTION	YIELD (Kg/ha.)	AREA HARVESTED (1000 ha.)	PERCENT OF AREA	LINT MT (1000)
1992/93						
WORLD	85,925	100	570	32,828	100	18,708
TOP SEVEN	71,439	83	590	26,350	80	15,554
China	21,000	24	677	6,750	21	4,572
United States	16,259	19	780	4,540	14	3,540
India	10,000	12	291	7,480	23	2,177
FSU-12	9,400	11	747	2,740	8	2,047
Pakistan	9,000	10	797	2,460	7	1,960
Brazil	3,000	3	373	1,750	5	653
Turkey	2,780	3	961	630	2	605
Other	14,486	17	487	6,478	20	3,154
1991/92						
WORLD	95,976	100	601	34,783	100	20,897
TOP SEVEN	80,357	84	627	27,926	80	17,496
China	26,100	27	869	6,539	19	5,683
United States	17,614	18	731	5,245	15	3,835
India	9,370	10	265	7,684	22	2,040
FSU-12	11,250	12	814	3,010	9	2,449
Pakistan	10,000	10	756	2,881	8	2,177
Brazil	3,445	4	381	1,969	6	750
Turkey	2,578	3	939	598	2	561
Other	15,619	16	496	6,857	20	3,401

	480-lb BALES (1000)	CHANGE FROM YEAR EARLIER (PERCENT)	SHARE OF CHANGE (PERCENT)	AREA HARVESTED (1000 Ha)	CHANGE FROM YEAR EARLIER (PERCENT)	SHARE OF CHANGE (PERCENT)
CHANGE FROM 1991/92						
WORLD	-10051	-10	100	-1955	-6	100
TOP SEVEN	-8918	-11	89	-1576	-6	81
China	-5100	-20	51	211	3	11
United States	-1355	-8	13	-705	-13	36
India	630	7	6	-204	-3	10
FSU-12	-1850	-16	18	-270	-9	14
Pakistan	-1000	-10	10	-421	-15	22
Brazil	-445	-13	4	-219	-11	11
Turkey	202	8	2	32	5	2
Other	-1133	-7	11	-379	-6	19

December 1992
Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION

World unmanufactured tobacco production for 1992 is forecast at 8.1 million tons (farm sales weight basis), up 4 percent from the June projection (WAP 6-92) and 7 percent above the revised 1991 estimate. The upward revision reflects major production increases in Brazil, Turkey, the Philippines, and Greece due to increased plantings and favorable weather. In China, where an increase in plantings helped compensate for drought in the major producing areas, production is estimated up 3 percent, to 3.2 million tons. However, substantial production declines are expected in Canada, Italy, and Argentina due to inclement weather.

NORTH AMERICA: Total unmanufactured tobacco production in North America for 1992 is estimated at 867,649 tons, down slightly from 1991 as increased production in the United States was not sufficient to offset reduced output in Canada and Mexico. Tobacco production in the United States for 1992 is estimated at 763,028 tons, up 1 percent from 1991. U.S. plantings were up over 2 percent, but yields were down. Despite an 82-percent increase in area, Mexico's 1992 tobacco production is estimated at only 33,730 tons, down 12 percent from 1991 due to bad weather in Nayarit, the major tobacco producing State. Given normal weather, production is expected to more than double in 1993. Canadian tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 70,891 tons, down 10 percent from the revised 1991 estimate. The drop in production was due to persistent cold, wet weather during the growing season which caused yields to decline 8 percent.

SOUTH AMERICA: Argentine tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 109,129 tons, down slightly from the June forecast, but 16 percent larger than the weather-damaged 1991 crop. In 1993, seasonal conditions are expected to be better and a record crop is forecast. Brazil's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at a record 577,000 tons, 10 percent above the June projection and 37 percent greater than the drought-reduced 1991 crop. Output in Brazil's southern states was up 49 percent from 1991 because of increased plantings and above-normal yields. In the North, both area and yield were lower.

EC-12: Tobacco production in Greece, the leading EC tobacco producer, is expected to total 212,000 tons in 1992, up 37 percent from the June estimate and 28 percent above 1991. The sharp upturn is due to increased plantings and higher yields. Farmers boosted plantings of flue-cured and burley tobaccos to take advantage of EC price supports for these leaf types.

Italian tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 168,000 tons, down 13 percent from 1991 due to drought, which reduced expected yields despite a 4-percent increase in plantings. In Spain, 1992 tobacco production is forecast at 45,840 tons, slightly smaller than the 1991 crop due to lower-than-expected yields.

FSU-12: In the Former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltics), 1992 tobacco production is estimated at 230,640 tons, down 10 percent from the June estimate, but up 3 percent from 1991. Increased production in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan more than offset the damaging effect drought had on production in Moldova and civil war had on tobacco output in Georgia.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: The 1992 tobacco crop in Zimbabwe is estimated at 202,182 tons, up 4 percent from the June forecast and 14 percent above the 1991 crop. The 1991/92 drought reduced the quality of the 1992 tobacco crop and cut yield 8 percent. The drought is expected to have a similar impact on the 1993 crop. Malawi's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at 138,644 tons, up 9 percent from the June estimate and 11 percent above 1991 despite drought and only a small increase in total plantings. The production increase mainly reflects a 13-percent increase in plantings of high-yielding burley tobacco. Production is expected to continue expanding through 1993.

ASIA: Chinese tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 3,156,700 tons, up 3 percent from the June forecast and 4 percent above 1991 due to a 5-percent increase in plantings. Production would have been greater, but drought in the major tobacco producing Provinces reduced 1992 yields below expectations. High tobacco prices have encouraged China's farmers to work with technical advisors from the China National Tobacco Corporation to improve tobacco quality and yields. Despite province-level quotas, tobacco production is expected to continue to increase because of its value to the county governments' as a source of tax revenue.

India's tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 543,300 tons, up slightly from the June forecast, but 3 percent below 1991. For 1993, plantings are forecast to decline because of an expected drop in tobacco prices.

Japanese tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 77,390 tons, up 6 percent from the June forecast and 11 percent above the 1991 crop due to favorable weather.

Tobacco production in the Philippines is expected to total 115,338 tons in 1992, up 35 percent from the June forecast and 40 percent above 1991. The current estimate is a record for the Philippines and reflects increased plantings and higher yields due, in part, to high prices in 1991 which encouraged farmers to expand 1992 plantings. Tobacco prices in 1992 are much lower so a smaller 1993 crop is forecast.

In South Korea, 1992 tobacco production is estimated at 75,260 tons, up 14 percent from the June forecast and 8 percent above 1991. The increase is due to ideal growing conditions and adequate moisture supplies that resulted in a 12-percent increase in yield. Tobacco production is forecast to decline in 1993 largely because of labor shortages.

Thailand's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at 102,800 tons, up 7 percent from the June forecast and 35 percent above 1991 due to increased plantings and higher-than-anticipated yields. Production is expected to exceed 100,000 tons through 1993.

MIDDLE EAST: Turkey's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at 309,819 tons, up 29 percent from 1991, due to a 16-percent increase in plantings. The sharp expansion in plantings occurred because of favorable prices received in 1991. Support prices for the 1992 crop have not yet been announced.

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TABLE 22

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	29,346	30,374	29,930	63,057	78,704	70,891
Mexico	22,118	18,666	33,930	34,653	38,250	33,730
United States	296,887	309,326	316,400	737,722	754,538	763,028
Total	348,351	358,366	380,260	835,432	871,492	867,649
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	50,155	64,610	76,235	67,588	94,443	109,129
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	282,000	288,000	334,000	435,000	422,000	577,000
Chile	3,909	4,349	5,239	12,785	14,076	17,205
Colombia	20,557	19,679	19,638	32,060	30,527	30,230
Ecuador	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,850	3,850	3,850
Paraguay	2,865	3,615	5,165	6,071	7,755	11,055
Peru	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,100	3,100	3,100
Uruguay	800	800	800	1,400	1,400	1,400
Venezuela	8,012	9,071	9,908	13,597	12,048	14,800
Total	373,848	395,674	456,535	576,701	590,449	769,019
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	854	760	988	1,728	1,305	1,940
El Salvador	543	561	561	970	1,038	1,038
Guatemala	6,244	5,914	8,129	10,568	10,161	15,168
Honduras	2,640	2,856	3,647	4,605	4,590	6,767
Nicaragua	2,240	2,240	2,240	4,550	4,550	4,550
Panama	904	994	1,094	1,808	1,988	2,188
Total	13,425	13,325	16,659	24,229	23,632	31,651
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	50,000	50,000	50,000	44,000	44,000	44,000
Dominican Republic	14,830	19,222	21,150	15,085	21,808	22,641
Jamaica	1,175	1,175	1,175	2,339	2,339	2,339
Total	66,005	70,397	72,325	61,424	68,147	68,980
EC-12						
Belgium-Lux	461	468	468	1,553	450	1,800
France	10,704	10,537	10,738	28,284	29,499	28,221
Germany	5,880	4,130	4,150	11,147	7,996	9,000
Greece	76,459	82,984	102,318	134,368	165,650	212,000
Italy	87,719	79,400	72,000	214,846	193,840	168,000
Portugal	2,258	2,460	2,235	5,573	6,143	6,059
Spain	23,450	24,420	25,295	43,500	46,173	45,840
Total	206,931	204,399	217,204	439,271	449,751	470,920
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Bulgaria	52,891	59,951	67,600	66,858	73,897	90,400
Czechoslovakia	3,750	3,193	2,800	5,000	5,415	4,949
Hungary	8,690	9,760	9,500	14,346	18,610	18,135
Poland	25,754	27,710	25,400	56,764	60,830	50,000
Romania	16,845	9,860	20,000	14,200	13,900	24,000
Yugoslavia	45,000	45,000	46,000	46,620	62,160	55,833
Total	176,930	179,474	195,300	218,788	249,812	258,317
FSU-12 2/	112,996	110,389	110,989	292,727	222,857	230,640

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 22 (Continued)

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	2,900	2,900	2,700	4,390	5,000	5,000
Libya	900	900	900	1,450	1,450	1,450
Morocco	5,788	4,927	5,500	7,171	5,995	6,369
Tunisia	6,000	6,050	6,100	6,215	6,300	6,300
Total	15,588	14,777	15,200	19,226	18,745	19,119
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,900	3,900	3,900
Burundi	2000	2000	2000	1600	1600	1600
Cameroon	3400	3400	3400	5500	5500	5500
Central Africa Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Congo	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,800	1,800	1,800
Cote D' Ivoire	10000	10000	10000	2490	2490	2490
Ethiopia	3000	3000	3000	3500	3500	3500
Ghana	3950	3950	3950	1400	1300	1500
Kenya	8,805	8,805	8,805	9,910	9,910	9,910
Madagascar	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,500	5,500	5,500
Malawi	100,110	117,200	130,900	101,652	125,410	138,644
Mozambique	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,900
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	7,300	7,300	7,300	9,223	9,223	9,223
Reunion	200	200	200	200	200	200
South Africa	25,454	23,427	24,500	27,485	30,600	33,900
Swaziland	200	200	200	200	200	200
Tanzania	21,250	21,250	21,250	14,055	14,055	14,055
Togo	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Uganda	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,000	4,000	4,000
Zaire	3,700	3,700	3,700	4,110	4,110	4,110
Zambia	3,500	4,600	4,882	4,300	5,500	6,000
Zimbabwe	62,924	71,647	88,390	139,803	178,107	202,182
Total	282,393	307,279	339,077	347,108	413,385	454,694
ASIA						
Bangladesh	40,500	40,500	40,500	40,000	40,000	40,000
Burma	55,000	55,000	55,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
China	1,592,600	1,804,100	1,894,300	2,627,500	3,030,700	3,156,700
India	421,100	410,450	417,900	564,400	558,400	543,300
Indonesia	241,170	240,568	203,140	158,865	170,850	144,140
Japan	29,964	28,924	27,590	80,542	69,897	77,390
Korea, North	37,000	37,000	37,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Korea, South	31,339	30,671	29,604	66,213	69,696	75,260
Laos	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Malaysia	10,659	15,648	13,200	11,080	10,539	11,720
Pakistan	40,911	48,395	54,626	68,040	80,806	94,000
Philippines	49,830	52,831	70,838	70,130	82,872	115,338
Sri Lanka	12,165	12,165	12,165	9,000	9,000	9,000
Taiwan	7,941	7,895	7,850	19,131	21,401	18,500
Thailand	63,095	62,220	78,200	75,630	75,928	102,800
Vietnam	32,000	32,000	32,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Total	2,678,274	2,891,367	2,986,913	3,917,531	4,347,089	4,515,148
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	18,000	18,000	18,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Jordan	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,800	2,800	2,800
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
Syria	12,757	14,401	15,260	13,007	15,995	16,287
Turkey	319,937	295,368	350,840	295,599	239,405	309,819
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	364,847	341,922	398,253	353,306	300,100	370,806
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,727	4,932	4,900	13,327	13,420	13,500
New Zealand	600	600	600	1,550	1,550	1,550
Total	5,327	5,532	5,500	14,877	14,970	15,050
OTHER 3/	5,803	5,545	5,520	5,920	5,802	5,750
WORLD	4,650,718	4,898,446	5,199,735	7,106,540	7,576,231	8,077,743

1/ Forecast.
2/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.
3/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Mali, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Cyprus, Solomon Islands, Israel, Switzerland, Austria, Chad, and Liberia.

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 23

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO AREA IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(Hectares)

	1990	1991	1992 1/
Armenia	4,400	4,304	4,304
Azerbaijan	16,500	17,100	17,200
Belarus	1,100	1,076	1,076
Georgia	5,500	5,380	5,380
Kazakhstan	2,200	2,152	2,152
Kyrgyzstan	22,000	20,000	20,500
Moldova	36,300	35,508	35,508
Russia	2,996	3,349	3,349
Tajikistan	3,300	3,228	3,228
Turkmenistan	1,100	1,076	1,076
Ukraine	5,500	5,380	5,380
Uzbekistan	12,100	11,836	11,836
Total FSU-12	112,996	110,389	110,989

1/ Forecast.

Source: GOSKOMSTAT data and USDA estimates.

TABLE 24

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(Metric tons)

	1990	1991	1992 1/
Armenia	1,939	1,045	1,100
Azerbaijan	61,961	33,972	63,250
Belarus	2,365	2,606	2,606
Georgia	22,000	22,000	8,800
Kazakhstan	5,171	2,725	2,250
Kyrgyzstan	59,330	42,849	55,550
Moldova	73,411	68,731	51,150
Russia	6,536	2,417	1,650
Tajikistan	12,304	10,593	10,593
Turkmenistan	2,570	2,570	2,570
Ukraine	14,534	12,311	12,311
Uzbekistan	30,606	21,038	18,810
Total FSU-12	292,727	222,857	230,640

1/ Forecast.

Source: 1987-90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991-1993: USDA estimates.

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division FAS, USDA

WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY TYPE

World unmanufactured tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 8.1 million tons (farm sales weight basis), up 4 percent from the June forecast and 7 percent above the revised 1991 estimate. Production by type is as follows in 1,000 tons:

	1990	1991	June 1992	December 1/ 1992
Leaf Type				
Flue-cured	4,002	4,498	4,766	4,878
Burley	733	823	889	971
Oriental	857	760	855	869
Dark air/sun-cured	1,179	1,133	933	1,019
Light air-cured	71	80	88	76
Dark air-cured, cigar	205	216	208	212
Dark fire-cured	59	66	61	53
Total	7,106	7,576	7,800	8,078

1/ Preliminary.

FLUE-CURED: World production is estimated at 4.9 million tons, up 2 percent from the June forecast and 8 percent above the revised 1991 estimate. Since the June report, 1992 flue-cured production has increased 12 percent in Brazil, to 407,000 tons, and 108 percent in Greece, to 75,000 tons, because of increased plantings and excellent yields due to better-than-normal weather. After extensive storm damage in October 1991, massive replanting efforts allowed the Philippines to expand production 19 percent in 1992, to 56,100 tons. Flue-cured tobacco production increased in India, Thailand, and Poland. Production increases also occurred in China, Zimbabwe, and Malawi despite serious drought problems. Canada and the United States were the only major flue-cured producers with reduced output in 1992.

BURLEY: World production is estimated at 971,086 tons, up 10 percent from the June forecast and 18 percent higher than the revised 1991 estimate. Since June, burley production estimates have been raised for the United States, Brazil, India, China, the Philippines, and Malawi. Of the major producers, reductions occurred only in Argentina and Italy.

ORIENTAL: World production is estimated at 868,529 tons, up 2 percent from the June forecast and 14 percent above the revised 1991 estimate. In Turkey, the world's largest producer of oriental tobacco, increased plantings, encouraged by high 1991 prices, resulted in a 1992 harvest of 308,000 tons, 30 percent larger than the disease-damaged 1991 crop. Revised oriental tobacco production statistics from the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union show 1992 production at 229,285 tons, up 4 percent from 1991. Favorable weather and an increase in plantings boosted Greek production of oriental tobacco 13 percent, to 124,000 tons.

DARK AIR/SUN-CURED: World production for 1992 is estimated at 1.0 million tons, up 9 percent from the June forecast, but down 10 percent from 1991. The changes since June are due to revisions in the estimates for China and India, the 2 most important producers of dark air and sun-cured tobacco. Chinese production for 1992 has been revised to 200,000 tons, up from 110,000 tons in June, but 7 percent below the 1991 estimate. India's production estimate for 1992 has been changed to 364,620 tons, up 2 percent from the June forecast, but 15 percent below the 1991 crop of 431,400 tons.

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TABLE 25

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	28,948	29,787	29,500	62,150	77,295	70,000
Mexico	7,160	3,590	7,290	11,380	8,290	11,600
United States	168,785	162,927	164,546	426,034	413,625	404,222
Total	204,893	196,304	201,336	499,564	499,210	485,822
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	29,500	32,480	39,000	43,645	58,520	55,500
Brazil	157,000	165,000	203,000	295,000	278,000	407,000
Chile	1,186	1,335	1,593	3,521	3,964	4,627
Colombia	2,791	2,170	1,870	5,203	3,916	3,230
Ecuador	650	650	650	1,575	1,575	1,575
Peru	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,820	1,820	1,820
Uruguay	665	665	665	1,250	1,250	1,250
Venezuela	5,097	5,834	6,058	8,512	7,408	8,800
Total	198,089	209,334	254,036	360,526	356,453	483,802
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	232	252	301	539	469	626
El Salvador	377	366	366	621	670	670
Guatemala	763	598	863	1,419	1,103	1,576
Honduras	694	909	872	1,366	1,446	1,743
Nicaragua	500	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	2,566	2,625	2,902	4,945	4,688	5,615
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	1,590	1,675	1,600	3,176	3,302	3,185
Jamaica	547	547	547	1,212	1,212	1,212
Total	2,137	2,222	2,147	4,388	4,514	4,397
EC-12						
France	2,602	2,678	3,100	5,136	5,828	6,405
Germany	1,707	1,624	1,644	2,397	1,900	2,900
Greece	7,600	16,008	28,796	29,600	39,400	75,000
Italy	25,161	27,900	25,000	54,023	60,094	50,000
Portugal	1,838	2,122	1,899	4,350	5,134	5,014
Spain	13,700	16,300	16,600	27,000	32,500	32,000
Total	52,608	66,632	77,039	122,506	144,856	171,319
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	7,200	7,841	7,500	10,200	11,512	12,000
Czechoslovakia	3,000	2,286	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,709
Hungary	5,150	5,800	5,800	8,484	9,660	9,700
Poland	11,206	11,500	11,700	21,121	22,182	21,500
Romania	3,370	2,750	4,400	2,680	3,475	4,600
Yugoslavia	16,000	11,000	12,000	17,760	17,760	16,650
Total	45,926	41,177	43,400	64,245	68,589	68,159

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 25 (Continued)

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Ghana	3,160	3,230	3,230	1,025	920	1,120
Kenya	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,920	5,920	5,920
Madagascar	750	750	750	1,200	1,200	1,200
Malawi	16,600	17,500	18,500	21,818	25,747	25,710
Mozambique	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,350	1,350	1,350
Nigeria	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,752	1,752	1,752
South Africa	21,126	19,510	20,500	23,368	27,283	29,545
Tanzania	18,218	18,218	18,218	11,000	11,000	11,000
Uganda	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,000
Zaire	880	880	880	1,400	1,400	1,400
Zambia	2,850	3,800	4,082	3,500	4,500	5,000
Zimbabwe	59,425	66,927	82,500	133,866	170,150	192,000
Total	137,729	145,535	163,380	213,149	258,172	282,947
ASIA						
Bangladesh	14,175	12,000	12,000	14,000	13,000	13,000
Burma	5,800	5,800	5,800	13,200	13,200	13,200
Cambodia	2,600	2,600	2,600	1,200	1,200	1,200
China	1,342,000	1,562,100	1,640,000	2,259,000	2,670,000	2,804,000
India	88,600	118,700	136,200	100,840	109,500	159,180
Indonesia	75,500	79,000	70,000	49,980	52,450	47,350
Japan	19,660	19,213	18,440	50,540	43,599	51,600
Korea North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Korea, South	22,595	21,390	19,872	46,037	47,180	47,380
Laos	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,025	1,025	1,025
Malaysia	10,168	14,953	12,500	10,517	9,849	11,000
Pakistan	11,516	14,157	18,433	24,988	31,032	40,000
Philippines	29,300	29,600	36,200	41,610	45,175	56,100
Sri Lanka	6,117	6,117	6,117	4,909	4,909	4,909
Taiwan	7,941	7,895	7,850	19,131	21,401	18,500
Vietnam	24,775	26,400	33,600	32,500	34,000	43,000
Cyprus	12,000	12,000	12,000	9,800	9,800	9,800
Total	1,688,997	1,948,175	2,047,862	2,697,677	3,125,720	3,339,644
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	2,750	2,750	2,750	5,300	5,300	5,300
Jordan	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,800	2,800	2,800
Syria	1,158	1,202	1,450	2,828	2,823	2,900
Turkey	681	750	750	1,435	1,648	1,700
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	10,842	10,955	11,203	18,083	18,291	18,420
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,727	4,932	4,900	13,327	13,420	13,500
New Zealand	583	583	583	1,520	1,520	1,520
Total	5,310	5,515	5,483	14,847	14,940	15,020
OTHER 2/	3,030	3,023	3,033	2,496	2,490	2,513
WORLD	2,352,127	2,631,497	2,811,821	4,002,426	4,497,923	4,877,658

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Reunion, Mali, Sierra Leone, Cyprus, and Morocco.

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 26

BURLEY TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	10,917	10,816	22,460	18,013	23,060	17,290
United States	109,798	126,504	131,142	271,218	298,550	314,740
Total	120,715	137,320	153,602	289,231	321,610	332,030
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	13,200	23,010	28,000	17,450	28,830	44,500
Brazil	35,000	34,000	53,000	57,000	53,000	95,000
Chile	2,531	2,849	3,372	8,639	9,632	11,660
Colombia	2,521	3,165	2,974	3,870	4,905	4,588
Ecuador	700	700	700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Paraguay	65	65	65	50	50	55
Peru	400	400	400	380	380	380
Uruguay	65	65	65	50	50	50
Venezuela	2,915	3,237	3,850	5,085	4,640	6,000
Total	57,397	67,491	92,426	94,224	103,187	163,933
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	133	119	176	236	186	329
El Salvador	166	195	195	349	368	368
Guatemala	5,191	5,039	6,987	8,824	8,655	13,249
Honduras	1,217	1,150	2,065	1,572	1,458	3,410
Nicaragua	1,150	1,150	1,150	2,300	2,300	2,300
Panama	904	994	1,094	1,808	1,988	2,188
Total	8,761	8,647	11,667	15,089	14,955	21,844
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	1,075	1,070	1,050	2,091	2,223	2,140
EC-12						
France	1,395	1,521	2,100	3,779	4,184	5,645
Germany	2,614	956	956	5,230	2,146	2,150
Greece	1,800	2,976	5,213	4,268	10,250	13,000
Italy	16,299	18,100	16,000	54,898	61,870	51,000
Portugal	420	338	336	1,223	1,009	1,045
Spain	9,200	7,700	8,300	15,600	13,000	13,200
Total	31,728	31,591	32,905	84,998	92,459	86,040
OTHER W. EUROPE						
Switzerland	671	633	628	1,265	1,365	1,320
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	3,400	2,110	2,100	4,200	3,400	3,400
Czechoslovakia	750	907	800	1,000	1,415	1,240
Hungary	120	150	150	200	220	235
Poland	2,984	5,100	6,400	5,208	9,861	12,000
Romania	4,200	1,950	3,600	4,175	2,780	3,900
Yugoslavia	2,000	4,000	2,000	3,330	6,660	3,330
Total	13,454	14,217	15,050	18,113	24,336	24,105

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 26 (Continued)

BURLEY TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AFRICA						
Libya	360	360	360	859	859	859
Morocco	5,640	4,813	5,400	6,667	5,580	6,100
Tunisia	6,000	6,050	6,100	6,215	6,300	6,300
Total	12,000	11,223	11,860	13,741	12,739	13,259
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	250	250	250	200	200	200
Kenya	250	250	250	278	278	278
Madagascar	2,150	2,150	2,150	1,545	1,545	1,545
Malawi	53,000	60,000	85,000	64,019	75,013	99,224
Mozambique	950	950	950	1,150	1,150	1,150
South Africa	109	126	125	107	67	65
Swaziland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tanzania	200	200	200	55	55	55
Zaire	650	650	650	660	660	660
Zambia	650	800	800	800	1,000	1,000
Zimbabwe	3,267	4,375	5,600	5,893	7,893	10,138
Total	61,576	69,851	96,075	74,807	87,961	114,415
ASIA						
Bangladesh	0	350	350	0	280	280
China	25,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	50,000	60,000
India	8,300	12,200	15,100	8,200	12,000	13,500
Indonesia	40	68	140	50	80	170
Japan	8,560	8,248	8,150	25,785	22,921	23,640
Korea, North	8,744	9,281	9,732	20,176	22,516	27,880
Malaysia	491	695	700	563	690	720
Pakistan	322	313	526	600	610	1,000
Philippines	8,500	9,200	18,000	17,260	22,665	40,550
Sri Lanka	843	843	843	1,347	1,347	1,347
Thailand	8,200	9,420	14,700	20,500	24,300	38,000
Total	69,000	90,618	118,241	134,481	157,409	207,087
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	1,471	1,767	1,900	3,492	4,041	3,980
Turkey	54	60	60	119	100	100
Total	1,525	1,827	1,960	3,611	4,141	4,080
OCEANIA						
New Zealand	17	17	17	30	30	30
OTHER 2/	636	726	706	868	810	803
WORLD	378,555	435,231	536,187	732,549	823,225	971,086

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Haiti, Austria, and Ghana.

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 27

DARK AIR/SUN-CURED TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	365	550	400	855	1,351	844
United States	1,409	1,785	1,914	3,469	4,037	4,535
Total	1,774	2,335	2,314	4,324	5,388	5,379
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	6,800	8,350	8,400	5,604	6,340	8,640
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	76,000	74,000	68,000	62,000	71,000	59,000
Chile	102	81	159	477	357	713
Colombia	14,078	13,490	13,790	21,229	20,428	20,892
Ecuador	325	325	325	450	450	450
Paraguay	2,800	3,550	5,100	6,021	7,705	11,000
Peru	800	800	800	800	800	800
Total	102,155	101,846	97,824	97,831	108,330	102,745
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	12,165	16,477	18,500	9,818	16,283	17,316
EC-12						
France	6,707	6,338	5,538	19,369	19,487	16,171
Germany	280	280	280	470	470	470
Italy	29,809	18,100	16,200	75,630	43,108	40,000
Total	36,796	24,718	22,018	95,469	63,065	56,641
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Hungary	3,420	3,810	3,550	5,662	8,730	8,200
Poland	7,870	7,660	5,000	19,459	18,119	10,500
Romania	4,235	3,230	8,000	3,160	4,845	11,000
Total	39,525	38,700	40,550	43,281	46,694	44,700
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	2,900	2,900	2,700	4,390	5,000	5,000
Libya	300	300	300	533	533	533
Morocco	101	74	50	402	319	150
Total	3,301	3,274	3,050	5,325	5,852	5,683
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	500	500	500	500	500	500
Burundi	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
Congo	2,200	2,200	2,200	750	750	750
Cote D' Ivoire	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,490	2,490	2,490
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,300
Malawi	4,660	5,500	3,000	1,635	2,050	910
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Mozambique	400	400	400	230	230	230
Nigeria	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,070	1,070	1,070
South Africa	2,865	2,611	2,600	3,262	2,625	3,440
Swaziland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	450	450	450	532	532	532
Total	27,708	28,294	25,783	14,652	14,430	14,105
ASIA						
Bangladesh	26,325	21,515	21,515	26,000	19,685	19,685
Burma	49,200	49,200	49,200	31,800	31,800	31,800
Cambodia	6,400	6,400	6,400	3,800	3,800	3,800
China	150,000	125,000	128,000	237,000	216,000	200,000
India	320,450	276,000	260,000	449,360	431,400	364,620
Indonesia	147,100	140,000	115,000	88,235	92,470	75,000
Korea, North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Laos	2,850	2,850	2,850	1,975	1,975	1,975
Pakistan	17,316	22,000	22,000	19,966	25,500	25,500
Sri Lanka	1,726	1,726	1,726	1,654	1,654	1,654
Vietnam	20,000	20,000	20,000	18,200	18,200	18,200
Total	756,467	679,791	641,791	896,390	860,884	760,634
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	4,780	4,780	4,780	7,200	7,200	7,200
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	6,930	6,930	6,930	11,200	11,200	11,200
OTHER 2/	766	741	741	747	770	770
WORLD	987,587	903,106	859,501	1,179,037	1,132,896	1,019,173

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Solomon Islands, Uruguay, Panama, Haiti, Ghana, St Vincent, Turkey, and Benin.

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 28

DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO, CIGAR

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	33	37	30	52	58	47
Mexico	0	1,280	800	0	2,060	1,080
United States	6,312	6,609	6,596	13,734	14,369	14,236
Total	6,345	7,926	7,426	13,786	16,487	15,363
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	6,000	5,000	4,000	8,000	6,000	5,000
Colombia	132	190	174	200	282	270
Ecuador	125	125	125	125	125	125
Total	6,257	5,315	4,299	8,325	6,407	5,395
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Honduras	570	570	580	1,459	1,450	1,475
Nicaragua	450	450	450	950	950	950
Total	1,020	1,020	1,030	2,409	2,400	2,425
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	50,000	50,000	50,000	44,000	44,000	44,000
Jamaica	628	628	628	1,127	1,127	1,127
Total	50,628	50,628	50,628	45,127	45,127	45,127
EC-12						
Belgium-Lux	461	468	468	1553	450	1800
Spain	550	420	395	900	673	640
Total	1,011	888	863	2,453	1,123	2,440
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	46	0	0	70	0	0
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	2,590	2,590	2,590	4,900	4,900	4,900
Cent. Afr. Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Uganda	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	5,490	5,490	5,490	7,550	7,550	7,550
ASIA						
Bangladesh	0	500	500	0	455	455
China	70,600	71,000	69,600	85,000	87,500	84,700
Indonesia	18,530	21,500	18,000	20,600	25,850	21,620
Philippines	12,000	14,000	16,600	11,230	15,000	18,650
Thailand	16,360	15,800	15,000	8,180	7,900	7,800
Total	117,490	122,800	119,700	125,010	136,705	133,225
OTHER 2/	326	269	305	332	279	334
WORLD	188,613	194,336	189,741	205,062	216,078	211,859

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Costa Rica, St. Vincent, Chad, and Turkey.

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 29

LIGHT AIR-CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	2,931	2,050	2,030	4,090	3,740	1,940
United States	4,332	5,018	5,585	7,401	9,040	9,453
Total	7,263	7,068	7,615	11,491	12,780	11,393
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	620	738	800	855	733	480
Brazil	8,000	10,000	6,000	13,000	14,000	11,000
Colombia	1,035	664	830	1,558	996	1,250
Peru	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	9,755	11,502	7,730	15,513	15,829	12,830
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	430	355	441	882	613	893
Guatemala	214	201	203	244	319	259
Honduras	126	200	95	181	221	115
Nicaragua	140	140	140	300	300	300
Total	910	896	879	1,607	1,453	1,567
EC-12						
Germany	1,279	1,270	1,270	3,050	3,480	3,480
Italy	1,623	1,700	1,700	3,234	3,468	3,400
Total	2,902	2,970	2,970	6,284	6,948	6,880
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	810	810	810	600	600	600
Congo	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,050	1,050	1,050
Madagascar	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,455	1,455	1,455
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,401	6,401	6,401
Reunion	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Africa	438	300	375	245	150	345
Zaire	370	370	370	532	532	532
Total	11,518	11,380	11,455	11,313	11,218	11,413
ASIA						
Bangladesh	0	6,135	6,135	0	6,580	6,580
India	3,750	3,550	6,600	6,000	5,500	6,000
Japan	1,744	1,463	1,000	4,217	3,377	2,150
Korea, South	6,800	6,800	6,800	9,200	9,200	9,200
Pakistan	1,264	1,675	2,000	4,126	5,662	6,500
Sri Lanka	3,479	3,479	3,479	1,090	1,090	1,090
Total	17,037	23,102	26,014	24,633	31,409	31,520
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	245	477	450	257	583	410
WORLD	49,630	57,395	57,113	71,098	80,220	76,013

1/ Forecast.

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 30

DARK FIRE-CURED TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	800	800	1,200	960	960	1,780
United States	6,251	6,483	6,617	15,866	14,917	15,842
Total	7,051	7,283	7,817	16,826	15,877	17,622
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	35	32	35	34	20	9
EC-12						
Italy	3,957	4,000	4,000	8,040	8,178	8,000
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	3,648	3,450	2,300	10,906	10,668	6,000
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Benin	66	66	66	133	133	133
Ghana	315	190	190	139	100	100
Kenya	3,055	3,055	3,055	3,712	3,712	3,712
Liberia	10	10	10	10	10	10
Malawi	25,400	33,000	23,000	14,000	22,000	12,300
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Mozambique	80	80	80	170	170	170
Sierra Leone	198	198	198	200	200	200
Tanzania	2,832	2,832	2,832	3,000	3,000	3,000
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	1,350	1,350	1,350	986	986	986
Total	35,639	43,114	33,114	23,533	31,494	21,794
WORLD	50,330	57,879	47,266	59,339	66,237	53,425

1/ Forecast.

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 31

ORIENTAL TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1990	1991	1992 1/	1990	1991	1992 1/
	----Hectares----			---Metric tons----		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	310	130	150	210	140	40
SOUTH AMERICA						
Chile	90	84	115	148	123	205
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Guatemala	76	76	76	81	84	84
Honduras	33	27	35	27	15	24
Total	109	103	111	108	99	108
EC-12						
Greece	67,059	64,000	68,309	100,500	116,000	124,000
Italy	10,870	9,600	9,100	19,021	17,122	15,600
Total	77,929	73,600	77,409	119,521	133,122	139,600
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	42,291	50,000	58,000	52,458	58,985	75,000
Romania	5,040	1,930	4,000	4,185	2,800	4,500
Yugoslavia	27,000	30,000	32,000	25,530	37,740	35,853
Total	74,331	81,930	94,000	82,173	99,525	115,353
FSU-12 2/	112,996	110,389	110,989	292,727	222,857	230,640
NORTH AFRICA						
Libya	240	240	240	58	58	58
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Malawi	450	1,200	1,400	180	600	500
South Africa	916	880	900	503	475	505
Zimbabwe	232	345	290	44	64	44
Total	3,098	3,925	4,090	2,477	2,889	2,799
ASIA						
China	5,000	6,000	6,700	6,500	7,200	8,000
Pakistan	10,493	10,250	11,667	18,360	18,002	21,000
Philippines	30	31	38	30	32	38
Thailand	13,760	10,600	14,900	14,450	9,728	14,000
Total	29,283	26,881	33,305	39,340	34,962	43,038
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	10,470	10,470	10,470	12,500	12,500	12,500
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Israel	200	0	0	120	0	0
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Syria	9,883	10,955	11,460	6,430	8,548	8,997
Turkey	319,170	294,528	350,000	294,026	237,638	308,000
Total	345,473	321,703	377,680	320,256	265,866	336,677
OTHER 3/	17	17	17	11	11	11
WORLD	643,876	619,002	698,106	857,029	759,652	868,529

1/ Forecast.

2/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.

3/ Includes Cyprus.

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TOBACCO PRODUCTION PROSPECTS FOR 1993 IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

The tobacco production forecast for 1993 in selected countries is down slightly from 1992, to 5,526,689 tons. Production is forecast up in Mexico, China, Argentina, and Malawi. Smaller crops are projected for Spain, Thailand, Italy, the Philippines, Turkey, Canada, India, Brazil, and Zimbabwe. In China, the worlds largest tobacco producer, output for 1993 is forecast up 3 percent, to 3,265,600 tons, following a 1992 crop that was 4 percent above the 1991 level despite drought in some Provinces.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE: Southern Hemisphere tobacco production for 1993 is forecast to decline 5 percent below the 1992 level, to 977,910 tons, despite a slight increase in plantings. Production in Argentina during 1993 is forecast up as a result of improved weather. Brazil's 1993 tobacco crop is forecast down 9 percent because of expected lower yields in the South Region.

Despite the drought in southern Africa, Malawi is expected to harvest 8 percent more tobacco in 1993 because of better crop conditions and the flexible planting schedule of the small farmers who grow most of Malawi's burley tobacco. In contrast, tobacco production in Zimbabwe is forecast to decline 11 percent in 1993, to 179,100 tons, due to drought. In Zimbabwe, flue-cured tobacco accounts for 92 percent of production, most of which is grown on large commercial farms.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE: Production prospects in the Northern Hemisphere, where the bulk of the plantings for the 1993 crop is still months away, indicate that output will increase marginally in 1993, to 4,548,779 tons, with a small reduction in planted area forecast. In Mexico, 1993 production is expected to be more than double the 1992 volume as the industry continues to recover from the 1991 drought. Preliminary assessments that Italy and Turkey will harvest smaller crops in 1993 are based on reduced government price supports and lower market prices.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

	AREA (Hectares)		FARM SALES (Metric tons)	
	NOV 1992	1993 NOV	1992 NOV	1993 NOV
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Spain	24,195	22,690	45,840	42,300
Thailand	78,200	77,600	102,800	102,000
Italy	72,000	60,000	168,000	146,000
Mexico	33,930	35,190	33,730	68,870
Philippines	70,838	67,530	115,338	106,930
Turkey	350,840	270,890	309,819	224,819
Canada	29,930	28,875	70,891	66,760
China	1,894,300	1,970,000	3,156,700	3,265,600
India	417,900	408,000	543,300	525,500
Sub-total	2,972,133	2,940,775	4,546,418	4,548,779

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Brazil	334,000	336,000	577,000	525,000
Zimbabwe	88,390	86,810	202,182	179,100
Argentina	76,235	74,100	109,129	123,860
Malawi	130,900	134,300	138,644	149,950
Sub-total	629,525	631,210	1,026,955	977,910
TOTAL	3,601,658	3,571,985	5,573,373	5,526,689

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KAZAKHSTAN 1992 GRAIN PRODUCTION

One year after collecting their worst harvest in 15 years, Kazakhstan grain growers are reporting record 1992 yields. Reports by the Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture indicate that total grain production may reach 30.0 million tons this year, a 150-percent increase over last year's dismal crop and only 1.0 million tons below the record set in 1979. Although this comprises only 17 percent of the estimated 1992 FSU-12 total grain production of 179.3 million tons (not including pulses or minor grains), it will provide a substantial exportable surplus, placing Kazakhstan in a position to export millions of tons of grain to fellow members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). What makes this year's reported harvest particularly impressive is that it was collected from 3.0 million fewer hectares than in 1979. The agricultural sector stands to reap considerable benefits from its bumper crop, as the President of Kazakhstan has promised to reinvest grain-export profits back into agriculture.

This year's excellent grain crop was mainly the result of outstanding weather. Precipitation was above-normal throughout the growing season. Crop development was delayed by lower-than-normal temperatures, but grain did not fall victim to early frost. Despite late-September rain and wet snow which reduced grain quality in parts of northeastern Kazakhstan, ideal weather prevailed in most areas throughout the harvest. The drought of 1991 had an indirect influence on the 1992 crop; as a result of the extremely low yields last year, residual soil fertility was high. One official suggested that more effective application of increasingly scarce pesticides and inorganic fertilizers also could have increased yields.

In a comprehensive and detailed report examining the causes and likely results of Kazakhstan's outstanding 1992 grain crop, the United States Embassy in Alma-Ata raises the question of how much of the reported 1992 crop might actually be stored grain harvested in 1991. [The issue of under-reporting of the 1991 grain crop was addressed in a report submitted by the U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Moscow following the harvest of 1991. The minister-counselor indicated that some grain may have been set aside by State and Collective Farms throughout the former Soviet Union in anticipation of higher procurement prices.] Observations made by western visitors that a considerable amount of wheat in northern Kazakhstan remained to be harvested in mid-October conflict with official reports that the harvest was virtually complete. Even official reports contradict each other regarding the extent of harvest completion. The possibility that some of last year's grain comprises a portion of the reported 1992 crop is supported by examination of weather data and satellite imagery gathered over Kazakhstan throughout the growing season. Analysis of these resources indicated that, while 1992 would see excellent spring grain yields, the crop would likely not exceed the level of 1990 when production totaled 28.5 million tons.

The specter of post-harvest waste faces Kazakh grain producers every year, especially following a season of unusually high yields. Due to the nature of the Soviet-developed agro-industrial complex, wherein one central elevator is located in each "rayon" (a political region roughly comparable to a U.S. county), many farms lack adequate on-farm storage. According to the U.S. Embassy in Alma-Ata, critical bottlenecks have developed at grain collection sites and the size of the harvest is taxing existing centralized storage facilities. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda reported that 8 percent of this year's grain was lost during the harvest, and that, by October 28 only one-third of the harvest was in central storage. Of the remaining 19.0 million tons, one-half was either in transit or in "informal" (open) on-farm storage and at risk of spoilage. Kazakh agricultural officials reported that western press estimates of at least 30 percent post-harvest loss may be accurate.

Another perspective on the question of post-harvest grain losses was offered by a U.S. grain association executive, who traveled throughout Kazakhstan and western Siberia with an agricultural delegation in 1991. While recognizing that serious problems exist within the agricultural infrastructure and that a certain amount of waste occurs, the travelor suggested that some portion of the estimated 30 percent loss may have been simply appropriated by State Farms hedging their livestock needs and by grain handlers siphoning off grain for resale on the black market.

State procurements of grain in Kazakhstan have fluctuated widely during recent years, from almost 15.0 million tons in 1990 to slightly over 3.0 million in drought-stricken 1991. Procurements over the last 5 years have averaged 12.3 million tons. The original 1992 procurement order in Kazakhstan was 10.0 million tons, to be purchased at a reported price of 7,000-8,000 rubles per ton. (Few producers elected an option offered by the State to pay US$15 to 16 per ton.) With the bumper harvest resulting in an unexpectedly high surplus, the procurement target was raised to 16.0 million, with the procurement price for the additional 6.0 million tons increased to 17,000 to 20,000 rubles per ton. By mid-November, a total of 15.0 million tons had been sold to the State. The slow initial pace of the additional procurements, according to the U.S. Embassy, was partially due to limited available storage, but mainly to farmers' reluctance to sell to the State during a time of rising prices. According to a Moscow television news broadcast, at an average price of 9,000 rubles per ton, private farmers were in no hurry to sell grain to the State.

According to the U.S. Embassy, Kazakhstan consumers will see lower-than-expected bread prices because of the early fulfillment of the original procurement target of 10.0 million tons. Probably there also will be an improvement in the meat situation. Following the drought of 1991, supplies of livestock feed were scarce and many Kazakh farms, desperate for feed, were slaughtering their livestock. Given this year's grain surplus, anticipated culling of herds likely will be curtailed or reduced. On a broader scale, Kazakh agriculture could benefit substantially as a result of President Nazarbayev's promise to reinvest grain-sales profits into the agricultural complex in order to enhance agricultural productivity and reduce post-harvest losses. Proceeds from the sale of 1.0 million tons of grain have been earmarked for the purchase of agricultural equipment.

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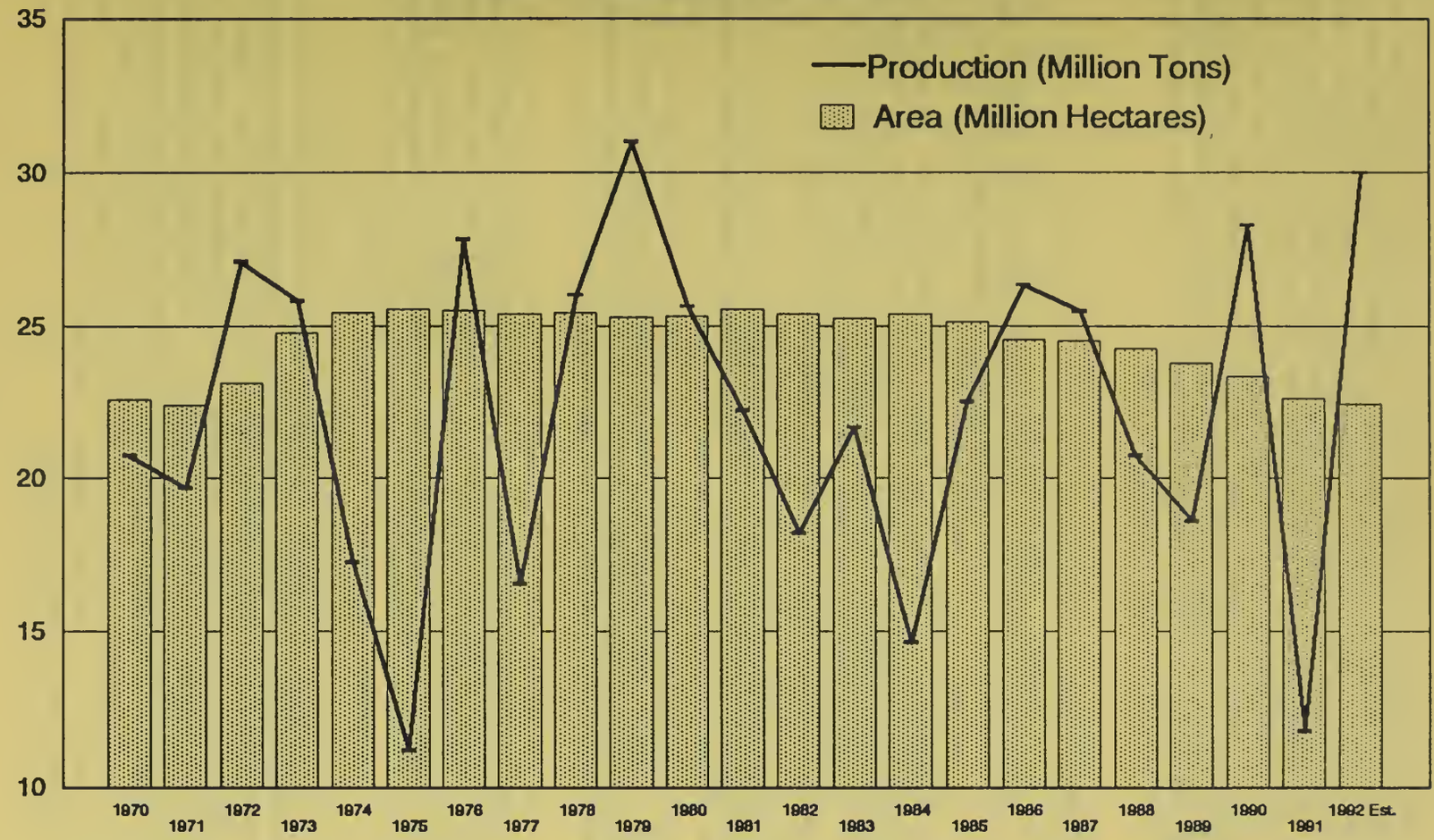
CHART I

Kazakhstan

Grain Area and Production



December 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Citrus production for the 1992/93 season in the major producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere is forecast at a record 37.1 million tons, 13 percent above the 1991/92 level and 10 percent greater than the record volume produced in 1979/80. Orange production is forecast at a record 23.5 million tons, up 15 percent from last season and the previous record set in 1979/80. Tangerine production is projected to increase 6 percent, to 5.7 million tons. Grapefruit production is forecast at 3.4 million tons, a 15-percent increase over 1991/92. Lemon production is forecast at 3.0 million tons, up 11 percent from a year ago. Production of other types of citrus, mainly limes, is expected to decline 2 percent in 1992/93, to 1.5 million tons.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

CYPRUS: Despite abundant rains which helped relieve the drought of the last several years, citrus production in Cyprus is expected to decline 4 percent in 1992/93, to 336,000 tons. The biggest downturn is forecast in lemon production which is expected to decline 22 percent, to 45,000 tons. Already in decline because of the drought, low export prices are prompting some growers to uproot lemon trees, particularly in southern Cyprus. Grapefruit production, which did not respond as favorably as expected to the improved rainfall, is forecast to decline to 110,000 tons in 1992/93, 3 percent lower than the 1991/92 level.

The downward trend in Cypriot citrus production is expected to continue even though the abundant rainfall last winter helped recharge both reservoirs and aquifers throughout Cyprus. However, it will take several more years of average or above-average rainfall to reverse the effects of salt water intrusion. Also, growers are finding it increasingly difficult to find laborers. Finally, growing competition in world citrus markets points to a long-term trend of declining citrus production on Cyprus.

EGYPT: Citrus production is forecast at a record 2.4 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous record set in 1991/92 due to expanded area. Orange production, which accounts for over 70 percent of Egypt's total citrus crop, is expected to increase to a record 1.7 million tons, up 1 percent from 1991/92. Tangerine output (mainly mandarins) is projected to increase 6 percent, to a record 260,000 tons. Production of other types of citrus (mainly limes) is expected to increase 1 percent, to a record 435,000 tons.

Citrus area in Egypt continues to expand mainly due to increasing production on newly reclaimed desert lands. Cultivation is centered in the fertile Delta area on smallholdings that average about 1 hectare in size. Navel oranges are the predominant variety grown, although the Government is encouraging greater production of Valencia oranges for export. In order to encourage citrus production, the Egyptian Government has gradually reduced its control over output prices and eliminated restrictions on private sector production and exports. The Government also provides electricity and fuel at subsidized prices and water at a nominal charge. However, the Government intends to gradually phase out these subsidies.

GREECE: Citrus production is forecast to increase 3 percent in 1992/93, to 1.1 million tons. This is due to abundant rainfall during the Spring of 1992 which helped trees recover from the dry winters experienced from 1989 through 1991. Quality is reported to be only fair due to lower juice content. Orange production is expected to increase to 870,000 tons, 6 percent higher than in 1991/92 and 14 percent above the previous 5-year average. Tangerine production is projected to reach a record 77,000 tons, up 5 percent from 1991/92, and 3 percent above the 1989/90 record of 75,000 tons. Lemon production is forecast to decline for the third consecutive year, to 93,000 tons. This is down 23 percent from 1991/92 and is less than half the 1989/90 level of 189,000 tons. The decrease in lemon production reflects the biannual bearing cycle of Greek lemons -- 1992/93 being an "off-year" -- as well as the long-term impact of the drought.

ITALY: Citrus production during the 1992/93 season is forecast at 3.7 million tons, a 10-percent increase over 1991/92 and potentially the largest harvest since the record 1986/87 crop of 3.8 million tons. Favorable growing conditions, highlighted by abundant rainfall during the spring and early summer, led to increases in all citrus crops.

Orange production is forecast at 2.2 million tons, up 5 percent from 1991/92 and 14 percent greater than the previous 5-year average. The quality of the 1992/93 crop is expected to be very good due to the favorable weather. However, the overall quality of Italian orange varieties remains average-to-poor because of their high acidity levels. Navel and similar varieties account for only 30 percent of total orange output. Tangerine production is forecast at a record 560,000 tons, 24 percent higher than last season and 5 percent greater than the previous record set in 1986/87.

Clementines, which currently comprise 57 percent of production, have been increasing at the expense of mandarins. Lemon production also is expected to set a record in 1992/93. Output is projected to reach 900,000 tons, 16 percent higher than the 1991/92 level and 5 percent above the previous record set in 1983/84.

The harmonization of phytosanitary rules within the European Community, which is expected to occur in 1993, will allow Spanish citrus to enter Italy. This could have a devastating effect on the weak Italian citrus industry. Poor citrus varieties and high production costs, particularly labor, have made the Italian industry uncompetitive.

JAPAN: Total citrus production in Japan is projected to increase to 2.2 million tons, a 6-percent increase over the typhoon-reduced crop of 1991/92. Satsuma (unshu-mikan) production, which makes up over 90 percent of Japan's citrus production, is expected to increase 6 percent in 1992/93, to 2.0 million tons. A typhoon in September 1991 caused extensive damage to Japanese fruit trees, including satsuma trees. Although some of the damaged trees have not yet fully recovered, yields in 1992/93 are anticipated to be up 10 percent, to 24.3 tons per hectare.

Japan's satsuma industry grew very rapidly during the late-1960's and early-1970's. Planted area peaked at 181,000 hectares in 1974/75 resulting in severe overproduction by 1979/80 of 3.9 million tons. With financial assistance from the Japanese Government, a production adjustment program was carried out during much of the 1980's. By the beginning of the 1992/93 season, planted area had been reduced 49 percent, to 93,000 hectares, and production cut in half. To avoid a repetition of the overproduction problem and to secure reasonable market prices, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) is restricting new plantings of satsuma trees. MAFF and the industry believe that, if production does not exceed 1.8 million tons, growers will realize a reasonable return.

Summer orange (natsu-mikan) production is projected at 153,000 tons, down 5 percent from 1991/92. Unable to compete with increasing imports of grapefruit from the United States, summer orange production has been declining steadily from its peak of 372,000 tons in 1974/75.

MEXICO: Mexican citrus production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.9 million tons, up 25 percent from last season's weather-reduced harvest and 18 percent higher than the previous record set in 1990/91. Orange production is expected to increase 36 percent, to 2.9 million tons. If realized, this will be 24 percent higher than the previous record set in 1990/91. The large increase is due to favorable weather during the May/June flowering period as well as further recovery from the December 1989 freeze.

Most of the orange producing areas in Mexico experienced excellent weather and timely rainfall during the growing season, boosting production for the first and most important crop. However, there was some early-season fruit-drop due to excess humidity. Veracruz recorded heavier-than-normal rainfall during September and October 1992 which prevented any sizable second and third blooms.

Fertilizer, water, and pesticide costs continued to increase during 1992. Labor costs also are increasing, though less rapidly. Average field-worker wages are about 11,000 pesos (US$3.38) per day. However, producers sometimes have to pay as much as 25,000 pesos (US$7.92) per day to attract enough workers.

Although the area planted to oranges continues to expand, the rate of growth is decreasing. Between 1985/86 and 1989/90, planted area grew at an average annual rate of 10 percent and harvested area grew at a rate of 20 percent per year. Since 1990/91, the growth rates have been 3 percent and 9 percent per year, respectively. The estimate for the 1992/93 season stands at 244,000 hectares of planted orange trees of which 205,000 hectares will be harvested. Production is expected to continue increasing over the next 5 years as young trees begin bearing. However, production levels are expected to level off after 5 years.

Mexican officials indicate that the lack of production credits, increasing production costs, marketing problems, and wide swings in fresh orange prices have limited plantings of new trees. Total orange trees in 1992/93 are estimated at 50 million of which 41 million are bearing. Producers in Veracruz, Mexico's most important orange growing state, want to begin increasing yields through higher planting densities and irrigation rather than expanding planted area. In the states of Tabasco and Yucatan, producers have almost stopped planting orange trees due to marketing problems caused by transportation and infrastructure deficiencies between the producing areas and Mexico City.

Producers in Nuevo Leon uprooted a large number of non-bearing or very young trees following the December 1989 freeze. From a pre-freeze total of about 22,000 hectares in Nuevo Leon, there were only about 6,000 hectares bearing in 1991/92. This is expected to increase to 10,000 hectares in 1992/93. Another 5,000 hectares have yet to be replanted. New orchards, comprised mostly of early-maturing Valencia trees, are being planted at densities ranging from 163 to 300 trees per hectare as compared to a national average of 200 trees per hectare. Increased densities not only boost yields but help prevent frost damage.

MOROCCO: Citrus production in 1992/93, an "on-year" in Morocco's alternate bearing cycle, increased to 1.4 million tons, 24 percent above the 1991/92 level, but 8 percent less than the previous "on-year" record crop in 1990/91. Orange production is forecast at 951,000 tons, a 22-percent increase over 1991/92, but 14 percent lower than the record 1990/91 harvest. Tangerine production is expected to total 366,000 tons, 31 percent higher than in 1991/92 and potentially the largest crop since the record harvest in 1988/89.

In addition to 1992/93 being an "on-year", weather factors played a significant role in the projected increase. Cold, dry winter weather provided trees with a beneficial vegetative rest. Above-average spring temperatures then induced blossoming 10 to 15 days earlier than in 1991/92.

SPAIN: Citrus production in Spain is expected to total a record 4.9 million tons, up 6 percent from 1991/92 and 1 percent higher than the previous record set in 1990/91. The 1992 drought that affected most of Spain did not have an adverse effect on citrus since most groves are irrigated.

Generally favorable weather and an increase in area are expected to result in a fourth consecutive record orange crop of 2.7 million tons. This represents a 5-percent increase over last season's previous record of 2.6 million tons. The quality of the crop is expected to be good.

Since 1979/80, area planted to oranges, mostly table-type orange varieties such as Navels, has increased 13 percent to 140,000 hectares. Harvested area increased 19 percent over the same period, to 135,000 hectares. Since the mid-1980's, the number of bearing trees has increased 5 percent, to 25.2 million. Yields also have been increasing as trees mature to peak-bearing age.

Tangerine production is expected to remain virtually unchanged at 1.4 million tons. Reportedly, fruit quality is good and sizes are normal. Like oranges, tangerine area and tree numbers have been increasing steadily. Since 1986/87, planted area has increased 23 percent, to 76,000 hectares; harvested area has grown 10 percent, to 69,000 hectares; total trees numbers have increased 23 percent, to 15.3 million; and, bearing trees have increased 20 percent, to 12.8 million. Clementine and Satsuma varieties comprise approximately 97 percent of total tangerine production. However, while Satsuma area has declined 45 percent since 1982/83, Clementine acreage has increased 160 percent.

Favorable weather conditions are expected to boost Spain's lemon output 30 percent in 1992/93, to 660,000 tons. This is the first production increase following 4 straight years of decline and reflects increased yields rather than any change in area or tree numbers. Beginning in the early-1960's, the area planted to lemons increased steadily peaking at 57,000 hectares in 1989/90. In 1990/91, excess supplies (mainly low-quality Verna lemons), low prices, and growing competition from Argentina, Uruguay, and other producing countries, prompted some producers to shift to orange and grapefruit production. By 1992/93, planted area had declined 19 percent, to 46,000 hectares, and harvested area had decreased 21 percent, to 44,000 hectares.

Overall, Spanish citrus production has been increasing steadily for several decades. Although oranges still account for over one-half of the total citrus produced in Spain, their share has been dropping steadily -- from over 85 percent in the early 1960's to 56 percent in 1992/93. On the other hand, the percentage shares comprised of tangerines and lemons have been expanding.

Tangerines accounted for 29 percent of total citrus production in 1992/93, up from less than 10 percent in the early-1960's. During the same period, lemons grew in share from 6 to 14 percent.

<u>TURKEY</u>: Colder-than-normal temperatures during the 1992/93 growing season are expected to reduce Turkey's production of all major citrus crops from their 1991/92 record levels. Total citrus production in 1992/93 is forecast at 1.6 million tons, down 6 percent from the 1991/92 level. Orange production is expected to decline to 800,000 tons, down 4 percent from 1991/92. Tangerine production is forecast at 350,000 tons, a decrease of 10 percent. Grapefruit production is projected to decline 5 percent, to 40,000 tons, and lemon output is expected to be down 7 percent, to 400,000 tons.

Although production decreased, citrus tree numbers reached record levels in 1992/93, continuing a decade-long trend. Total and bearing tree numbers increased 3 percent, to 26.2 million and 22.8 million, respectively. Orange trees, the largest group, increased 2 percent, to 12.0 million total and 10.2 million bearing. Tangerine trees increased 3 percent, to 8.2 million total and 7.2 million bearing. Lemon trees increased 6 percent, to 5.5 million total and 5.0 million bearing. New citrus orchards are displacing cotton in Cukurova and field crops in other areas. However, part of this area increase is being offset because citrus trees in southern Turkey are being uprooted to make way for housing construction.

UNITED STATES: Citrus production for 1992/93 is forecast at 13.8 million tons, up 23 percent from 1991/92 and potentially the largest citrus harvest since the 1979/80 season. Orange production is estimated at 10.1 million tons, also the highest since 1979/80 and 24 percent higher than in 1991/92. Orange production in Florida is expected to increase 33 percent in 1992/93, to 7.7 million tons. Orange groves are in excellent condition. Fruit set is heavy, although fruit sizes are smaller-than-normal. California's orange areas are making an excellent recovery from the December 1990 freeze and production in 1992/93 is expected to be up 3 percent, to 2.3 million tons. Grapefruit production (excluding California's non-desert areas) is forecast at 2.5 million tons in 1992/93, a 23-percent increase over 1990/91. Florida grapefruit production is expected to increase 27 percent, to 2.1 million tons, due to excellent weather. Production of "other citrus", primarily limes, is projected to decrease 21 percent, to 50,000 tons, as a result of Hurricane Andrew.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

BRAZIL: The 1991/92 Brazilian orange crop is estimated at 14.1 million tons (345 million 40.8-kilogram boxes), 14 percent higher than the 1990/91 level and 5 percent higher than the November estimate. The Sao Paulo orange crop is estimated at 11.8 million tons (290 million boxes), up 16 percent from 1990/91 and 5 percent higher than the November estimate. Favorable weather during mid-1992 increased fruit size, thereby improving production prospects.

John Wingard, (202) 720-6791

TABLE 32

CITRUS PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
Cuba					
Oranges	474	604	600	600	570
Tangerines	26	17	15	15	15
Grapefruit	385	264	332	332	315
Citrus, other	62	69	66	66	65
Total	947	954	1,013	1,013	965
Cyprus					
Oranges	170	223	169	168	170
Tangerines	11	12	15	11	11
Grapefruit	115	118	119	113	110
Lemons	63	66	51	58	45
Total	359	419	354	350	336
Egypt					
Oranges	1,199	1,397	1,574	1,670	1,690
Tangerines	151	170	220	245	260
Grapefruit	2	2	2	3	4
Lemons	2	2	2	2	2
Citrus, other	190	240	410	430	435
Total	1,544	1,811	2,208	2,350	2,391
Gaza Strip					
Oranges	98	171	114	105	105
Grapefruit	14	13	10	10	10
Lemons	13	13	10	14	14
Total	125	197	134	129	129
Greece					
Oranges	770	932	819	820	870
Tangerines	69	75	74	73	77
Grapefruit	6	7	7	7	7
Lemons	170	189	109	120	93
Citrus, other	4	4	4	4	4
Total	1,019	1,207	1,013	1,024	1,051
Israel					
Oranges	546	877	567	469	469
Tangerines	90	127	92	88	88
Grapefruit	353	373	384	319	319
Lemons	37	40	36	31	31
Citrus,Other	16	25	25	23	23
Total	1,042	1,442	1,104	930	930
Italy					
Oranges	2,170	2,067	1,760	2,054	2,150
Tangerines	411	476	386	450	560
Grapefruit	7	8	7	8	9
Lemons	708	667	637	774	900
Citrus, other	18	38	24	34	35
Total	3,314	3,256	2,814	3,320	3,654
Japan					
Oranges	58	54	50	37	41
Tangerines	2,387	2,375	1,993	1,867	1,986
Lemons	2	2	2	2	2
Citrus, other	227	201	170	161	153
Total	2,674	2,632	2,215	2,067	2,182

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 32 (Continued)
CITRUS PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
Mexico					
Oranges	2,000	1,900	2,300	2,100	2,850
Tangerines	157	169	170	165	185
Grapefruit	75	95	100	110	118
Lemons	9	7	5	5	5
Citrus, other	680	680	700	714	700
Total	2,921	2,851	3,275	3,094	3,858
Morocco					
Oranges	994	775	1,103	780	951
Tangerines	420	223	311	280	366
Grapefruit	4	4	4	3	3
Lemons	21	20	20	20	20
Citrus, other	12	28	30	7	10
Total	1,451	1,050	1,468	1,090	1,350
Spain					
Oranges	2,216	2,400	2,590	2,608	2,746
Tangerines	1,260	1,084	1,575	1,432	1,428
Grapefruit	22	22	20	23	25
Lemons	733	660	630	508	660
Citrus, other	15	13	12	13	14
Total	4,246	4,179	4,827	4,584	4,873
Turkey					
Oranges	740	740	735	830	800
Tangerines	310	336	345	390	350
Grapefruit	30	28	33	42	40
Lemons	300	335	357	429	400
Citrus, other	5	4	4	4	4
Total	1,385	1,443	1,474	1,695	1,594
United States					
Oranges	8,272	7,083	7,222	8,135	10,099
Tangerines	372	269	259	340	366
Grapefruit	2,580	1,795	2,047	2,018	2,484
Lemons	689	640	652	697	783
Citrus, other	50	65	58	63	50
Total	11,963	9,852	10,238	11,253	13,782
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Oranges	19,707	19,223	19,603	20,376	23,511
Tangerines	5,664	5,333	5,455	5,356	5,692
Grapefruit	3,593	2,729	3,065	2,988	3,444
Lemons	2,747	2,641	2,511	2,660	2,955
Citrus, other	1,279	1,367	1,503	1,519	1,493
Total	32,990	31,293	32,137	32,899	37,095
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Argentina					
Oranges	620	750	600	650	N/A
Tangerines	290	250	200	230	N/A
Grapefruit	155	190	160	180	N/A
Lemons	350	400	550	570	N/A
Total	1,415	1,590	1,510	1,630	N/A
Australia 2/					
Oranges	544	458	483	509	N/A
Tangerines	40	43	46	51	N/A
Grapefruit	33	26	24	24	N/A
Lemons	32	36	35	35	N/A
Total	649	563	588	619	N/A

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 32 (Continued)

CITRUS PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
Brazil					
Oranges	14,150	12,036	12,362	14,076	N/A
Tangerines 3/	570	592	570	605	N/A
Grapefruit	25	25	25	25	N/A
Lemons 3/	54	53	53	53	N/A
Citrus, other 3/	571	592	590	695	N/A
Total	15,370	13,298	13,600	15,454	N/A
Chile 2/					
Oranges	115	115	118	117	N/A
Lemons	85	74	72	70	N/A
Total	200	189	190	187	N/A
South Africa					
Oranges	629	697	678	690	N/A
Grapefruit	135	124	132	120	N/A
Lemons	61	55	62	63	N/A
Total	825	876	872	873	N/A
Uruguay 2/					
Oranges	70	82	122	130	N/A
Tangerines	37	49	53	66	N/A
Grapefruit	8	23	10	11	N/A
Lemons	54	51	42	52	N/A
Total	169	205	227	259	N/A
TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Oranges	16,128	14,138	14,363	16,172	N/A
Tangerines	937	934	869	952	N/A
Grapefruit	356	388	351	360	N/A
Lemons	636	669	814	843	N/A
Citrus, other	571	592	590	695	N/A
Total	18,628	16,721	16,987	19,022	N/A
GRAND TOTAL					
Oranges	35,835	33,361	33,966	36,548	N/A
Tangerines	6,601	6,267	6,324	6,308	N/A
Grapefruit	3,949	3,117	3,416	3,348	N/A
Lemons	3,383	3,310	3,325	3,503	N/A
Citrus, other	1,850	1,959	2,093	2,214	N/A
Total	51,618	48,014	49,124	51,921	N/A

1/ Crop year refers to the harvest period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons and limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

2/ Estimates previously reported.

3/ State of Sao Paulo only.

December 1992 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES FOR 1992

January

Corn Production in South Africa
Major Wheat Exporting Countries
Vietnam Rice Production
Production of Tomatoes for Processing in Selected Countries
World Poultry and Egg Production
Hungarian Agricultural Reform

February

Indications for 1992/93 Foreign Cotton Area
World Rapeseed Production
Malaysian Palm Oil Production
Cotton Production in the Republics of the Former Soviet Union
Syrian Agricultural Overview
European Forestry Situation
Deciduous Fruit and Table Grape Situation

March

World Livestock and Meat Production
World Cocoa Production
World Cottonseed Production and Outlook for 1992/93
Indian Wheat Production Overview
Brazilian and Argentine Soybeans
Southern African Agricultural Situation

April

Agricultural Situation in South Africa and Zimbabwe
Winter Grain Prospects in the Northern Hemisphere
Outside the United States
Thailand and Indonesia Grain Situation

May

World Centrifugal Sugar Production
Beet Sugar Production in Selected Countries
Cane Sugar Production in Selected Countries
World Flaxseed Production
World Cotton Production Outlook for 1992/93
Bulgarian Grain Situation Overview
Mexican Tomato Production
Harvest Results for 1991 in the Former Soviet Union
Dairy Production in Selected Countries
Dried Fruit Production in Selected Countries
Pineapple Production in Selected Countries

June

World Coffee Production
World Unmanufactured Tobacco Production
World Unmanufactured Tobacco Production by Type
World Sunflowerseed Production
Saudi Grain Production
Processing Tomato Production in Selected Countries
Citrus Production in Selected Countries

July

World Cotton Production Outlook for 1992/93
Polish Dairy Situation
Australian Sheep and Wheat Sector Competition
Chinese Rice Policy Overview
Field Trip Report on Agriculture in Russia's Krasnodar Kray

August

Eastern European Grain Situation
Canadian Trip Report
Cotton Production in Mexico and Central America
Indian Sunflowerseed Production
Brazilian Agricultural Policy Measures for the 1992/93 Summer Crop
Crop Production in the Republics of the Former Soviet Union
Poultry Meat and Egg Production in Selected Countries

September

Almond Production in Selected Countries
Hazelnut Production in Selected Countries
Pistachio Production in Selected Countries
Walnut Production in Selected Countries
Asian Forestry Situation

October

World Red Meat Production
World Cocoa Production
World Rapeseed Production
German Poultry Situation
Honey Production in Selected Countries
Trip Report on the Cotton and Textile Situation in the Former Soviet Union
Sierra Leone Rice Production
Deciduous Fruit and Table Grape Situation

INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES FOR 1992 (Continued)

November

World Soybean Production
World Centrifugal Sugar Production
World Cane Sugar Production
World Beet Sugar Production
Malaysian Palm Oil Production
Dairy Production in Selected Countries
Raisin/Sultana Production in Selected Countries
Livestock, Meat, Dairy, and Sugar Production in the Former Soviet Union
World Wheat Situation

December

World 1992/93 Corn Production
World Coffee Production
World 1992/93 Cotton Production
World Unmanufactured Tobacco Production
World Unmanufactured Tobacco Production by Type
Tobacco Production Prospects for 1993 in Selected Countries
Kazakhstan 1992 Grain Production
Citrus Production in Selected Countriesp

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